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THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

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PATRIOTIC

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WASHINGTON D. C.

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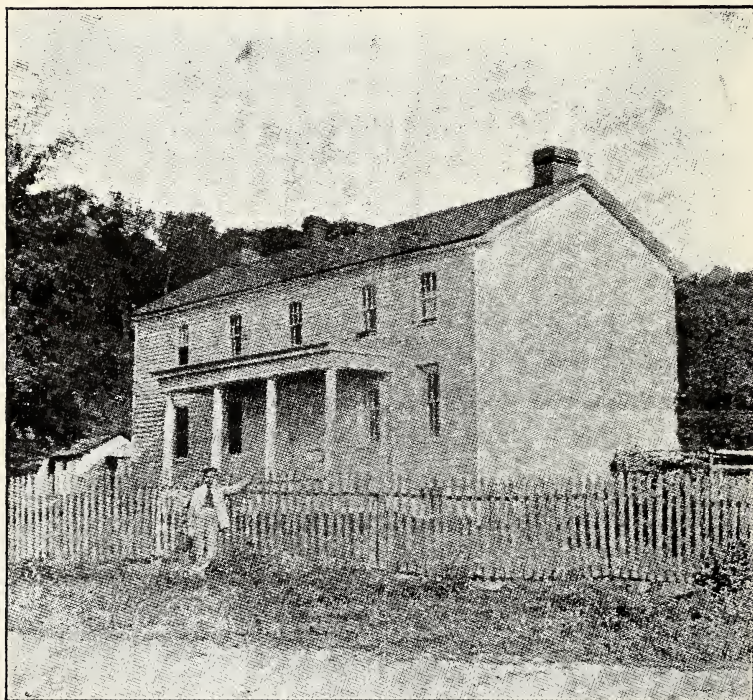
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THE HERMITAGE.
Home of General Arthur St Clair.

American Monthly Magazine

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WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1902.

NO. I.

THE NAMING OF NEW YORK.

By Gertrude Van Rensselaer Wickham.

A little Dutch babe on the island of Manhattan was about to be christened. A momentous event in every Dutch family, but, upon this occasion an unusual one, since the babe was no ordinary child. Indeed, without robbing others of any just dues, it truthfully might be referred to as *the* Dutch baby of the island.

But, before entering into the merits of this assertion, let us leave this particular child with its antecedents, its inheritance and its possible future, and linger a moment upon the christening of the average babe born at that time and in the same environment.

It was in the year 1626, when children were welcomed by parents and the community as gifts from God that called for religious thanks offering, and great social rejoicing.

The records of those early days have been preserved, and through them we learn all that was done upon such occasions, every detail of ceremonies customary or obligatory from the moment when the little cushion adorned with white ribbon and hung on the door knocker announced to the anxious, the curious or the sympathetic that the new arrival was a girl, to the early evening hour three weeks later when the last, lingering guest to the caudle party accompanied by maid and lantern turned reluctant footsteps homeward.

The grandparents usually provided the cushion for the front door knocker, and it was a matter of family pride to have it made of the best material available, afterward the child's name and birthday were embroidered upon it.

Many of these quaint little cushions have been preserved and handed down from one generation to another as priceless heirlooms.

Soon after birth, a little Dutch child was put into a "pocket"—warmly wadded and daintily embroidered. If fashioned for a girl, ruffles and frills of white ribbon bordered it—boy babies' ribbons always were blue—and this encircling pocket, within which no cold draughts from open door could enter, was placed in the wide, deeply hooded cradle, or, strange to say, sometimes hung upon the wall. Where, like an Indian papoose, the child looked tranquilly down on what went on beneath it.

The immediate christening party was composed of the parents, near relatives and the god parents; the two latter being almost synonymous, as only near relatives usually were thus honored, and this general custom often has been of great value in tracing the genealogy of Knickerbocker families, and in determining whether or not people of the same name were related.

The formal afternoon receptions—for ladies only—now so much in vogue is but the revival of a social function under different conditions. In those early, Colonial days, as soon after the baptism of her child as was convenient, a mother announced to all her female friends that upon a certain afternoon she would receive their congratulations.

It may be certain that no one willingly sent regrets upon these occasions as they were events eagerly anticipated, and greatly enjoyed. They were called caudle parties because of a dainty drink served hot to the guests—that is if the mother was so privileged as to be able to offer it. For the secret of preparing caudle was possessed by few families, and its recipe jealously guarded.

It called for three gallons of water, seven pounds of sugar, two gallons of the best Madeira wine with lemons, spice and raisins in abundance. To send a quantity of this much prized dainty to a mother for use at her reception was considered a mark of polite social attention. Were the mother the possessor of a big, silver bowl, in it she poured the caudle, and around its edge she hung quaint little spoons with curved

handles—usually gifts from the god parents—and they were used to ladle the drink into tiny, china cups by the guests themselves.

Many of these spoons are to be found among the descendants of the Dutch pioneers, and the caudle party has never become obsolete in some old New York families.

There was another delicacy served at these parties, famous for generations, the oly koeck or oil cake, an inferior imitation of which we are familiar with in the shape of doughnuts.

The genuine Dutch recipe of the oly koeck contains ingredients so familiar and directions so practical that the born cook with a passion for experimental dishes might well be tempted to try her hand at it, and thus revive an old time dainty under, perhaps, a new name. To any such I give it in full:

"About twelve o'clock—noon time—set a little yeast to rise so as to be ready at five o'clock to mix with the following ingredients: one-half pound of butter, one pound of sugar, three and three-quarter pounds of flour, one pint of raised yeast, one and one-half pints of milk."

"Warm the butter, sugar and milk together, grate nutmeg in the flour, add the eggs last of all. Place in a warm place to rise."

"If quite light at bed time,"

In those days nine o'clock by the sun—

"work them down by pressing with the hand. At nine next morning, make into small balls and place in the center of each a bit of raisin, citron and finely chopped apple."

"Lay on a well floured pie board and allow them to rise again. They are frequently ready to boil at two o'clock. In removing them from the board use a knife well floured and give them a little roll with the hand to make them round. Have the fat boiling and boil each five minutes."

"When cool, roll in sifted sugar."

Usually, there was no racking of brains, no difference of opinion, nor discussion in the choice of names for the first six children of Dutch parentage. Custom settled all that before they were born. Should the sex be conveniently alternative, the first son was named for his paternal grandfather, the first daughter for the paternal grandmother. The second

boy would receive the name of his maternal grandfather, the second girl that of her maternal grandmother. To the third lusty, little Dutchman of the same family descended the father's name, and the third little daughter took that of her mother. But should the mother chance to die at the birth of either the first or second daughter, her Christian name would be perpetuated in that of her motherless child.

Now, the little Dutch babe in whom we are especially interested was forever separated from her mother, not by death, but by a vast ocean that relentlessly rolled between, and so, in pathetic recognition of this inevitable and endless barrier, and in honor of the heroic little mother, in loving remembrance of all she had been, and might yet be to the child, it was named "New Netherland."

Oh, little Dutch babe!

What may be your heritage?

The enmity of your parents' relentless, unsleeping, Spanish foe with all its consequences of siege and massacre, of pillage and plunder, of physical and mental torture for conscience's sake. Or will you escape brave little Holland's trials and struggles, inheriting from her only those qualities that, at last, earned for her a respite from envious neighbors, treacherous allies, and insidious foes—an inheritance of "religious toleration, of liberal policy, of the art of organization and government and the instinct for national commerce," a heritage that, at last, may help to found a republic, not a Roman republic of conquest and militarism, but one of intelligence and virtue.

And what, little Dutch babe, was going on in this world upon which you opened slow, sleepy eyes?

The famous Thirty Year war was throttling the peace, the safety and prosperity of all Europe.

It was the first year of the foolish reign of Charles I, who in his endeavor to fasten an arbitrary government upon the English people, lost his own head.

Louis XIII, nominally king of France, but really dominated by a priest, "wearing alternately a warrior's helmet or a cardinal's red hat," was planning the destruction of one of

his own populous cities, and the consequent death of 15,000 of his own subjects.

Philip III, of Spain, with his inherited bigotry, avarice, love of conquest, and thirst for Protestant blood, was ruling his empire insanely blind to all policy that would lead to its upbuilding, or to the happiness and prosperity of the millions of human beings subject to his will.

Michael Romanoff was beginning a line of Russian czars, terminating in one whom we now recognize in the personality of Nicholas II.

And who were the wise men of that day and generation?

Francis Beacon, Keppler, Harvey, Spinoza, Ben. Johnson, all past middle age, John Milton and Jeremy Taylor, yet in their youth.

Reubens, Rembrandt, and Van Dyck, spite of war and rumor of wars, with true Dutch phlegm, quietly were painting masterpieces. And so were Murillo, the Spaniard, and Poussin, of Normandy.

And what was the local environment of this Dutch child?

A majestic river, a beautiful bay, a picturesque chain of mountains, primeval forests, and upon their shores or beneath their shadows a rural life peaceful and serene. Stiff little houses with gables to the street and opening upon trim little gardens whose borders were gay with all the old-fashioned flowers of cherished memory.

"The klinge klangle, and the klangle klinge of cow bells;
Flocks of snowy geese waddling down the streets, and,
Over all, and every where
The sails of windmills sink and soar
Like wings of sea gulls on the shore."

Of course, the Dutch child being of tender age, required a guardian, and before fairly able to walk alone, she had several, who, like the typical members of their class, had looked out for their own interests, at the expense of their ward's. But the last one was a model for his kind, being a famous old fellow with a wooden leg, who made up for physical lack by vigorous mental force, his administration of affairs marking an epoch in American history. When lo! one

eventful day, an English fleet sailed from the great ocean into the peaceful bay, and the commander of it announced to the astonished, trembling child that a great mistake had been made; that she was not, nor ever had been a little Dutch babe, but an English one, and as such must be renamed, re-christened, and have a new guardian appointed at once. The child was unable to defend herself. It therefore was needless to struggle. She accepted the situation and thenceforth meekly answered to her new name, "New York."

The second christening was far more imposing than the first one. There was much elaborate ceremony and pompous show, a great display of gold lace and scarlet cloth. The godfather was a royal duke and a prospective king. But the maiden never forgot the first year of her quiet, peaceful life. Dutch manners, Dutch habits, clung to her spite of all effort to eradicate them. For two hundred years the "mutter" tongue lingered upon the banks of the wide river, upon the high hills overlooking it, upon the islands of the beautiful bay into which it flowed.

Until after the Revolutionary war, it became difficult in some townships of New York to gather an English speaking jury, and a curious little story is told of the efforts of a schoolmaster—undoubtedly a Yankee—to compel his pupils to use the English language.

"He carried a little metal token which he gave each day to the first scholar whom he heard use a Dutch word. That scholar could promptly turn the token over to any other scholar whom he detected in using Dutch. Thus the token passed from hand to hand through the day; but the unlucky wight who chanced to have it in his possession when the school day was over, was soundly whipped."

And now, with hereditary instincts and sympathies warm for the first dominant nationality of the Empire state, I give you in closing the Dutch salutation:

"Long may you live,
Much may you give,
Happy may you die,
And Heaven be yours bye and bye."

ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT.

Frazer Ells Wilson.

Probably the most disastrous defeat ever suffered by the American at the hands of the Red Men was that of the army of General Arthur St. Clair, on the east branch of the Wabash, near the present western boundary of Ohio, November 4, 1791. Both for the number of men killed and the blighting effect on the frontier settlements was this disaster noted and the first report of it cast a pall over the new nation. The tide of white immigration which had begun to flow over the crest of the Alleghenies just at the opening of the Revolution was greatly augmented after its close when the survivors of that great struggle who had sacrificed their all for liberty turned their faces from the older communities of the East to the promising lands of the West. Considerable settlements were being made in south-western Pennsylvania, in western Virginia around Wheeling, and the mouth of the Kanawha, and in Kentucky below the Licking river. The settlers built stockades and blockhouses, cleared small tracts of the dense wilderness for the plough and lived the rude life of the frontiers in constant menace by the hostile Indian tribes, who viewed this steady invasion of their ancient hunting grounds with jealousy and alarm. In 1787 the famous "Ordinance," providing for the organization and government of the "Territory Northwest of the river Ohio" was passed by congress, and the tide of immigration soon turned in this direction. In 1788 Marietta was founded by a company of New Englanders and became the capital of the territory. In a few years Gallipolis, Manchester, Columbia and Fort Washington (Cincinnati) dotted the northern shore of the Ohio.

Early in 1790 Arthur St. Clair, who had served with distinction in the French and Indian war and the Revolution, was appointed governor of the newly organized territory. Scarcely had he set the wheels of government in motion when reports of Indian attacks along the frontier kept coming in. The tribes along the Wabash and the Maumee

(Miami of the Lakes) were especially hostile and were probably assisted and goaded on by the British agents at Detroit and Ft. Miami, who wished to retain their favor and discourage the extension of the American settlements. In order to deal the savages an effective blow, General Harmar, of the United States infantry, was instructed to lead an army of about twelve hundred frontier militia and mounted riflemen against the Maumee villages, while Major Hamtramck, the commander at Vincennes, was sent against the Wabash towns with a much smaller force. The latter officer soon succeeded in destroying some of the villages and a quantity of corn without any serious engagement, and returned to Vincennes. Harmar's force left Ft. Washington, September 30th, via Miami valley, and arrived at the Maumee towns, near the present site of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, on the 17th of October, marching about ten miles per day. By the 21st, the chief town, several other villages, and probably twenty thousand bushels of corn had been destroyed. Two or three attacks were made by detachments sent out at different times, but ended in failure, and the army soon returned to Ft. Washington, having lost about one hundred and eighty men, and incited the savages to further resistance. News of the late disaster was soon spread among the northwestern tribes, who now united to make open war. Little Turtle, chief of the Miamis, a warrior of great intelligence and prowess, who led the attack against Harmar, and who had great influence among the western tribes, together with Blue Jacket, the great chief of the Shawanese and Buckongehelas, chief of the Delawares, formed a confederacy of the northwestern savages to drive the white settlers beyond the Ohio. These chiefs, with the assistance of Girty, McKee and Elliott, the renegades, headed a band of warriors, whose discipline has probably never been equaled in Indian warfare. Nothing but a decisive blow by a large and well disciplined force could quell the uprising being stirred up by these leaders. Accordingly, Governor St. Clair was appointed a major general in the United States army, March 4, 1791, and placed in chief command of the forces to be employed against the Indians. The object of the main expedition planned by the

government was to establish a post at the Maumee village for the purpose of awing and curbing the Indians in that region, and preventing future hostilities. The troops were to consist of two small regiments of regular infantry, two regiments of levies and three hundred or four hundred Kentucky militia. "The mounted men were to receive two-thirds of a dollar per day and to be under command of their own officers while footmen were to receive three dollars per month and be subject to military law. It proved a difficult task to preserve harmony among the regulars and volunteers, as the latter would scarcely submit either to the discipline of the army, or to the slow movements which one, that had a road to cut every step it advanced, and forts to build, was necessarily subjected to—neither would they labor." While St. Clair was getting ready for the main campaign, the Kentuckians were permitted to send two expeditions of volunteers against the Wabash tribes, with the view of discouraging them from joining the Miami tribes. The first raid was made by General Charles Scott, and was soon followed up by Colonel Wilkinson. Both succeeded in destroying corn and property and cowing the Indians, but did little else. An effort was also being made in the meantime to induce the Indians to peace through the intervention of the friendly Senecas. Colonel Proctor was sent out from Philadelphia on the 11th of March, with instructions to proceed to the Miami villages on the above mission. Proctor was to return to Ft. Washington (Cincinnati, Ohio), where St. Clair would receive him and be prepared to conciliate the Indians, if possible. Negotiations were delayed and the enterprise, it seems, ended in failure.

Preparations for the main expedition were now pushed vigorously, but at great disadvantage. Major General Richard Butler had been placed second in command, with orders to remain in Pennsylvania to recruit and forward troops. Two thousand levies were to be raised, marched to Ft. Pitt (Pittsburg) in companies as soon as collected, and there receive orders from St. Clair. They could be safely sent in small companies but were held back by Butler to protect the frontiers according to orders from the war department, but

much to the annoyance of St. Clair, who kept urging that they be sent to Ft. Washington. A Mr. Samuel Hogdon had been appointed quartermaster general of the army and, although zealous, seems to have been totally unfit for the responsibilities of the position. The delay in forwarding troops was also partly due to his failure in furnishing horses, supplies, provisions, and the necessary boats for transportation. St. Clair arrived at Ft. Washington on the 15th of May, after passing through Lexington to arrange for the forwarding of the Kentucky militia. He found a garrison of but eighty-five men fit for duty here. The arms and accoutrements left from Harmar's expedition were in a bad condition and the supplies forwarded later by the quartermaster from time to time were deficient both in quantity and quality. New gun carriages had to be made; the deficiencies of the camp equipage supplied; nearly all of the ammunition had to be made up and a laboratory equipped for this purpose. Musket shells, artillery cartridges, and shells for the Howitzers had to be filled—a tedious and laborious business. Not only ammunition for the campaign, but also for a garrison of twelve hundred or more for the projected post at the Maumee and intermediate posts must be prepared; workshops and an armory had to be built, and tools constructed. In his report the General said: "A great number of axes, camp kettles, knapsacks, kegs for the musket cartridges, and spare cannon ball, and boxes of ammunition, had to be made; and cordage of various kinds, and the cartridge boxes to be repaired. Splints for the wounded were to be made of half-jacked leather, prepared on the spot. * * * * In short, almost every art was going forward, and Ft. Washington had as much the appearance of a large manufactory on the inside, as it had of a military post on the outside." To perform all this labor, smiths, carpenters, harnessmakers, colliers, wheelwrights, etc., had to be drafted from all that could be found among the troops as they slowly arrived. Considerable cattle and horses for the use of the army had to be cared for and on August 7th the country near the fort being eaten off, all the troops that had arrived, except the artificers and a small garrison, advanced about six

miles northward to Ludlow's station. On the 1st of September the secretary of war wrote to St. Clair: "The president enjoins you by every principle that is sacred, to stimulate your operations in the highest degree, and to move as rapidly as the lateness of the season and the nature of the case will possibly admit." The balance of the troops, however, had not yet arrived at the above date but soon came on, and joining those at Ludlow's station, moved on about twenty miles to the Great Miami river, where a fort was built to command the river crossing, to serve as a place for depositing provisions, and to form the first link in the chain of forts projected between Ft. Washington and the Indian villages on the Maumee. St. Clair described this post in the following interesting manner:

"A stockade fifty yards square, with four good bastions, and platforms for cannon in two of them, with barracks for about two hundred men, with some good store houses, etc. * * * * * The circuit of that fort is about one thousand feet, through the whole extent of which a trench about three feet deep was dug to set the picquets in, of which it required about two thousand to inclose it; and it is not trees, taken promiscuously, that will answer for picquets, they must be tall and straight and from nine to twelve inches diameter (for those of a larger size are too unmanageable) of course few trees that are proper are to be found without going over a considerable space of woodland. When found they are felled, cleared of their branches, and cut into lengths of about twenty feet. They were then carried to the ground and butted, that they might be placed firm and upright in the trench, with the axe or cross-cut saw; some hewing upon them was also necessary, for there are few trees so straight that the sides of them will come in contact when set upright. A thin piece of timber, called a ribband, is run round the whole near the top of the picquets, to which every one of them is pinned with a strong pin, without which they would decline from the perpendicular with every blast of wind, some hanging outwards and some inwards. which would render them in a great measure useless. The earth thrown out of the trench is then returned and strongly rammed to keep the picquets firmly in their places, and a shallower trench is dug outside about three feet distant, to carry off the water and prevent their being moved by the rains; about two thousand picquets are set up inside, one between every two of the others; the work is then inclosed. But previously, the ground for the site of the fort had to be cleared and two or three hundred yards round it, which was very thickly wooded and was a work of time and labor. (The ground

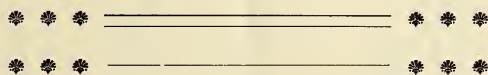
where this fort stands, is on the east side of the Miami river, on the first bank; but there is a second bank considerably elevated, within point blank shot, which rendered it necessary to make the picquets, particularly along the land side, of a height sufficient to prevent an enemy seeing into the area, and taking the river in reverse, and a high platform was raised in one of the bastions on the land side to scour the second bank with artillery. Another made with the trunks of trees, and covered with plank, as that was, was raised in one of the bastions towards the river, in order to command the ford, and the river for some distance up and down. Plank was sawed for the platforms and the gate, and barracks for one hundred men; a guardroom, two store houses for provisions, and barracks for the officers were constructed within it and, all this was done in about fourteen days, almost entirely by the labor of men; though some use was made of oxen in drawing the timber, the woods were so thick and encumbered with underwood, it was found to be the most expeditious method to carry it.

This post was named Ft. Hamilton.

The main part of the army, consisting of two small regiments of regular infantry, and the levies, about two thousand in all, left this place October 4th, and were followed on the 5th by about three hundred Kentucky militia. St. Clair, in describing the marching order of the troops, observes:

"When the army was in march, it was preceded by a small party of rifle-men, with the surveyor, to mark the course of the road; for we had no guides, not a single person being found in the country who had ever been through it, and both the geography and the topography were utterly unknown; the march was, therefore, made up on a compass course, conjectural indeed, but which proved to be sufficiently correct as it brought us into a large path leading to the Miami towns about twenty miles from them; from that party scouts were sent out to scour the country every way; then followed the road cutters with a party to cover them; then the advanced guard, and after them the army in two columns, with one piece of artillery in front, one in the center; and one in the rear of each. In the space between the two columns, marched the remaining artillery, destined for the fort at the Miami towns; then the horses with the tents and provisions, and then the cattle with their proper guard, who were to remove them in case of the enemy appearing. Without the columns, at a distance of about one hundred yards, marched the cavalry in file, and without them, at the same distance, a party of riflemen, and scouts without them, then followed the rear guard at a proper distance."

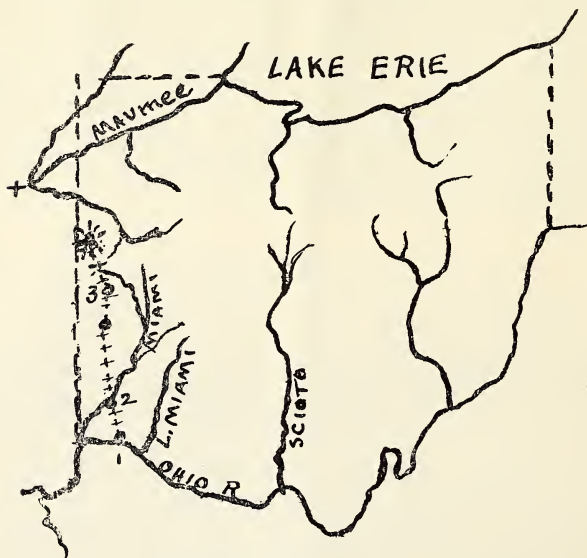
Roads for the artillery had to be cut through the thick timber nearly all the way and some considerable bridges built. Progress was necessarily slow, and by the 13th the army had advanced but forty-four miles from Ft. Hamilton. Finding a suitable place, a halt was made and the work of erecting another post entered into. This fort was about one hundred feet square, with four good bastions and was built of logs laid horizontally, the walls forming the outer sides of the soldiers' barracks. It was garrisoned by a small detachment, two pieces of artillery left in it and given the name Fort Jefferson. (The plan of encampment here is shown in the illustration below, the artillery and cavalry being in two lines divided upon the flanks, and the riflemen at right angles on the sides.)



While the work was going on at this place, General Butler, who was second in command, proposed to St. Clair that he be allowed to take one thousand picked men and go to the Maumee villages, and there establish the projected post, leaving the commander-in-chief to finish the fort and follow at his leisure. The season was late, and as St. Clair was advanced in years and very much indisposed at times by attacks of the gout, this was proposed, ostensibly, to relieve him and hasten the consummation of the campaign. The general, however was very disagreeably surprised by the proposition and refused the proffer. Butler seems to have taken offense at the rebuff and grown more reserved in his relations with St. Clair, although the latter thought that his own action was a proper and due exercise of his power as head of the army.

On the 24th of October the troops marched about six miles, still following the same Indian trail, and camped on the present site of Greenville, Ohio, a creek being in front and a large prairie on the left which afforded excellent forage for the jaded horses. Here the army halted a week awaiting provisions

and sending out spies to ascertain the whereabouts of the Indians. On the 30th the march was continued seven miles, the direction changing to 25 degrees west of north. On the 31st sixty of the Kentucky militia deserted, threatening to plunder the second convoy of provisions which was then thought to be within twenty miles on the trail. In order to save the supplies which were necessary for the sustenance of the army,



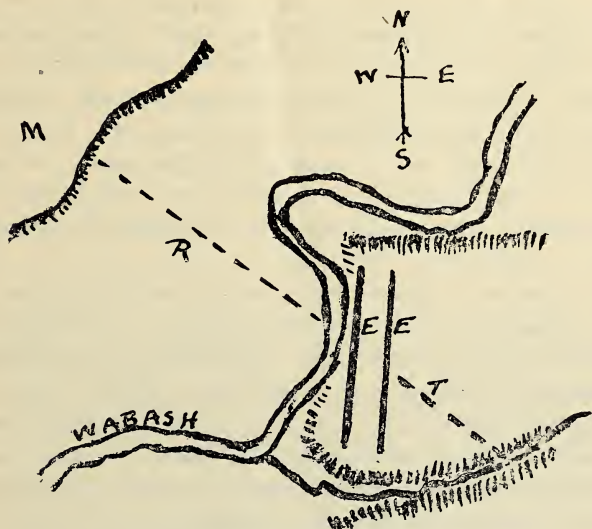
- †—Miami Indian Village.
 ★—St. Clair's Battle Ground.
 1.—Fort Washington (Cincinnati).
 2.—Fort Hamilton.
 3.—Fort Jefferson.
 ***—Military Road.

and to prevent further desertions, the whole of the first regiment of regulars was detached, and sent back. The quartermaster had failed to start the convoy at the appointed time, however, and this regiment was separated from the main body by a greater distance than anticipated, thus reducing the effective fighting force to about 1,400 men. On November 1st the army halted to allow the road cutters to get some distance ahead. A few Indians had been observed hanging about the flanks of the army and on the 3rd a larger number than usual

were noticed. After a hard march through the cold on short rations the army arrived about sunset on that day at a small stream flowing southwestward which was supposed to be St. Mary's, a branch of the Maumee, but was in fact a branch of the east fork of the Wabash. Here an encampment was made in two lines on a slightly elevated piece of ground with the creek in front and on the right, and a ravine on the left. The first line was composed of Butler, Clarke and Patterson's battalions of levies, and commanded by General Butler. The second consisted of Bedinger and Gaither's battalions and the second regiment of regulars commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Darke and was about two hundred feet to the rear of and parallel with the first. The right flank was protected by the creek; the left by a steep bank, Faulkner's corps and some of the infantry. The militia advanced about a fourth of a mile across the creek bottom and camped on high ground. It had been a hard day's march and was near eight o'clock before the scanty mess was cooked. The soldiers, tired and worn, were soon sleeping heavily. Captain Slough of the first battalion of levies was sent out with a small number of picked men with instructions to advance one, two or three miles along the trail in search for Indians. About midnight they returned, with the report that they had fired on a party of six or seven savages, killing one, and had been passed by a much larger party later going towards the camp. The report, according to Captain Slough's testimony, was made to Major General Butler, who then dismissed him for the night without instructions to inform St. Clair. Colonel Oldham of the militia also predicted an attack in the morning. General St. Clair had observed on the afternoon previous that he did not expect an attack yet and in the evening concerted plans with Major Ferguson, of the artillery for throwing up a small earthwork, wherein to have deposited the knapsacks and heavy luggage. He then intended to make a forced march to the Maumee village which he thought to be about fifteen miles, but which was in fact very much farther, as soon as the first regiment came up. He was permitted to do neither for on the fourth before sunrise just after the regular morning parade an attack was made on

the pickets of the militia across the creek. A few shots were exchanged but fear seized the Kentuckians, and they rushed pell-mell into camp pursued by a large party of Indians, whooping and yelling fiercely. A volley from the artillery in the front rank drove them back to cover but they soon renewed their fire and gradually encircled the encampment, concealing themselves behind trees, brush and fallen logs and pouring in a galling fire. The soldiers were cramped for room and exposed because of the nature of the ground on which they were encamped and made an easy target for the savages who were expert marksmen. The main fire was directed against the men at the guns in the center of the encampment and they were driven away again and again with great slaughter. This was kept up perhaps an hour and a half until nearly every officer of the artillery had been killed or wounded and all the guns silenced. The roar of the artillery and rattle of the muskets of the regulars may have tended to awe the savages, but much ammunition was wasted by the random shooting of the untrained troops. Men were falling in great numbers in all parts of the camp, confusion was spreading, and the Indians, becoming emboldened, swarmed forward to seize the guns. Previously they had flitted from cover to cover under the pall of smoke but now they became more exposed at close quarters. A spirited charge was made against them under Colonel Darke and they were driven back across the creek at the point of the bayonet. For want of a sufficient number of riflemen to follow up this charge, they were forced to return and were gradually followed by the Indians who pressed forward from tree to tree and soon came into camp on the left flank. Here they were met by a spirited charge from the second regiment, Butler's and Clarke's battalions, and pushed back. Again and again was this repeated but with great loss, especially of officers who had to expose themselves to rally the raw and undisciplined troops. In these charges Major Butler was dangerously wounded and all the officers of the second regiment fell except three. Both St. Clair and Butler exhibited great bravery throughout, the former having had two or three of his horses killed and several bullet holes shot through his clothes;

the latter having been mortally wounded, continued to give orders while propped up in the center of the camp. The fire was continued nearly three hours until the majority of the officers and half of the army were either killed or wounded. The soldiers crowded to the center of the camp being pressed gradually closer from all sides by the exulting savages. The remnant of the army became stupefied and bewildered and it became necessary to order a retreat. Accordingly Colonel Darke was ordered to make a charge and with a number of the best



E. E.—Principal Encampment.

M.—Militia Encampment.

R. T.—Line of Retreat.

men made a feint driving the Indians beyond the road and making an opening through which the balance of the troops hurried pell-mell with the militia in front. The Indians had been thrown into confusion by the charge, but, discovering its object soon pursued the struggling army along the trail and harassed the rear for three or four miles. Attracted by the rich booty, however, they soon returned to plunder the camp and kill or torture those of the wounded who had been left on the field. Here a sickening sight presented itself. Huddled in a comparatively small space were piles of the slain on the frozen ground, the silent cannon, the deserted tents and val-

uable camp equipments all abandoned in the flight for life. While the Indians were securing their plunder and gloating over their victims the routed army continued its retreat and kept throwing away arms and equipments in the panic of fear. It is estimated that over \$34,000 worth of government property was either lost or destroyed in this campaign. Nearly all the horses had been taken or killed and St. Clair, mounted on a slow pack-horse, was unable to reach the front himself and the other officers found it impossible to establish order and check the flight. The route continued along the road to Fort Jefferson, a distance of about thirty miles, where the men arrived just after sunset. Here the first regiment, which had been sent back to intercept the deserters, was met, but in view of the broken condition of the troops, the lack of provisions in the fort and the strength of the enemy, it was decided to continue the march toward Fort Washington on the next morning with the prospect of meeting a convoy on the way.

The number of Indians at this engagement has been variously estimated at from seven hundred to two thousand five hundred or three thousand, but one thousand or one thousand five hundred is considered a conservative figure. Little Turtle, chief of the Miamis, was their leader and their loss was estimated at about one hundred and fifty killed and several wounded but because of their custom of carrying away or concealing the slain it is difficult to ascertain the number of their slain. The Americans had thirty-nine officers killed and twenty-two wounded, and their entire loss was estimated at six hundred and seventy-seven killed, including thirty women, and two hundred and seventy-one wounded. Among the prominent officers killed were General Richard Butler, Major Ferguson, of the artillery, Colonel Oldham, of the militia, Major Clarke, and Major Heart; and among the wounded were Colonel Sargent (the adjutant general), Lieutenant Colonel Gibson, Major Thos. Butler, and the Viscount Malartie, aide de camp to St. Clair.

The new government was experimenting in Indian warfare and had much to learn. Washington had been present at Braddock's defeat and had warned St. Clair before departing.

The latter sent his aide, Major Denny, with the news of his defeat to the president at Philadelphia. On account of the ice in the Ohio river and the bad condition of roads it took twenty days to reach Wheeling and ten more to reach the capital. President Washington received the dispatch while eating dinner, but continued his meal and acted as usual until all the company had gone and his wife had left the room, leaving but himself and secretary, Colonel Lear. He now commenced to walk back and forth in silence and after some moments sat down on a sofa. His manner now showed emotion and he exclaimed suddenly: "St. Clair's defeated—routed; the officers nearly all killed, the men by wholesale, the rout complete! too shocking to think of—a surprise in the bargain." Pausing again, rising from the sofa, and walking back and forth, he stopped short and again broke out with great vehemence: "Yes! here on this very spot I took leave of him; I wished him success and honor. 'You have your instructions,' I said, 'from the secretary of war; I had a strict eye to them, and will add but one word, beware of a surprise! you know how the Indians fight us!' He went off with that as my last solemn warning thrown into his ears. And yet, to suffer that army to be cut to pieces—hacked by a surprise, the very thing I guarded against!" The president again sat down on the sofa and his anger subsided. At length he said: "This must not go beyond this room." After a while he again spoke in a lower tone: "General St. Clair shall have justice. I looked hastily through the dispatches—saw the whole disaster, but not all the particulars. I will hear him without prejudice, he shall have full justice." A committee of the house of representatives investigated the causes of St. Clair's defeat and acquitted him with honor. He afterwards served as the first governor of Ohio and died at Greensburg, Pa., in 1818, at an advanced age and in comparative poverty having seen the final overthrow of the hostile tribes and the permanent founding of civilization in this matchless region of the old Northwest.

Note: The author, Frazer Ells Wilson, Greenville, Ohio, will be pleased to hear from descendants and relatives of St. Clair, Wayne and other officers mentioned. Their pictures and copies of paintings are also desired.

THE HOME OF GENERAL ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.



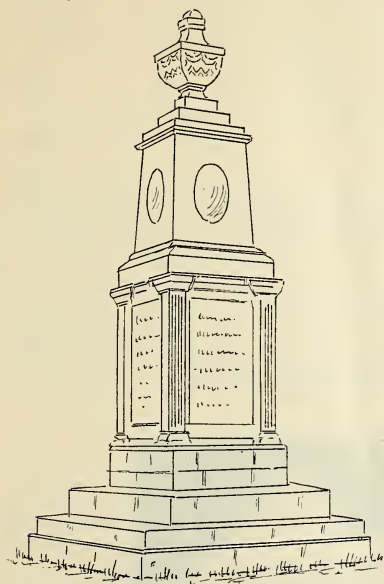
Ligonier valley possesses a valuable historical relic in the home of General Arthur St. Clair, which stands on the Johnstown pike just east of the town. St. Clair was an important character in American history. Aide to Washington and his trusted counselor, commander of the army of the North in the Revolution, president of the Continental Congress, commander-in-

chief of the armies of the United States, governor of the great Northwest territory, General St. Clair died in poverty and neg-



St. Clair's Coat of Arms.

lect in the mountains bordering this romantic valley. His family seat was known as the Hermitage and here were entertained the celebrities of the Revolutionary period. General St. Clair gave liberally of his wealth to the cause of the patriots, equipping at his own expense whole regiments of western troops. None of this money was ever refunded by the government he had done so much to save, though the aged hero died in extreme poverty.



Monument to Arthur St. Clair.

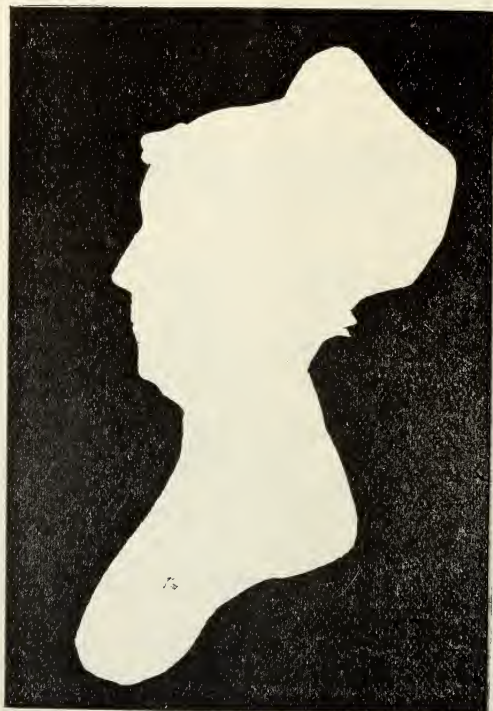
General St. Clair's final resting place is at Greensburg, Pennsylvania. The monument erected to his memory bears the following inscription:

THE
earthly remains
OF
Major-General
ARTHUR ST CLAIR
are deposited
underneath this humble monument
which is
erected to supply the place
of a nobler one
due from his country.
He died August 31,
1818,
in the 84th year of his age.

The inscription on the rear of the stone tells by whom his memory was thus honored:

THIS STONE
is erected
over the bones of their
departed brother
by members of the
MASONIC SOCIETY
resident of this
vicinity.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have not forgotten the hero of two wars. The Hermitage, which stands on the site of an old fort of the French and Indian war, is the property of Mrs. Mary O'Hara Spring, a charter member of the Pittsburgh Chapter. She has restored some of the rooms to their ancient splendor. The porch and fence shown in the frontispiece were not parts of the original home.



Louisa St. Clair.

Detroit has named her chapter after Louisa St. Clair, the beloved daughter of the hero and the sharer of his later troubles. The original silhouette from which the picture of Louisa St. Clair, given here, was cut was made in Philadelphia.

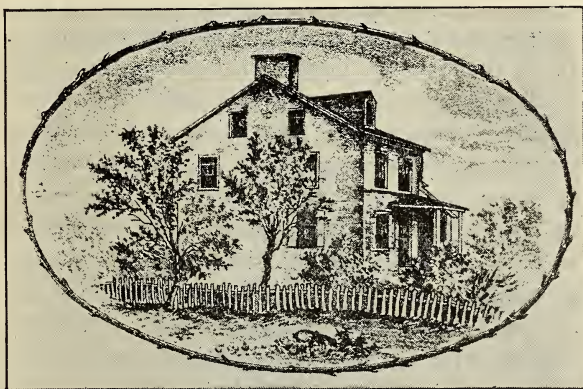
Phoebe Bayard, the wife of General St. Clair, has given her name to the chapter at Greensburg, and a member of that chapter, Mrs. Sara H. Covode Davis, has furnished the facts and pictures for this article.

The memory of the brave shall not perish from off the earth.

HOMES OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Martha Bladen Clark.

JOHN MORTON, a signer of the Declaration of Independence from Pennsylvania, was born in Ridley township, Chester, now



Residence of John Morton,
Delaware county, Pa.

Delaware county, in the year 1724, and died April, 1777, at the age of 53.

His family were of Swedish origin, the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania. Near Norwood, Delaware county, still stands an old brick house which was built by Morten Mortensen

(Morten) about the year 1673, soon after he had emigrated from Sweden. To Morten Mortensen was born a son, who received the same name. Mortensen, Jr., was the father of John Morten. His business was surveying new lands and cultivating his own farm until called into public office.

John Morton has been called one of the "sterling patriots of the Revolutionary era." He was elected a member of the assembly in 1756 and continued in office to 1761, and again elected in 1769 to 1775, when he was chosen speaker. He was sent as a delegate to the congress in New York in 1765, which convened upon the call of the Massachusetts assembly to the several colonies of a circular letter upon the passing of the stamp act; he served as sheriff of Chester county in the years 1766 to 1768; justice of the peace for several years, holding the office of judge of the court of common pleas and quarter sessions, and on April 20, 1774, was made judge of the supreme court of the province of Pennsylvania. On the 22nd of July, 1774, he was sent as a delegate to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia by the assembly of Pennsylvania, and elected December, 1774, 1775 and 1776. Upon the adoption of the resolution of independence, July 2, 1776, Pennsylvania by a vote of the delegates, the majority, opposed it, but on July 4, 1776, when the final action was taken John Morton gave his vote in favor of independence of the colonies, and Pennsylvania renounced allegiance to Great Britain, making his vote the majority cast. Mr. Morton rendered very important services during his term in congress, serving on committees and as chairman of the one which formed and reported the system of confederation for the states which was adopted and remained a law until the change in the present constitution in 1787. After the battle of Lexington, when military organizations were formed, he was chosen a colonel of one of the regiments but declined on account of other engagements. Mr. Morton married Miss Anne Justus, of Delaware, and when he died left a widow and eight children. He was a member of St. James Church, Chester, and his remains are interred in the church yard. He was the first one of the signers to die. When the British army passed through the vicinity of his late home, after the battle

of Brandywine, they destroyed his property to the value of £365 Pennsylvania currency, nearly equal to one thousand dollars. There is said to be no authentic picture of John Morton. In 1876 a memorial tablet was placed by his grandson in Independence Hall.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE.

The Magazine Committee takes great pleasure in announcing that it offers a prize of \$60 for the best original story of Revolutionary times, to be competed for only by members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The MSS. must be sent to the Chairman of the Magazine Committee not later than September 25, 1902. The story must be about 8,000 words in length; it must be signed by a *nom de plume*, the real name and address of the writer must be placed in a sealed envelope, accompanying the MSS. The accepted story will be published as a serial in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
Chairman,
ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE,
ELLEN MASON COLTON,
ELIZABETH H. DELAFIELD,
FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY,
VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW,
MARY R. B. KENDALL,
SARA T. KINNEY,
MARY A. LYONS,
RACHEL H. MELLON,
S. F. P. RICHARDS,
JULIA G. SCOTT,
HARRIET P. C. SIMPSON,
CATHERINE G. THOM,
Committee.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

ROLL OF HONOR, COLONEL THOMAS LOTHROP CHAPTER.

Herewith is given a list of the Revolutionary ancestors of the members of the Colonel Thomas Lothrop Chapter, Cohasset, Massachusetts. The regent is Miss Ella Bates, North Scituate, Massachusetts:

Henry Abbott.

Caleb Bailey, Samuel Bates, Samuel Bates, Jr., Serg. Zealous Bates, Josiah Bartlett, Ezekiel Blake, Simon Blake, Matthew Bridge, Jonathan Brown, Jonathan Brown, Jr., John Bryant.

Timothy Chubbuck, the Rev. John Cotton, Gathelus Cowing, Gen. Nathan Crane.

Reuben Damon, Amos Dresser.

Josiah Edson, Col. Benjamin Ely.

Thomas Faunce, Joseph Fogg, quartermaster.

Col. Jonathan Glover, Lieut. Zachariah Gurney, Zachariah Gurney, Jr.

Capt. James Hall, Daniel Hartwell, Michael Holland, Richard Holland, Lieut. Stephen Hoyt.

Caleb Joy.

Abel Kent.

Timothy Lawrence, Ezekiel Lincoln, Capt. Daniel Litchfield, James Litchfield, Josiah Litchfield, Ward Litchfield, Col. Thomas Lothrop, Moses Lufkin.

Josiah Mann, Josiah Mann, Jr., Joseph Moore.

Ambrose Nichols, Caleb Nichols, Daniel Nichols, David Nichols, Lieut. Nathaniel Nichols.

Haugh Oakes, Josiah Oakes, George Osgood, surgeon, Brig. Gen. Joseph Otis.

Edmund Parker, Jonas Parker, Ebenezer Paul, Gideon Pendleton, Thomas Pratt, Serg. Henry Putnam.

Abner Robbins.

Christopher Sears, Edmund Sears, Capt. Jonathan Sibley, Lieut. David Snow, Benjamin Stetson, Sergt. Stephen Stoddard, Zenas Stoddard.

Capt. Peter Talbot, Robert Thompson, Serg. Abraham Tower, Daniel Tower, Capt. Job Tower, Levi Tower, Nathaniel Turner.

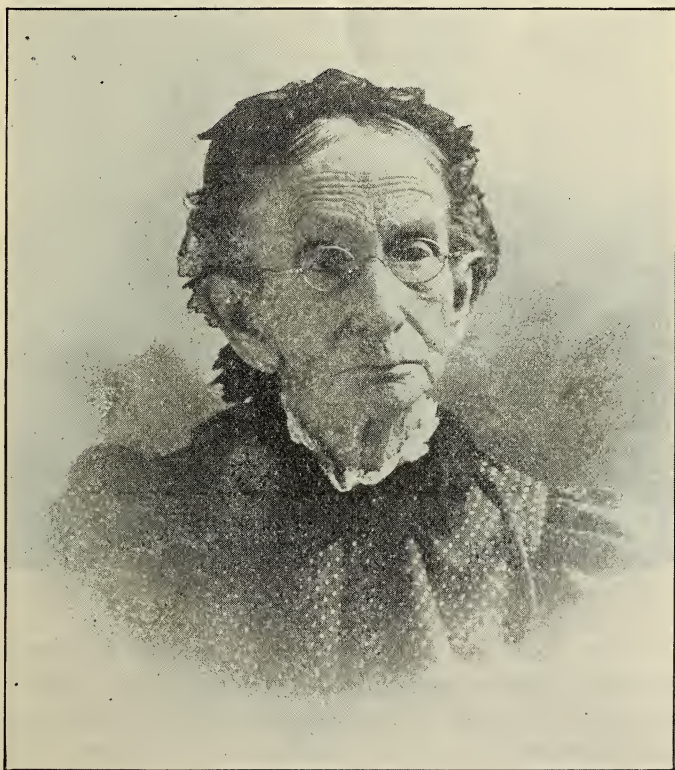
Israel Vinal.

Col. Joseph Ward, Luke Warren, Barnabas Webb, Cornelius White, Capt. Robert Wilson.

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. AUGUSTA WAY FULLER.

Mrs. Augusta Way Fuller was a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution, one of the three belonging to the Mary



Mrs. Augusta Way Fuller.

Silliman Chapter, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. She died December 16, 1901, aged 96 years. The chapter was justly proud of her.

MRS. LAVINA SWEETING BURNETT.

The Philip Schuyler Chapter, of Troy, New York, has been called upon to mourn the loss of its "Real Daughter," Lavina



Mrs. Lavina (Sweeting) Burnett.

(Sweeting) Burnett. At the age of ninety, her long, useful and influential life terminated February 2nd, 1902. She was born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, and was the daughter of Eliphalet and Lavina (Benton-Luce) Sweeting.

She was a member of the "Handsome Sweeting family"

noted for generations back for their straight classical features and beautiful coloring. Her own beauty was remarkable. An apple with white skin and ruddy cheeks is known as the Sweeting apple from this family. She married Captain Chas. Burnett, at that time connected with the Lake Erie steamers. He died a comparatively young man. Three children also passed away. After the death of Captain Burnett, she was made welcome in the home of her neice, Mrs. Elizabeth (Brownell) Tucker, of Troy, New York, where she resided until the end.

Her father, Eliphalet Sweeting, was born in Norton, Massachusetts, in 1756, and was one of the earliest settlers in Paris, New York, where he was the pioneer in furnace building. He served repeatedly in the war of the Revolution, was at the battle of Bunker Hill, also the battle of Rhode Island, August 29th, 1778, and retreated with the others by Howland Ferry to the mainland. After the war he settled in Oneida county, where he was identified with every progressive movement.—
MARY SANFORD TAYLOR ALDEN.

MRS. LYDIA G. DEARBORN CATE.

Mrs. Lydia G. Dearborn Cate was born in Ossipee, New Hampshire, January 6, 1802, and was the youngest daughter of James Dearborn, there being eight children in the family.

Her father was in the Revolutionary war and three brothers were in the war of 1812, one of whom was on board the old Constitution when she sunk the Guerriere.

Mrs. Cate's son, Major T. J. Cate, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, was in the civil war. He was a lieutenant in the sixth Massachusetts regiment which was attacked in Baltimore, where the first blood of the war was shed.

Mrs. Cate was a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution, and in recognition of this fact the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution presented her with a handsome gold spoon.

She retained her faculties to a remarkable degree, her hearing was keen and she was able to read as usual. She remembered many incidents in all four of the wars which took place during her life. She celebrated her golden wedding in 1872.

and attended the golden wedding of her son, James F. Cate, in 1898.

Her husband died about twenty years ago. At the time of her death she was survived by five children, thirty-three grand-



Mrs. Lydia G. Dearborn Cate.

children, twenty-eight great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild, who was eight years old.

Mrs. Cate was honored and respected by all but perhaps by none, outside of her own family, more than by the members of the Betsey Ross Chapter, of which she was a member.

She passed away on the 25th of June, 1901, aged 99 years and 5 months.

SUSAN ATWATER GILLET.

SARAH BATE ATWATER WARD.

Proud indeed is Oshkosh Chapter, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, that it has upon its enrollment the names of two "Real Daughters" of the American Revolution. Such a circumstance might be a source of honor to any chapter, but to this one of the middle West, so far from the scenes of Revolutionary struggles and at a point at that time and for long after unknown upon the maps of our country, the membership of these two venerable and venerated "Real Daughters" is verily a cause of continual delight and congratulation.

These aged ladies, born Atwater, are sisters, daughters of John Atwater and Lucy (Davis) Atwater, his wife, and spring from a period when far more literally than to-day was obeyed the scriptural injunction to "be fruitful and multiply." Fifteen children sat round John Atwater's board and called him father, though a part of the vigorous brood were his children by a second wife.

The subjects of this sketch, however, and a brother, John Atwater, Jr., a son of the Revolution, of Newark, New Jersey, are offspring of one marriage. Their maternal great-grandfather, named Davis, born in Harrington, Connecticut, was the first white man to settle in Lee, Massachusetts. His wife (Lucy Davis, both before and after marriage) was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts. Their son, Nathan Davis, maternal grandfather of these children, was born at Lee, Massachusetts. He was also a Revolutionary soldier, serving throughout the war. He was present at the surrender of Burgoyne to Gates, October 17, 1777. Their father, John Atwater, left Yale College, when eighteen years of age to join the Revolutionary troops; he became one of the far-famed "Minute Men," and was selected a message-bearer from Lafayette to Washington. At the time when the British took possession of New York, Atwater was carried out of the city ill and helpless, lying on the bottom of a heavy wagon, barely escaping death during the trip, in which a man sitting beside the driver of the vehicle had his head shot off.

Susannah Atwater Gillet was born September 8, 1810, and has resided for many years at Kenosha, Wisconsin. After sixty-three years of wedded life, she is now a widow, having two daughters and one son. She became a member of Oshkosh Chapter in 1901.

Sarah Ball Atwater Ward, the first "Real Daughter" of Oshkosh Chapter, was born September 4, 1821, at Genoa, Cayuga county, New York. She married Mr. Alfred Ward at Genoa. Four children were born to them, of which but one survives, Mrs. Nellie Flanders, a widow, whose living issue consists only of one grandson.

Mrs. Ward is a bright, attractive woman. Her grasp upon, and interest in, current events of the day, is intense and her memory is remarkably vivid, enabling her to depict with all the graphic delineation of an eye-witness, events and scenes of the Revolution described to her by her father while she was yet a child.

Both sisters, having long passed the allotted years of "three score and ten," the Oshkosh Chapter realizes that they must ere long pass out from the circle of earthly friends who so warmly esteem them into the still larger assembly gone before to the blessed beyond. The chapter earnestly hopes that that day may still be distant, and that many things may yet be done to testify to its loving reverence of its two "Real Daughters."—MARION FLOWER HICKS HARMON.

"Better the fire upon thee roll,
Better the shot, the blade, the bowl,
Than crucifixion of the soul."

"There's freedom at thy gates and rest
For earth's down trodden and oppressed,
A shelter for the hunted head,
For the starved laborer, toil and bread."

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter (Litchfield, Connecticut).—For the first time in its history Litchfield celebrated “Arbor and Bird Day” in right royal fashion. The honors were divided between the pupils of the Center School and Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter.

The governor’s proclamation appointing the second of May as “Arbor and Bird Day” was read to pupils, teachers, parents and members of the chapter, all met together to do honor to the occasion. Four trees were planted—one by the pupils in the school yard, one as a memorial to President McKinley, another to the Litchfield Revolutionary soldiers, while the last will be known as the “Constitutional Convention tree.”

Appropriate exercises relating to birds and trees were presented by the pupils, after which the president of the senior class, Miss May Wheeler, under the auspices of the chapter, planted a European beech—the first tree to be entered on the chapter’s record book of Litchfield trees. The McKinley oak was planted in the east park by Mrs. John S. Buel, regent, who spoke with emphasis and pathos on the life and character of the martyr president.

At the planting of the Revolutionary oak Mrs. Buel reviewed the history of Litchfield in the war for independence. In closing she said:

“Then, in June, 1776, still another company was raised by Captain Abraham Bradley; and in 1777, fourteen men, mostly boys, all that Litchfield had left that were capable of bearing arms, rushed off at midnight to repel the enemy who were raiding and burning Danbury. Fourteen—all that Litchfield had left! She had given all she had to her country, and the war was but two years old.

“These are the men we commemorate to-day; their names and records will be enrolled in some enduring form by the chapter as soon as they can be collected and verified, but I now to-day in the name of the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Daughters of the

American Revolution, do plant this oak tree in their memory. May it keep their memory green and fresh as its leaves in summer time, and may it whisper their names whenever the wind rustles in its branches."

The "Constitutional Convention" oak was planted in another part of the park. This commemorates Connecticut's constitutional convention of 1902. In closing Mrs. Buel committed the trees to the care of the town of Litchfield.

This love for trees and birds that the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter is implanting in the hearts of the young will bear fruit in future years.

Atlanta Chapter (Atlanta, Georgia).—BIRTHDAY OF THE OLDEST CHAPTER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The 15th of April is "Chapter Anniversary Day" of the Atlanta Chapter. We claim the distinction of being the oldest local chapter. The National Society, as you all know, was organized on October 11th, 1890, by a little band of patriotic women in Washington, D. C. February 22nd, 1891, it was announced in Washington that Mrs. Martha Berrien Duncan had been made honorary state regent for Georgia. April 15th, 1891, twelve Atlanta ladies met in response to Mrs. Duncan's call, and the Atlanta Chapter was organized, on account of the difference in time, earlier than any other of the local chapters.

Mrs. Martha Berrien Duncan must have been quite eighty years of age when she organized the Atlanta Chapter, but she was one with whom one could never associate old age. A woman of exquisite culture, broad intelligence, tender sympathies, and patrician beauty; white curls clustered around her cameo-like face. The charter members of the Atlanta Chapter will ever remember the picture she made on that occasion, as she presided with grace, tact, and picturesque beauty.

Soon after the organization of the National Society, the Daughters of the Revolution withdrew from the Daughters of the American Revolution; not wanting to take sides, and in courtesy to a friend who was instrumental in making her regent of Georgia, Mrs. Duncan retired from the chapter and left Miss Junia McKinley, whom she had always called her

"right hand," to continue the work. Those of us who know the work necessary to get applications properly prepared, and write by-laws, etc., know that it requires more than one or two meetings to organize a chapter, and that is why the Atlanta Chapter is unique, in that it claims two founders, Mrs. Duncan and Miss McKinley.

686538

The first officers of the chapter were: Mrs. Henry Jackson, regent; Miss Junia McKinley, registrar; Mrs. Porter King, treasurer; Mrs. Sarah Frances Grant, secretary.

In February, 1892, Mrs. Henry Jackson, as regent, and Mrs. Hugh Hagan, as delegate, represented the chapter at the First Continental Congress. It was on this occasion that Mrs. Hagan, by a brilliant paper, and its eloquent rendition, gained for herself a national reputation, and honor for her chapter.

In 1893 Mrs. William Dickson was made regent. The Board of Management was formed at this time in the history of the chapter. This board took upon itself the herculean task of establishing the applicant's eligibility by finding the historical references given in each application paper. This was an impossible task when it was found how few books of historical reference Atlanta possessed. It must have been at this time that Mrs. W. L. Peel, who acted on this board, felt the need of the work that the Joseph Habersham Chapter is now doing under her supervision. She should have the support of every Daughter of the American Revolution in her work of preserving historical names and data.

Mrs. Dr. Orme was the next chapter regent. Through the courtesy of the state librarian, Capt. Milledge, the chapter met at the capitol during this administration. A beautiful colonial ball was given this year for the benefit of the Georgia room at Mount Vernon, and a nice sum was realized. The possibility of some day owning a chapter house was timidly referred to at one of these meetings by one of the Daughters. Mrs. Joseph Morgan spoke enthusiastically and hopefully on this subject.

In 1895 Mrs. Wm. Dickson was again elected regent. Many interesting social functions were given this year, during the Cotton States and International Exposition. It came to pass, too, in this year, in less than a year after Mrs. Morgan's hope-

ful prediction, that "Craigie House," the Massachusetts building, and a reproduction of historical Craigie House, in Cambridge, was presented to the Atlanta Chapter by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, of Massachusetts, through Governor Greenhalge, and to Mrs. Joseph Morgan, more than to any local Daughter, are we indebted for this chapter home, the first owned by any chapter outside of Washington, for the gift was made through her. Following this munificent gift were many valuable gifts. Miss Alice Longfellow presented the chapter with a chair and pen that had been the property of her distinguished poet-father, also his picture. A library of books, all women authors, was given from the woman's building. From the New York building of the exposition came draperies and furniture. Some of our own Daughters have made valuable gifts to Craigie House. Miss Sallie Brown presented a very valuable historical chair, and many beautiful pictures; and Mrs. Julius Brown has added to the library valuable histories. On the whole the Atlanta Chapter has had blessings showered upon it, and we take time, on our birthday, to remember our benefactors with renewed gratitude.

The chapter did some good literary work this year. Among many good papers that were read, one by Mrs. Thomas Morgan, on "The Blue Laws of Connecticut," is prominently remembered.

In 1896 Mrs. Porter King became regent. Historical questions and answers were introduced, and the chapter did some profitable studying. The by-laws were revised.

One of the most notable events of this administration was the publishing of the Atlanta Evening Journal by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Daughters distinguished themselves in editorial work, contributed articles, solicited advertisements, etc., etc. Valiant work netted \$290.00 for Craigie House.

During the summer vacation of this year the Daughters were called upon to form a relief corps for the war sufferers in Cuba, and the loving deeds of the Atlanta Daughters of the American Revolution along this line will be perpetuated in history.

Mrs. Byers was the chapter's next regent. Interesting his-

torical papers and genealogical records occupied the chapter during this year, with delightful social functions.

Mrs. Raoul, Mrs. Slaton, Mrs. Block, and Mrs. Sage have followed each other in succession. Their administrations are of too recent date for reminiscence. In the meantime, however, the state congress has been organized and entertained twice by Atlanta, and Washington's birthday has been suitably celebrated each year.

One of the most important events in Mrs. Block's administration was the introduction of the "Year Book." For the historical treats that have resulted from the subjects selected, are due many thanks to Miss Lida Field, then the chapter's historian.—MARY TRAMMELL SCOTT.

Stars and Stripes Chapter (Burlington, Iowa).—At our last meeting for the year 1900-1901, held at the home of Mrs. Copp, our last delegate to the National convention, officers were elected for the current year. Interesting meetings have been held during the year, at one of which the chapter voted to buy a flag, and we now are the happy possessors of our own "Stars and Stripes." We have contributed to the relief of the Jacksonville sufferers \$10, also sent a similar contribution towards the building of the Continental Hall. The chapter has also offered prizes of \$10, \$5, and \$2.50, respectively, to those pupils of the eighth grade in our public schools who should pass the best examination in United States History, the idea being to stimulate in the children a knowledge and study of our early history, particularly of Colonial and Revolutionary days.

February 22d was celebrated at the home of our regent, Mrs. Burt, with appropriate exercises, the ladies being dressed in Colonial costume.

We, too, desire to enter our protest against the desecration of the "Stars and Stripes." A large flag in the shape of an awning appears on one of our principal streets as a screen, shield, and shelter to a saloon—surely an ignoble purpose for our fair emblem!

At the presentation of the play at our opera house, February 19th, of "Nathan Hale," our chapter attended in a body.—MRS. S. R. McCONNELL, *Historian*.

Dorcas Bell Love Chapter (Waynesville, North Carolina).—Although the Dorcas Bell Love Chapter is the highest of all the chapters in the state, having its dwelling in "The Land of the Sky," and supposed to have its "head in the clouds," still it is a very practical chapter with its feet firmly on the ground.

Miss Briscoe, the regent for the past two years, has led the chapter in much good work. Each February a patriotic meeting has been held at the academy for the school children on Washington's birthday. These meetings have been productive of much good in teaching the children respect for the flag and love of country. Fifty dollars has been paid into the Continental Hall fund, twenty-five pledged for each year. Several books have been procured toward starting a library, notably Judge Schenk's interesting "History of North Carolina, 1780-81;" the booklets published by the N. C. D. R. Society, and the History Reader, that should be in every school in the state, called "Short Stories from the History of North Carolina."

Waynesville, being in the part of the country largely settled after the Revolutionary war, has no points of historical interest to commemorate, but it has the grave of its Revolutionary hero, Lieutenant Robert Love, to which it gives devoted care. It has also been searching for the graves of other Revolutionary soldiers, but so far has succeeded in finding but one other, Wm. Allen.

But Colonel Robert Love deserves more than a passing notice. His Revolutionary service came when he was young and formed only a small part of a long and valuable life, all of which was given largely to the service of his country, his state, and his town. He was a member of the legislature of Washington county before that part of North Carolina was ceded to the United States and formed into the state of Tennessee; at that time he took an active part in the Sevier controversy. He was an intimate friend of Andrew Jackson and a presidential elector for years. To deposit his electoral vote he traveled the long journey from the mountains to Washington in his g.g., and it often took weeks. But he will be best remembered, doubtless, as the founder of Waynesville, and she especially owes him a great debt for the wisdom he showed in selecting for her

such a beautiful site, and the generosity he displayed in laying off the town. For he gave to her every other lot on Main street, some of which she owns to this day, also the site for the court house, the cemetery, the academy, the depot—though he died many years before a railroad reached the town—and to all the churches that would put up a building. He laid off wide streets, and placed the town high above all floods. In the midst of her grand mountains and overlooking her beautiful valleys, she will always remain a monument to her founder, who planned wisely and wrought well.

The Dorcas Bell Love Chapter, named for his mother, has decided to erect to his memory a bronze tablet, to be placed on the front wall of the court house, and to contain the following inscription:

| | | |
|------|---|------|
| 1760 | To the memory of | 1845 |
| | Col. Robert Love | |
| | Founder of Waynesville | |
| | Soldier—Statesman—Benefactor | |
| | Erected by the Dorcas Bell Love Chapter | |
| | Daughters of the American Revolution, | |
| | Aug. 23, 1902. | |

At the unveiling in August the well-known Col. Robert Love Taylor, three times governor of Tennessee and member of congress, will give the address. The chapter trusts in this way to arouse an interest on the part of the townspeople in their greatest benefactor, in hopes that in the near future Waynesville will yearly keep Founder's Day, as do many of our colleges.

I have been asked how we, a "feeble folk" as compared with some of the larger chapters of the state, numbering only eighteen, have been able to do as much and especially raise so much money as we have. In the first place we have the two dollar fee, because, as a chapter, we have never felt that we would have any more members on a one dollar fee, which would have to go to Washington, than on the two dollars, which leaves one dollar from each member for our own work. This, as you see, gives us nearly all of our pledge of \$25.00 a year to the Continental Hall, and this we feel we *must* pay. Then for the rest of our money we raise it by *work*, oyster suppers in the winter,

entertainments in the summer when the town is full of visitors, who are so anxious to be entertained that even the Daughters of the American Revolution can do it, and so help fill their coffers! I must not forget one very important thing in this connection and that is, that we have the state regent always with us, and being constantly under her eye and within the radius of her enthusiasm, we are thus stirred to good works in a peculiarly strong manner.

The special commemoration day of the chapter, selected for it by its first regent—the present state regent—was the 20th of May, the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration, belonging, 'tis true, especially to Charlotte and Mecklenburg county, but in general to the whole state and to all its chapters.

At the state conference, held last July at Waynesville, the end of the hall in which the meetings were held was decorated below the flags and bunting with long branches of the wild rose—the emblem of the Waynesville Chapter—until the whole was one mass of pink and green. This having been put in place early in the morning, it was discovered before the meeting convened that quite a good sized hornets' nest had developed among the branches. This gave a very happy thought to Hon. R. D. Gilmer, who made "The Rose and the Hornets' Nest" the subject of his eloquent address, and afterwards the hornets' nest was taken from the roses and presented to a member of the Mecklenburg Chapter, whose emblem it is.—AMELIA P. BUTLER, *Historian*.

Harrisburg Chapter (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania).—A memorial meeting in honor of the late Mrs. Francis Jordan was held by the Harrisburg Chapter and was largely attended.

Mrs. Jordan was really the founder of the chapter and her name appears first in the list of chapter members. She was always an active member and was most highly esteemed. Mrs. A. J. Herr opened the memorial meeting with prayer, after which Miss Pearson, the historian, read an eulogy.

A letter on the death of Mrs. Jordan from Mrs. Levi B. Alricks, the regent, was read by Miss Jennings. Resolutions reported by a committee appointed to take action on the death of Mrs. Jordan were adopted by the chapter. This committee

consisted of Mrs. Hugh Hamilton, Mrs. Francis Wyeth, Mrs. R. A. Lamberton, Mrs. E. C. Kunkel and Mrs. Robert Snodgrass. Mrs. E. Z. Gross concluded the memorial meeting by singing "There is a Green Hill Far Away."

It was through Mrs. Jordan's enthusiastic energy that the Harrisburg Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized on May 19, 1894, with twelve charter members. She was a decided personality, possessing both commanding presence and convincing intelligence, with firmness of purpose in those matters upon which it was exerted, so that the Harrisburg Chapter was fortunate indeed, in having her interested friendship exercised in everything connected with its object and welfare. Her last public function was the conference of the chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, held in Harrisburg during the month of October, 1901, where her experienced counsel helped to make it eminently successful. Her loss to us can not be adequately realized until occurrences take place which demand those remarkable executive traits she was called upon so many times to exhibit. Every interest of the Harrisburg Chapter was to her a personal one; her home, her waking thoughts, the topic of her conversation and her purse were always ready for its promotion. When we discover her permanent absence, then only will we comprehend her strong influence while among us. Some of her ancestors were officers in the battle of the Boyne. Her progenitors in America through John Harris, founder of this capital city, and United States Senator William Maclay, were leaders in the movement to establish the United States of America. Even in colonial times her forefathers bore a part in the official provincial government of the Penns. On account of these propitious conditions she was enabled to make herself known and sought in the Society of the Colonial Dames of America and in the great congresses of the Daughters of the American Revolution; she was an honorary regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, but she never forgot amid all the association with the high officials in these organizations the Harrisburg Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Cumberland Chapter (Nashville, Tennessee) has just closed a most successful year. They have carried out an excellent course of historical study; have added fourteen new members to its list; celebrated flag day at the beautiful country home of the first vice-regent, Mrs. M. M. Gardner; also celebrated "King's Mountain day;" given generously to the Tennessee monument fund and assisted in entertaining visiting celebrities. In January Mrs. Murphy, state regent of Ohio, was the guest of honor and gave a glowing sketch of her work among the foreign elements in her state and the organization of "The Children of the Republic."

The years' work closed with the erection of a handsome bronze tablet to mark the site of the old Nashville Inn, the typical and picturesque caravansary around which clings so much of the political and social history of Nashville's early days. This, the first tablet erected in the city, was unveiled March 6th, the anniversary of the burning of the inn. The speakers' stand was artistically decorated with bunting and flags, and above hung the picture of the inn. The stand was occupied by the speakers of the occasion. A flag of the nation was draped over the tablet, which when removed, displayed our chapter banner with the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A large crowd was present when the exercises opened by the band playing "Star Spangled Banner," followed by an eloquent prayer by Dr. Barber. Governor McMillin, who was master of ceremonies, made a brief speech introducing the speakers, General Thomston. He referred to the patriotism and zeal of Cumberland Chapter, which was the first in Nashville, as shown by patriotic deeds. It presented a sword to General Joe Wheeler on his return from Santiago; assisted in raising money to clothe and feed the sick soldiers in the Spanish-American war, and entertained them and gave them medals of honor when they returned. Also gave its influence toward establishing a chair of American history in the Peabody Normal school. He stated that he felt he but voiced the sentiments of the whole community in expressing a just pride in the occasion. General Thomston's speech was a crisp account of the inn and references to certain historical incidents that seemed to make it famous.

"We are standing upon historic ground. Here, in 1779-80, on this beautiful bluff, James Robertson and his pioneer associates selected the site of the future city.

"Here, in 1783, in the center of the village settlement was erected the first pioneer lodging house or inn in the entire Cumberland Valley. It was a handsome structure with three stories, with an imposing colonade of porches. It was the Waldorf-Astoria of its day, the social Mecca of middle Tennessee. All of the old time notables and celebrities, political, military and social enjoyed its hospitality. Here James Robertson, the father and founder of Nashville, was a guest. Here, in 1805, Aaron Burr was complimented by a public dinner, before his schemes of conquest were known. James K. Polk, afterward president, was often a guest. Gen. Andrew Jackson was for forty years in the habit of stopping here. He was a guest here in 1813 when he and General Coffee stepped across to the postoffice on the east side of the square and had their almost deadly encounter with the Bentons. Here Jackson, in 1815, was welcomed home at a public banquet and upon this occasion Gov. Willie Blount arose at the table and presented him a sword, the gift of the state of Mississippi for his services in the Creek war. It was here also in 1818, he was honored with a public dinner upon his return from Washington, the hero of the nation. In 1825 General LaFayette was complimented with a banquet at which General Jackson, Felix Gundy, Governor Carroll and other distinguished guests were present. Presidents Monroe, Martin and Van Buren and Louis Phillippi, later king of France were guests here. Unhappily in March, 1856, this notable old landmark was destroyed by fire. Some years ago the Tennessee historical society undertook the patriotic duty of marking the historic sites of Nashville, but their work was transitory and incomplete. The ladies—always the advance guard of patriotic sentiment—the Cumberland Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and its worthy regent, Miss Atchison, who first suggested the erection of this tablet, are the real pioneers in this patriotic work. All hail to the auspicious beginning! May it be the precursor of many historic tablets. In behalf of these patriotic ladies I now have the pleasure of presenting this historic memorial to his honor, the mayor of Nashville."

As General Thomston concluded the young ladies, Misses Jones, Fall, Seay and East, drew the cords that held the flag and it fell from the face of the tablet, while cheers and music rang out. Governor McMillin then introduced Mayor Head, who, in accepting the tablet, said:

"This is a great pleasure, and in accepting this tablet on behalf of the city from Cumberland Chapter, I wish to congratulate these

ladies on taking the first step in perpetuating the historic places of this city. It has been said that whenever a people forget to cherish the spots made sacred by association with superb deeds of history, they are on the high road to degradation and disgrace. But as long as patriotic women continue in their work these spots are not forgot. I accept this tablet on behalf of the city at your hands and promise it protection and security so long as it may remain."

The tablet is of bronze, surmounted by a pleasing design of laurel leaves and bears the following inscription:

"On this site stood the Washington Inn, where gathered the early pioneers for all important political, historical and social events from 1783 to 1856. Erected by Cumberland Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1902.

—ELIZABETH ATCHISON, *Regent*.

The Dorothea Henry Chapter (Danville, Virginia) is now in the eighth year of its existence. We have had only one regent, Mrs. James G. Penn, and 'tis due to her perseverance and energy that we are the largest chapter in the state and have won a good record for work. In April we have given, under the auspices of our chapter, the "Enchantment," a fairy-land idyl of surpassing beauty. There were dainty butterflies, graceful flower girls, stately ice-spirits, regal courts, royal guards, funny frogs, gnomes of the forest, quaint grasshoppers, and crickets, with some wonderful scenic tableaux. It was also a success financially. The proceeds will be added to our reserve fund. With a little more time, patience and energy we will be able to build a monument that will be an honor and credit to our city and to our chapter.

One of the pleasantest literary events of the past year was an historical address on Jamestown delivered by the Rev. Dr. Thomas at the home of our regent.—MAGGIE REDD CARTER, *Historian*.

Ranier Chapter (Seattle, Washington).—The seventh and most successful year of our chapter's life is drawing to a close. We have gained fourteen new members, all of whom are live,

active workers and much interested in the welfare of the chapter. It has been suggested that the coming year be a year of deeds. That we take up some particular line of work, that will be of some benefit to mankind, and not spend all of the time in business and social meetings. The members have certainly shown much more enthusiasm this past year and the meetings have been better attended and more interesting. Our membership is now sixty-two.

The first meeting of the year was held at Lincoln, April 30th, Mrs. Phelps hostess, and was a large meeting. After the usual business, an election of officers was held. The meeting was one of special interest, as we were expecting President McKinley, now deceased, and Mrs. McKinley, to visit Seattle, and discussions were held regarding a suitable souvenir to be given to Mrs. McKinley. We also listened to the reports of the retiring officers.

May 9th Mrs. Bacon invited the officers of Ranier Chapter to a charming luncheon to meet Mrs. Foster and a delegation of twelve Daughters from the Tacoma Chapter.

May 23d a special meeting was held at Mrs. Bowden's and it was voted to send for the Lineage Books. Another special meeting was held June 13th at Mrs. Bacon's for the purpose of presenting and acting upon an appeal for aid from the Jacksonville sufferers. Contributions were received and forwarded by the treasurer. At this meeting an interesting paper was read by Mrs. Drummond.

The first social gathering was given by Mrs. Hussy at her camp at Alki Point. It was an enjoyable affair. After walking about the picturesque camp grounds a unique luncheon was served under the trees overlooking the bay.

The next regular monthly meeting was held at Mrs. Bacon's September 24th. Mrs. Kelleher entertained the chapter October 29th, when the year books were distributed.

The third regular monthly meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. L. D. Greene. Mrs. Greene read a bright and charming paper on John Adams. Mrs. Bowden entertained the chapter at the regular December meeting. The interesting feature of the afternoon was a historical contest, all the questions being concerning events in the Revolutionary period.

The largest and most magnificent affair ever given by the Daughters was the Colonial ball which took place on January 6th and was in honor of George Washington's wedding day. The proceeds, \$35, were sent to the national committee having in charge the raising of a fund to build Continental Hall. The gown worn by Mrs. Carr, a beautiful blue satin damask, was one of historic interest, having been worn by an ancestor at a ball given in honor of George Washington in 1776.

January 28th the regular monthly meeting was held at Mrs. Drummond's. After business an interesting discussion of patriotic novels took place. Mrs. Perkins varied the usual monthly meeting in February by giving a most enjoyable musicale. Mrs. Dunbar kindly invited the Daughters of Rainier Chapter to attend a series of lectures on parliamentary law by Mrs. Cole Bethel. The officers and a number of members availed themselves of the opportunity.

Mrs. Bacon gave a delightful luncheon in honor of Mrs. Bethel and the ladies who attended the meetings.

March 25th Mrs. Garrett entertained the chapter. An informal discussion was held on the subject of a state conference and it was the unanimous opinion that such should be held. Papers on the benefits of the Daughters of the American Revolution were read by Mrs. Bacon and Mrs. Thompkins. They were instructive and enjoyable. In summing up the year's work, I think I can safely say our chapter is in a flourishing condition—it is better and more favorably known, many who have heretofore displayed no interest in the society have expressed a desire to become identified with us and the outlook is encouraging.—EM LOU NORTON, *Historian*.

The Oshkosh Chapter (Oshkosh, Wisconsin).—By request of our state regent and in conformity with our own feeling, the first meeting for the year was held October 18th in memory of President McKinley. The exercises consisted of an address by the regent; a duet, "Nearer, My God, to Thee;" resolutions which were ordered spread upon the records; the reading of Walt Whitman's poem, "My Captain;" a duet, "Lead, Kindly Light;" an original poem written for the occasion,

and already printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE; and the music of a dirge.

The meeting of November was held at the home of our regent, Mrs. George W. Burnell. The state regent, Mrs. Sidney Peck, was the guest of honor. Toasts were responded to as follows: "Our National Chapters," Mrs. Peck, state regent; "The Early History of Oshkosh Chapter," Mrs. E. P. Sawyer a former regent; "Our Flag," Mrs. Mary J. De Long, chaplain; "Our Guest," Miss Edith Leigh Russell, a former regent; "The Ladies," Judge G. W. Burnell.

The meeting of February 22d was, as usual, a memorial meeting. It was held at the home of Mrs. E. R. Smith. The hostesses of the afternoon were dressed in colonial costumes, and the refreshments were made from recipes a hundred years old. The exercises consisted of an address by the regent, the reading of an article on Washington's private life, an original poem on "The Adventures of Deborah Sampson," and music appropriate to the day.

The chapter offered this year for the second time two prizes of six and four dollars respectively for the two best essays from the school children under fifteen years of age on the theme, "Early Explorations in the Fox River Valley." The essays were in every instance commendable. The result of the endeavor to interest the children of our city in the early history of the beautiful land of lake and river which they call home was most gratifying.

The chapter has contributed to the fund for a monument to President McKinley.

During the year seventeen members have been added to the roll. Among them is our second "Real Daughter," Mrs. Susannah Atwater Gillette.—ROSE C. SWART, *Historian*.

Ann Story Chapter (Rutland, Vermont).—"Ann Story Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will serve a Colonial tea at ye home of ye vice-regent, Mrs. M. J. Francisco, January ye twenty-first, from three until six by ye clock. An admission of fifty cents will be charged. Ye proceeds to

be given to ye Continental Hall fund, in ye city of Washington, District of Columbia." Thus read the quaint and suggestive invitation. Old gowns were brought from their hiding places and rare old laces, jewelry and fans to grace the occasion, and transform the modern twentieth century woman into a colonial dame of ye olden time.

The spacious parlors were hung with flags and shields intermingled with bunting and evergreen. In the flag draped dining room the table was set with colonial silver and china, lighted with candlesticks. Appropriate music was furnished by an orchestra.

In the back parlor a quartette, namely Mistress Thankful Banks, Spinster Mehitable Doolittle, Spinster Jerusha Grimes and Spinster Diantha Twitchell, entertained the company with old time melodies.

As the guests entered they were met by an Indian maiden in costume of her race. Passing into the parlor they were received by Mistress Lieutenant Tracy, Mistress John Jay, wife of the first chief justice of the United States, Mistress Danforth, wife of Governor Danforth, and Mistress William Buttrick, of Concord, Massachusetts. Dorothy Q. and Wealthen Wescott acted as ushers. The costumes of the ladies were various and beautiful.

The proceeds of the tea very nearly amounted to one hundred dollars. Mrs. Horace H. Dyer very generously contributing enough to make that amount. The credit of the success of the Colonial tea is largely due to Mrs. Horace H. Dyer, the chairman of the committee, who also furnished the musicians and their Continental costumes. The chapter fully realize that such a pleasant and profitable occasion was made possible only by her untiring efforts.

Possibly Ann Story Chapter may be pardoned for feeling a little proud of the fact that of the \$134.75 contributed by Vermont toward the Continental Hall fund this chapter has given one hundred dollars.—BERTHA MORGAN CHATTERTON, *Historian*.

AN ANCESTRAL FEAST.

Dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

By Margaret Holmes Francisco.

The sun on the dial had just marked the time,
 And the bells in the steeple had ceased to chime
 The hour of the old fashioned mid-day meal,
 When a drowsiness such as I scarce could conceal
 Stole over my senses, and seemed to erase
 The dividing line 'twixt both time and space.
 So I drew my grandmother's chair to the fire
 'Neath the clock that once ticked for my great grandsire,
 And watched how the firelight burnished the frames
 Of my pictured ancestors—squires and dames.
 Backward the slow wheels of time seemed to roll
 Toward the boundary line of memory's goal;
 Till I saw return to my utter amaze
 My ancestors stately, of bygone days.
 They came as it seemed by invitation
 And I understood by intimation
 That a fragrant cup from the old "tea caddy"
 Was expected by spinster, dame, and daddy.
 I trembled to think how low I should fall
 In the estimation of one and all,
 If as Daughter and Dame, I failed to arise
 And drink to renewal of ancestral ties.

Then out from the shadows with moccasined feet
 A dusky form stole my vision to greet,
 And framed in the doorway, an Indian maid
 With hand on her feather—tipped arrow laid.
 "Paleface" she said, "see—the feast is all spread
 Where you with your forebears, soon shall break bread
 For over the land every daughter to-day
 Drinks tea in the old Colonial way."
 Melissa, Mehitable, Lois, and Ann,
 Jerusha, Priscilla, Janice, and Johann,
 Indians, Puritans, Quakers, and more
 Came curteseying and tripping across the floor;
 While Ca-na-a-gna's daughter as straight as a pine
 Marshalled the guests, as they fell into line.
 And "Dorothy Q" slipped out of her frame
 To see each guest was presented by name.

Mary Ball Washington—first of all names
 To be honored to-day by patriot Dames,
 Who said, "she knew George's wife was coming to-day
 And thought even now, she was well on the way."
 Mary was right, for the president's wife
 Whom we called Martha Washington, during her life
 Came, followed by dear Nellie Custis, who told
 How from Mt. Vernon terrace since noon, they had bowled.
 Concord, sent Butterick of minute men race.
 In Bradfords, and Winthrops, and Clarks, one could trace
 The cut of the gown, and pose of the head
 The blood of old governors, long ago dead.
 A Tracy, in cap of old mecklin lace
 Which gave her a halo of ancestral grace,
 While the babe that was born on old Neptune's breast
 On the Mayflower deck, capered in with the rest.

Soon, the old coach from Boston drew up at the door,
 When with liveried coachman, and outriders four
 Mistress Danforth and Dudley, in richest brocade
 Each as governors' wives, came proudly arrayed.
 Mistress Danforth could talk—Mistress Dudley could sing,
 So taking them both we had the "whole thing."
 But when the horn sounded, and in through the door
 Senator Dodd's wife from York, set foot on the floor;
 Oh what were wild roses, compared to her cheeks,
 Of her smiles and her dimples, still every one speaks.

'Tis strange what grace lies hidden away
 In the jewels and lace of a bygone day.
 The beautiful jewels of topas and pearl
 Worn by great-grandmother when but a girl.
 The lace that covered her shoulders white
 When Lafayette danced at the ball one night.
 And the ring that graced the trembling hand,
 When Washington called her "the flower of the land."
 So from little worn trunk and from cedar chest
 We brought out the gowns, the caps and the rest
 Of the quaint old garments long laid away
 To see once again the broad light of day.

The names in my brain, were growing quite dim,
 With ancestral fervor, my head 'gan to swim;
 Beg pardon: I really don't think it was "swelled"
 But a right goodly pedigree, certainly held.
 But still "there were others," the whole country o'er
 Whose pedigree gave them a right to the floor

Of the National Congress, soon to convene
Where most of my guests were sure to be seen.
"Represented," I mean, by name and descent
From "Mayflower" to "Teddy," the last president.

Now, sounding the tuning fork's long drawn twang,
While the "Old Folk's Quartette" stood up and sang.
The harmony rolled in quavers and quivers
Then swelled with the force of swift flowing rivers,
While under the old-fashioned poke bonnet's rim
They tittered and twisted, while singing the hymn,
As in old-fashioned meeting-house, where as I knew
Our ancestors sat in their high-backed pew.
While many a quaint little Sally and Polly
In spite of cold "blue laws," were really quite jolly.

Ca-na-a-gna's daughter's light touch on my sleeve,
Recalled the fair guests I was still to receive.
And under the kerchief's demure restraint
I saw Dolly Madison, sweet and quaint.
While with short dark curls, and empire gown
Mistress Abigail Adams, came curtesying down.
Then Helotia, Candace, and Deborah, too
With Salathal, Eunice, Jerusha and Prue,
While Mistress Elizabeth Atherton bowed
And that "'twas a right fair assembly," allowed.

The "fiddler" in knee breeches, buckles, and all,
Cried "old money musk," and then 'gan to call
"All hands now around; change partners, chassez,"
When down through the hall, as we all made way,
Our good deacon's wife, with that tune in her head
An old time Virginia reel, again led.
Her grandmother's gown was such a good fit
She really forgot that she wasn't "it."
A flutter of fans, an adjusting of bows,
And straight through the doorways, and down through the rows
Of dignified matrons, and white kerchiefed maids,
Both Benedict Arnold, and Paul Revere, strayed.
My heart gave a thump, that Arnold should be
A guest mid such patriot company.
But really though 'tis a shame to admit
The maidens, I vow, seemed to care not a bit.

A significant "how," from my Indian maid
Called attention to one who simply arrayed,
Seem known to the maiden who clasped her by hand
As if she'd been one of her own Indian band.

Ann Story she said has come from her cave
 Where she hid the Green Mountain Boys, bravest of brave;
 And many a Redskin of friendly intent
 To her cave on the banks of the Otter Creek went.
 So in Dutchman from Holland, or Paddy from Cork,
 From Redskin, to proud Knickerbocker from York,
 That drop of red blood, which makes heroes akin
 Had coursed through the veins of each guest who came in.
 And though an anomaly strange, it may seem
 "Red blood means "Blue blood," to heroes, I ween.

The table was set in the ancestral hall
 With enough for all comers, ancestors and all.
 And snowy draped linen, that grandmother spun
 When Peltiah came courting, and helped, "just for fun."
 There was spice cake, and seed cake, election cake, too
 Till many a matron knew scarce what to do.
 To refuse, at Colonial feast, were a sin
 Though her grandmother's stomacher set as the skin.

One drop of red blood, makes heroes akin
 So over the silver, and china so thin
 We hung the old flag, whose bright starry field
 The sign of our kinship and ancestry sealed.
 Then, just as the sun hung low o'er the hill
 We said our "good byes," while in each heart a thrill
 Not wholly of pleasure, not wholly of pain,
 Repeated the wish, that a kind fate might deign
 To make us all worthy of those who now sleep,
 Leaving "Daughters" "on guard"—their memory to keep.

In the city of Washington, stately and fair
 'Gainst the blue of the sky, and a background rare,
 A "Hall Continental" shall shortly arise
 To voice the uplifting of patriot ties.
 A Hall, built by Daughters, whose sons shall be
 The defenders, in turn, of this "land of the free."
 While from North and from Southland,
 From East and from West
 That "one drop of red blood," shall be the sure test,
 That on patriot altars, the fires are aflame
 And burn in the heart of each Daughter, and Dame.

Read in Memorial Hall, Rutland, Vermont, before the Ann Story Chapter, to commemorate the "Colonial Tea," given by the chapter, in aid of the Continental Hall fund.

CONTINENTAL HALL.

To the Chapter Regents, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution:

I am glad to advise you that a site for Continental Memorial Hall has been purchased for \$50,285.41. It fronts on 17th street, and extends from C to D streets, a distance of 210 feet, containing in all about 35,000 square feet. It is near the Corcoran Art Gallery and Washington Monument, and we are assured by United States senators and prominent business men that the situation is most advantageous, and in the line of improvements which will make Washington the most beautiful city in the world.

To place upon this site a building worthy of ourselves, of our ancestors, and of the great principles they suffered and fought to establish, will require the united, earnest effort of every member of our great society. We have upon our rolls nearly 40,000 members, but deaths, resignations, life memberships and "Real Daughters" (who pay no dues) have reduced the actual paying membership to about 33,000. There remains of the amount already collected, nearly \$60,000. We need \$250,000 more to erect a building that will properly commemorate the service and perpetuate the memory of our glorious ancestry.

This building should contain rooms for the working force of the National Society, and for the preservation of its archives and relics, a meeting place for the annual congress, and above all it should be a fitting memorial to those men and women who considered no sacrifice too great to win for us our priceless heritage.

I have never known the society to fail to respond promptly and generously to every call that had for its object the good of the order and the honor of our country. Therefore I place the facts plainly before you, that we may take counsel together and devise some way to raise the necessary amount, promptly and gladly, even at a sacrifice to ourselves. Asking that you will advise me, through your state regent, of your plans for

raising your part of the sum needed for this great work, I am,
in the bonds of the past and present,

Very sincerely,

MARY DESHA,

*Founder, and Chairman of Committee on Ways and Means
Continental Memorial Hall Committee.*

Box 82, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

*To the State Regents, National Society Daughters of the American
Revolution:*

Enclosed you will find a resolution which was offered by Mrs. Frank H. Getchell at a meeting, April 4th, 1902, of the committee on Continental Memorial Hall. It was approved, and at the meeting of May 10th, 1902, was referred to sub-committee on ways and means of which I am chairman.

A meeting of that committee was held at the Arlington, May 12th, 1902, and I was instructed to write to the state regents, asking their earnest co-operation. It is requested that state regents advise the chapter regents in their states of this plan for raising a fund for Memorial Hall, and the chapter regents in turn will advise their members. The boxes can be obtained from W. Lyle Fortescue, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The price is one cent each, if ordered in packages of one thousand. I enclose a specimen box and form of a circular sent out by the Philadelphia Chapter.

There are about 34,000 paying members in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. If these members fill the boxes as requested, that alone will provide a large sum.

If we are to build a memorial worthy of ourselves, of our ancestors who achieved American independence, and of the great principles they fought and suffered to establish, it will be necessary for each one of us to give earnest, hearty and united support.

If you will co-operate with us in this method of raising money, please bring the matter before your chapters before they adjourn for the summer. I shall be glad to hear from you in regard to this or any other plan you may prefer.

Very sincerely,

MARY DESHA,

Chairman Sub-Committee Ways and Means.

This is the resolution that was offered to, and accepted by the committee on Continental Memorial Hall, April 4th, 1902:

"That the state regents be requested to urge all their chapter regents to issue a small box to each member, asking that she de-

posit one cent per day for Continental Memorial Hall fund. These boxes to be opened on January 17th, the anniversary of Washington's wedding day, when it is desired to find in each box three hundred and sixty-five cents. Amounts so collected to be credited to chapters, and reported at the congress in February, 1903. The chapter treasurers will forward amounts by check to state treasurer, she to the treasurer general."

FORM.

The _____ Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

"At the stated meeting of the _____ Chapter held _____, a resolution was adopted that a box should be furnished each member with the request that one cent a day be deposited therein, for the Memorial Continental Hall fund. These boxes are to be opened on January 17th the anniversary of Washington's wedding day, when it is desired that the sum of three dollars and sixty-five cents will be realized from each box. It is hoped all members of the chapter will concur in this plan.

Please signify your acceptance of a box on return postal card.

..... *Chapter Regent.*

THE JULIA K. HOGG TESTIMONIAL PRIZE

BY THE PENNSYLVANIA DAUGHTERS.

The Julia K. Hogg Testimonial Prize of fifty (\$50) dollars is offered by the Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution for the best essay forwarded to the state committee upon the subject: "The History of what is now the State of Pennsylvania, prior to the Penn Charter." The competitors for the prize will be the senior class in each of the following colleges for women:

Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh.

Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr.

Allentown College for Women, Allentown.

Moravian Seminary and College, Bethlehem.

Metzger College, Carlisle.

Irving College, Mechanicsburg.

Wilson College, Chambersburg.

The object in offering the prize is to awaken an interest in Pennsylvania history among young women; to stimulate a desire for historical research; and to promote patriotism.

The essays must not exceed three thousand (3,000) words;

must be typewritten; signed under an assumed name and given to the president of the college of which the writer is a member. A small *sealed* envelope must be attached to the essay, addressed with the assumed name of the writer, containing her *true* name, age, address and college.

When the president has made a choice of *three* out of the essays submitted to him under assumed names, he will kindly forward them, with the "sealed envelope" enclosed, not later than December 1st, 1902, to the chairman of the state committee. Large envelopes will be addressed and furnished.

The name of the successful competitor will be announced in the state regent's report at the Continental Congress, Washington, D. C., February 22d, 1903. Honorable mention will be made of such other essays as are worthy.

CONDITIONS.—The committee will consider: First, correctness in historic statements; second, purity of diction. The committee very earnestly solicits the co-operation of every president of the colleges named, and asks that they urge as many members of the senior class as possible to compete for the prize. The essays will not be returned.

The Julia K. Hogg Testimonial Committee appointed by the State Regent,

(Miss) SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER, Lancaster, Pa.:

(Mrs. J. R.) Rachel H. L. Mellon, Chairman,
400 N. Negley Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Miss) Minnie F. Mickley, Secretary,Mickleys, Pa.

(Mrs. Samuel) Edith Darlington Ammon, Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Miss) S. H. Killikelly,Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Mrs. Edward I.) Mary E. Smith,Philadelphia, Pa.

(Miss) Josephine Lewis,Philadelphia, Pa.

(Mrs. J. H.) Jessie W. Wickersham,Lancaster, Pa.

(Mrs. J. T.) Martha M. Rothrock,West Chester, Pa.

(Mrs. Geo. W., Jr.) Minnie M. Kendrick, Philadelphia, Pa.

(Miss) Louise H. Haynes,Philadelphia, Pa.

(Mrs. Wm.) Mary White Emery,Williamsport, Pa.

(Mrs. H. H.) Sarah J. Cummings,Tidioute, Pa.

(Mrs. Joseph C.) Anna E. Boyd,Danville, Pa.

(Miss) Martha Mifflin,Columbia, Pa.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Names that adorn and dignify the scroll
Whose leaves contain the nation's history.

—Fitz-Greene Halleck.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

23. (1) TUFTS.—Dr. E. C. Booth, of Somerville, Massachusetts, writes: "I have the names of several of the grandchildren of Ammi R. and Lucy (Williams) Tufts, and should be glad to interchange information with your correspondent. I am compiling the history of the Tufts family, and hope the book will be ready for the press in 1903."

23. (3) FLOYD—REED.—James Reed, born in Ireland, in 1710, came to Pennsylvania about 1730, married in Chester county, Pennsylvania, Margaret Floyd, whom tradition says escaped from an Indian massacre during childhood. I know of the seven sons, and have most of the dates of their births and marriages and deaths. Two of these sons were my ancestors, my grandparents being second cousins. I have a copy of an obituary notice of Jane Bobst, great-granddaughter of Margaret Floyd Reed, which says the seven sons

were all officers in the Revolutionary war, but this is doubtful. General William Reed was the most prominent of the sons.—A. B. R. M.

68. (5) PERRY.—Mary Perry, born November 19, 1735, was daughter of Benjamin and Susannah (Barber) Perry, married 1727. Benjamin was son of Edward, from England, born Sandwich, Massachusetts, and Mary (Freeman) Perry, of Lynn.—G. M. P.

Mary Freeman was daughter of Edmund (2), Edmund (1), of England, and his wife, Elizabeth Beauchamp. Edmund (2) was born about 1590, died 1682. Elizabeth died February 24, 1675-6. Greenman's "History of Cape Cod" gives an account of Edmund (2) Freeman.—E. M. T.

118. (1) SQUIRE.—George Squire was from Fairfield, Connecticut. His first deed of land in Durham, dated December 9, 1709 (Durham Land Records). Five children of George and Jane Squire were baptized in Durham: Abigail, 1714; Josiah, January 15, 1716; Ruth, February 9, 1718; Esther, January 17, 1720; John, April 12, 1724.—M. E. L.

118. (3) SPENCER.—(Answer corrected.) Thomas Spencer (1) married Elizabeth Bates. Thomas Spencer (2) married Ann Douglas. Thomas Spencer (3) married, first, Deborah ———, second, Widow Submit Hull. Thomas Spencer (4) married Phebe Grenell. He had but one wife, Phebe. She is buried in Winsted, Connecticut, cemetery, and Thomas (4) in Winchester Centre. There are stones at both graves.—Mrs. J. L. C.

118. (4) GUERNSEY.—Mary, daughter of Ebenezer and Rhoda Guernsey, born in Durham, October 12, 1734, married Israel Camp, December 24, 1766. Ebenezer was son of Joseph Guernsey, 2d, of Milford, Connecticut. The first land Ebenezer owned in Durham was from his father, Joseph, of Milford. Date, August 16, 1726.—(Durham Land Records.)—M. E. L.

CAMP.—Israel Camp, who married Rhoda Smithson, was the son of Israel and Mary (Guernsey) Camp. William Smithson Camp was the son of Israel and Rhoda Camp and father of William A. Camp, well known as the president of the clearing house of New York.—A. M. C.

118. (5) SMITHSON.—Rhoda Smithson was baptized in Durham, October 30, 1768. Daughter of Robert and Phebe Smithson, and granddaughter of Lieutenant William Smithson and Ann, his wife.—N. E. L.

123. STEWART.—The John Stewart, who married a Miss Floyce, is not the John Stewart mentioned in "White's Historical Collections of Georgia." The "General Stewart, a soldier of the Revolution, who died, aged seventy," mentioned in the Historical Collection, is General Daniel Stewart, of Liberty county, Georgia. For sketch of his life, see "White's Statistics of Georgia," page 523; also White's Historical Collections. He was born December 20, 1761, and

joined the Continental army when very young; served under Generals Marion and Sumter and under Colonel William Harden. His title of brigadier general he won in the war of 1812. He was a great Indian fighter. He was the son of John Stewart, Jr., and his wife, Susannah Stewart (his cousin).

John Stewart, Jr., was a member of the Royal Council in 1772, and was a colonel of artillery, Continental Line of Georgia brigade back the Revolutionary war. I have the genealogy of this Stewart back to 1723, when they first came to South Carolina, and will be pleased to give any further information that may be desired. I have the wills of all of the older John Stewarts. Their old home was "Tranquil Hill," Sunbury, Liberty county, Georgia, and not "Cherry Hill," Oglethorpe county. I think that your correspondent has confused this family of South Carolina and Georgia Stewarts with the Virginia family of the same name. I can furnish all dates of marriages and deaths, if desired.—A. K.

125. (1) MERRILL.—The following may interest "F. S. M. M." Nathaniel Merrill, with his brother, John, came to Newbury, Massachusetts, 1635, supposed to be of French descent—probably Merle.

My line is the following: Joseph Merrill, born in Newbury, 1690, died in Strathan, New Hampshire. James Merrill, third son of Joseph, born in Strathan, 1721, died 1787.

The Rev. Eliphalet Merrill, born in Strathan, April 7, 1765, died in Northwood, New Hampshire, February 7, 1835. He and his brother, Phineas, published the "Gazetteer of New Hampshire." Edwin Bartlett Merrill, son of Rev. Eliphalet, born November 13, 1813, died November 14, 1884, married Laura Ann Spaulding, in Manchester, New Hampshire, October 6, 1842. His wife was born in Montpelier, Vermont, May 12, 1814, died December 27, 1900.—C. W. M.

126. VAN METER.—John Van Meter was one of four brothers, Abraham, Jacob, Isaac and John, who went from New York to Virginia about 1740. Isaac and John obtained from the British crown a grant of 40,000 acres in Virginia. They sold half the grant to Joist Hite. John's share of the land, 10,000 acres, was located in Berkeley county. His will was probated in Winchester in 1745. Thomas Shepherd, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Van Meter, was one of the executors of this will. The four brothers were grandsons of Kryn Jansen Van Meteren, who, when a boy of ten years, came with his father, a widower, from Holland to New Amsterdam, 1663. Kryn Van Meteren lived in New Jersey from 1675 to 1709, but his son, Jan, father of the four brothers above, moved to New York and wrote his name, John Van Meter.—E. I. V.

About the year 1725 John Van Meter, a representative of an old Dutch family, traversed the south branch of the Potomac, trading with the Indians, making his headquarters with the Delawares, on

the Susquehanna. Afterward he went south to trade with the Cherokees and Catawbias, and on his return to New York, advised his sons to secure lands in Virginia, if they went south. One of his sons, Isaac, visited the region in 1727 and so pleased was he that, in 1730, he and his brother, John, received from Governor Gooch a patent for 40,000 acres. Much of it is what is now Jefferson and Berkeley counties.—V. H. H. (From "History and Government of West Virginia.")

126. SHEPHERD.—Thomas Shepherd, the founder of Shepherdstown, was my great-grandfather. He died about 1775, and was not in the Revolutionary war. He had ten children. My grandfather, Abram, and two or three of his brothers were in the war. I have always understood that John Van Meter was brother to Elizabeth, my great-grandfather's wife. He was an Indian trader, had two sons, John and Isaac, who received, in 1730, a patent of 40,000 acres from Governor Gooch. This they located and surveyed the same year in what are now Jefferson and Berkeley counties.—J. H. S.

Captain Thomas Shepherd came to the Shenandoah Valley about 1734, probably from the vicinity of York, Pennsylvania. In 1751 he obtained a grant of land from Lord Fairfax, and in November, 1762, Shepherdstown was established.

I am at present working on the Van Meter family, and would be glad to hear from any one interested in the family. Also in regard to the following: Billings, Brown, Hakes, Hicks, Halstead, Johnston, Gwinn, Nelson, Wilson, Schutt, Zea, Winfield, Van Meter.—E. A. S.

133. (3) KITCHEL.—I think inquiry of George R. Kitchell, Hanover, Morris county, New Jersey, would prove satisfactory. In "General History of Morris County," Vol. I, page 194, there is an account of the family.—J. R. P.

135. (2) MERRIMAN.—Amasa Merriman, born June 2, 1767 (married at Guildhall, Vermont, March 17, 1792, Anna Hall, born Enfield, Connecticut, February 26, 1776), was son of Amasa (not Titus) Merriman, born June 17, 1729, at Wallingford, Connecticut, who married, September 26, 1750, Sarah Ives, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Hart) Ives. Amasa Merriman, Sr., was son of Eliasaph, born in Wallingford, Connecticut, May 20, 1695, married, December 10, 1719, Abigail Hull, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Hull.—K. A. P.

Amasa Merriman was in Captain Hough's company in the alarms at New Haven and Fairfield, July 5 and 7, 1779, sixth militia company, tenth regiment.—"Connecticut Historical Collections," Vol. VIII.

141. (1) FOOTE.—Nathaniel Foote was married in England about 1615 to Elizabeth Deming, sister of Mr. John Deming, one of the first settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut. One of their children was Frances, born 1629.—"Foote Genealogy."—S. E. F. S.

Nathaniel Foote (1) married Elizabeth Deming, in England. Nathaniel (2), born about 1620, married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Lieutenant Samuel Smith, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and Hadley, Massachusetts. Frances (see Glastonbury Records) married John Dickinson, and Rebecca, her sister, married Lieutenant Philip Smith, brother of Elizabeth.—E. H. B.

143. DAY.—Joseph Day, born 1731, at Hartford, Connecticut, died July, 1799, married Rhoda Steele, lived at Athens, New York.—N. R. F. (From Gen. Reg. of the Descendants of Robert Day.)

Joseph Day, born September 27, 1700, in Colchester, Connecticut, married April 1, 1729, Esther Hungerford. He died October 21, 1793. Joseph Day, born in Colchester, May 6, 1731, married, November, 1754, Susanna Brainard, born September 24, 1731, daughter of Stephen and Susanna (Gates) Brainard.—Gen. and Hist. Reg., 1894, page 62.

147. GORDON.—Thomas and Janet (Mudie) Gordon were the parents of Jonathan Rhea Gordon. I think they were not connected with the Rhea family.—S. E. F. S.

152. (4) OLDHAM.—(Correction.)—Winnifred Neville Oldham was the wife of Carver Mercer and mother of Thomas C. Mercer.—J. G. N.

QUERIES.

174. (1) GREENE.—Wanted, ancestry, date and place of birth, death and marriage of Eleazer Greene, of Conn. He was the father of Daniel Greene, born Feb. 18, 1777, who married Elizabeth Gilliland Lynde, of Essex county, N. Y.

(2) FRANKLIN-LYNDE.—Parentage of Molly Franklin, born Jan. 14, 1765, married May 24, 1781, Jonathan Lynde at Washington, Mass.

(3) LOCKWOOD-BROWN.—Ancestry of Rachel Lockwood, born 1741, married about 1763, Sherman Brown, both of Greenwich, or Stamford, Conn.

(4) SHERMAN-BROWN.—Ancestry of Susannah Sherman, wife of Thomas Brown, who served in Revolution from Greenwich, Conn. Died 1782-5.—A. V. B.

175. SPENCER-BIGELOW.—The parentage is desired of Widow Mehitabel Spencer, who married in Southampton, L. I., ——— Bigelow (sometimes called physician). They removed to Hartford, Conn.—D. S.

176. SLAUGHTER-BUTLER.—Wanted the parentage of Ezekiel Slaughter, of Halifax county, Va., and of his wife Sally Butler. They removed to Monroe county, Ga., after the Revolution. Their children were John, born 1750, Samuel, Reuben, Ezekiel, Mollie, Sally, Judith, Betsey, Nancy, Patty, Susannah, Lucy. John married Mary Hendrick and remained in Virginia.—Mrs. M. L.

177. (1) TURNER-ELLZEY.—Major Turner, of Loudon county, Va., married Miss Ellzey, had one child, William, who married and had a

large family. The eldest child, Lewis Ellzey Turner, born Sept. 14, 1754, married Theodosia Payne, daughter of Edward Payne, Jr., and Anne Holland. Any facts in regard to Major Turner and his wife or son William will be gladly received.

(2) CROSSLEY.—Any facts relating to Mary Crossley, of Bucks county, Penna., who married Love Baker, of England, will be appreciated. Mary Crossley was one of the young girls who strewed flowers in Gen. Washington's path when the army entered Trenton, N. J.—A. Q. L.

178. (1) LEE.—Whom did Elizabeth Lee, daughter of Major Charles Lee, of Northumberland county, Va., marry?

(2) LEE-PERRIN.—Who were the parents of Elizabeth Lee, who married John Perrin, of Virginia, about 1745?

(3) ROSE-FRAZER-BROWN.—Who were the parents, brothers and sisters of Isaac Rose, of S. C., who first married Elizabeth Frazer, then Gene Brown, between 1710 and 1730?—W. R. W.

179. (1) TODD-POWERS-DOMINICK.—Information wanted of the following: Ann Todd, married ——— Powers. Their daughter, Elizabeth, born 1762, died Feb. 9, 1806, residence, Philadelphia, married Feb. 18, 1794, Francis Dominick.

(2) BLANCHARD-DOMINICK.—Margaret Blanchard died Jan. 2, 1778. Married Aug. 5, 1759, Francis Dominick.

(3) BARLOW.—Sarah Barlow born Jan. 18, 1746, Stamford, Conn., died Feb. 9, 1821, married Silas Raymond, of Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 21, 1769.—G. R. H.

180. WARREN.—Wanted ancestral line of Thomas Warren, of Williamsburg, Mass. He moved to Ontario, N. Y., at an early date.—E. C. M.

181. JAQUA.—I desire information in regard to Aaron Jaqua, who lived in Salisbury, Conn., in 1747, and of Rebekah, his wife. Any facts in regard to his family will be appreciated.—I. J. W.

182. SHELDON-POTTER.—Information desired of Ezekiel Sheldon and Amy Potter, his wife. He was from Litchfield, Conn., and drew a pension for services in Revolutionary War.—L. S. A.

183. COUCH.—Who were the parents of Elizabeth Couch, born 1750, died March 11, 1824, married, March 10, 1768, Theophilus Hall, son of Rev. Theophilus Hall and Hannah Avery?—C. M. B.

184. DIGGINS—FIELD.—(1) Wanted, the names of parents, with dates of birth and death, of Anna (perhaps Hannah) Diggins, of East Windsor, Connecticut, born May 9, 1764(?), married, 1783, Asa Field.

(2) HARMON—STRONG—SHELDON.—Hannah Harmon, of Suffield, Connecticut, died 1813, married Return Strong, died November 1, 1807. Mary Harmon, of Orwell, Vermont, married Daniel Sheldon, a Revolutionary soldier. Were Hannah and Mary Harmon related?—G. B. D.



YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT



NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

FROM THE REPORT OF MRS. CUTHBERT HARRISON SLOCOMB, STATE
DIRECTOR OF CONNECTICUT.

THE BRIDGEPORT SOCIETY, of Bridgeport, was the second formed in the state in June, 1895, with a very large membership, by Mrs. Joseph L. Torrey, who is still its president. She is assisted in her work by members of the Mary Silliman Chapter, of Bridgeport; and on September the 11th, 1901, her society donated ten dollars to the Children of the American Revolution fund for the proposed memorial annex on Groton Heights battlefield. Owing to some complication in circulars I lack a detailed report from this society, but know that it celebrated Washington's birthday with many interesting ceremonies and also signed Queen Margherita's memorial album.

THE THOMAS AVERY SOCIETY, of Poquonoc Bridge, was the third organized in our state on June 20th, 1895. President, Mrs. Daniel Morgan, Daughters of the American Revolution. The largest membership reached 21; this number has been greatly diminished, 4 members having passed the age limit and others moved away. One member has joined the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter. The society has made a second contribution to the memorial annex fund within the year, bringing its total to \$22.40.

This society has been represented at the various patriotic functions in New London county within the year; on Bunker Hill day at the Nathan Hale dedication; on September 11th for the signing of the resolutions to President McKinley and transferring of the Children of the American Revolution purse to the treasurer of the Memorial Annex fund; on September 19th at the memorial services held in honor of President McKinley on Groton Heights; and also on October 22nd

at an important meeting held at the state director's residence. All signed the memorial to Italy's dowager queen, Margherita. The society assisted as usual in the decoration of soldiers' graves on Memorial day.

THE JONATHAN BROOKS SOCIETY, of New London. President, Miss Alice Cooper Stanton; vice-president, Miss Annette Talbot Belcher.

This society numbered many members the year of its organization. Its present membership is 37, some having passed the age limit, others have been transferred to two different societies of the Children of the American Revolution.

The actual business sessions of the society have been few since February, 1901, but the members were out in force at the Nathan Hale dedication in their town on June 17th; also on September 11th at the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter's meeting to memorialize President McKinley after his cruel assassination, and also to take their well deserved part in the presentation of the \$520 purse by the Children of the American Revolution to the Memorial Annex fund of Connecticut. They also signed the queen's memorial album.

On October 22nd the president on behalf of her "Society met with the presidents of all the local chapters at Daisy Crest and there pledged to raise to a *higher figure* the one hundred dollars which had been previously agreed upon for a stained glass window to be placed in the proposed Memorial Annex to the memory of their hero, Jonathan Brooks, patriot of September 6th, 1781, aged fourteen years. Part of this they already have in bank and on January 29th held a meeting at which it was voted" to hold a whist party on February 8th and a dance on February 15th to augment the society's cash in bank, the window design having met with the officers' unqualified approval.

WILLIAM LATHAM, JR., SOCIETY (The Powder Monkey), of Stonington.—President, Mrs. Franklin B. Noyes; vice-president, Mrs. Seth N. Williams. This society was organized July 18, 1895. Original membership, twenty-one, which has been diminished by age limit, removals and absences at schools to about twelve members. Almost nothing has been done this year. The society was represented by its officers, on September 11th, when, by invitation of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, they signed the McKinley memorial, and assisted at the presentation of the Children of the American Revolution's five hundred and twenty dollar purse, to which they had contributed. They also gave their signatures to the queen's memorial album and were represented at the meeting of the local presidents of the Children of the American Revolution on October 22d, then promising to show more interest in their society work.

THE COLONEL WILLIAM LEDYARD SOCIETY, of Groton.—President, Mrs. Jennie A. Gard, Daughters of the American Revolution; first vice-president, Miss Amanda Allen; second vice-president, Miss Susan M. Cone. This society was organized July 19, 1895. Its larg-

est membership has reached thirty. Its present membership is twenty-three. Some original members have reached the age limit and become Daughters. Others have gone to college, and two have become members of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter. Under the perfect management of their ex-president, Miss Amanda Allen, and with a charter and by-laws, and ever ready friends in the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter's committee on "Children of the American Revolution" to help them in their patriotic undertakings, this society has steadily improved year after year. These children always gladly responded when called together, and their lately appointed president, Mrs. Gard, hopes to be able to devote time to their needs. This society has in special charge the memorial trees on Groton Heights battlefield, planted by Connecticut's Children of the American Revolution. They have held several society meetings since February, 1901; have increased their treasury by a cake sale, and assisted in decorating soldiers' graves on Memorial day; have invited the remnant of the neighboring society, the "Thomas Starr," to meet with them when so inclined; were present at the dedication of the Nathan Hale house, on Bunker Hill day, in June; met in force with the local chapter on September 11th to take part in the McKinley Assassination resolutions, and to proudly add to their already most liberal contributions to the Connecticut Children of the American Revolution fund that it might round out with one hundred dollars, fully one-fourth of the entire amount raised by the Children of the American Revolution by personal efforts. On September 19th this society was represented at the McKinley memorial service, and on October 22d the officers met at the state director's with other local society presidents. The society signed the queen of Italy's memorial album. The Colonel William Ledyard Society is admirably officered, each office being held by a Child of the American Revolution and supplemented by an assistant honorary officer (Daughters of the American Revolution), to whom they can turn for advice and help in case of need, and thus I think should all our societies have been organized and directed to success under the experience of the active element in their mother society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

JOEL COOK SOCIETY, of Meridan.—Organized in 1896 with upwards of forty members without a charter and unable to find a president capable and at the same time willing, this promising society was left literally to "go to pieces." When I passed a week in Meridan, in March, 1900, in the effort to rally this "forlorn hope," I found that, like the Lyman Hall Society, of the same place, it had been composed of girls and lads of about fourteen years old and more than half of these had already attained the "age limit," whilst only a few young children remained sufficiently unoccupied with school work to care to reinstate the society which had been in fact entirely

abandoned by their organizing chapter, the "Susan Carrington Clark," Daughters of the American Revolution. I hold their duplicate application papers until such time as I can go over these with the National Board, Children of the American Revolution.

THE LYMAN HALL SOCIETY, of Meridan.—President, Mrs. C. H. Davis; vice-president, Mrs. Charles H. Stockder. This society was organized in 1896 with a large membership, but was composed principally of girls and boys in their teens, with few young children. The result is that the majority of the members have passed beyond the age limit and those nearing it are so overwhelmed with the rush of high school and college work that they find no time to meet or to take interest in their society; and the president writes the society treasurer being at college they have collected only a few of the annual dues. The society held one interesting meeting when their war hero member gave an interesting lecture on the Philippine manners and customs. Some of the members signed the queen's memorial album.

THE STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD SOCIETY, of New London.—President, Mrs. Julius Lillie; vice-president, Miss Bessie Mack. Fully officered by Children of the American Revolution. Membership about fifty. This admirably organized and managed society has never failed to send in its fine report when called for, and I fear some grave complication withholds it at this time. Of all its important patriotic work I can offer but a scant summary as memory furnishes.

In the first place, the officers and members are thoroughly disciplined by the society's capable leader, Mrs. Lillie. They hold regular meetings and parliamentary law is made intelligible to the members who guide themselves by its rulings.

In the past year their chief work has been presenting a flag to the Nathan Hale Branch, Sons of the American Revolution, which they raised on the Nathan Hale house at its dedication, on June 17th. They also placed upon this old house a dedicatory tablet, and have pledged themselves to assist in furnishing this house.

On September 11th the officers represented the society in Groton, to memorialize President McKinley, and to take part in presenting the Children of the American Revolution five hundred and twenty dollar subscription to the Memorial Annex fund, at the same time pledging themselves to add ten dollars more to their already liberal subscription and yet another ten, if needed. The society signed the queen of Italy's memorial album, and many more patriotic acts are, without doubt, to their credit.

THE ISAAC WHEELER, JR., SOCIETY, of Mystic.—President, Miss M. Josephine Dickinson; vice-president, Mrs. John Forsythe. No information has been sent by this admirable society and I must at present quote from memory and forward a more thorough report later. The society numbers about 27 at present, all its elder members

are nearing the age limit. Their president passed into the ranks of the Daughters of the American Revolution to be able to take office which she has heretofore filled in every respect admirably. They sent a delegation to the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter's meeting on September 11th to sign the memorial to President McKinley and also gave many signatures to the queen's memorial album. I am sure they have something more to report, for they are ever ready in patriotic work.

THE LAURA WOLCOTT SOCIETY, of Torrington.—Organized with only twelve members in 1897; reported last year but four young children of this society remaining in Torrington. Never having had a charter, and their organizing president having resigned, the local Daughters of the American Revolution let the society lapse.

THE EBENEZER HUNTINGTON SOCIETY, of Norwich.—President, Mrs. Daniel Mason Lester; vice-president, Mrs. William Tyler Brown. Soon after its organization this society was reported as having ninety members; in February, 1900, it still had seventy-nine names on its roster, ten of the original members having passed the age limit. They have elected admirable presidents who from one cause or another have been forced to retire from office without having rallied the delinquent members and placed them again on a firm executive basis.

In October Mrs. Daniel Mason Lester, having long been urged, came forward and offered her services as president to take Miss Elizabeth Brewster's (the resigning regent's) place and was joyously nominated to the National Board, but alas her confirmation had but just reached her when she fell desperately ill. The society failed in representation on September 11th though expected to be present at the presentation of the Connecticut Children of the American Revolution purse for the State Memorial Annex as the children had contributed \$5.00 towards this patriotic work, to add to a *former* contribution from the sale of Dewey leaflets. On October 22d the society was represented at the state director's meeting of local Children of the American Revolution presidents. Many members also signed the queen's memorial album. On July 4th, 1901, the Ebenezer Huntington Society assisted the Faith Trumbull Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution in the unveiling of the chapter's bowlder to the memory of the French soldiers who died at Norwich during the Revolutionary war and contributed \$10.00 towards the commemorative tablet placed thereon. Two of the boys dressed as Continental soldiers unveiled the bowlder and their beautiful silk flag floated conspicuously. The society also planted a scion of the "Old Charter Oak" on this occasion.

THE BELTON ALLYN SOCIETY, of Gales Ferry.—President, Miss Caroline Morgan Fish; vice-president, Miss Alice Hurlburt. Organized January 23, 1897. This society once reached a membership of

eighteen, although Gales Ferry is but a small village and these members having accomplished fine patriotic work are now reduced by age limit and schools and other interests to seven members. The president and vice-president, former members are now Daughters of the American Revolution having joined the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter; and they report that the children now left seem to have neither time nor interest in their society.

They were however represented at the dedication of the Nathan Hale house June 17th; also on September 11th at the state director's residence in presenting the Connecticut Children of the American Revolution contributions their own included to the Memorial Annex fund and in signing the memorial to President McKinley. The society signed the queen's memorial album and, to meet its own expenses, held a cake sale on August 21st at which \$12.85 was cleared for the treasurer's box.

MAY MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, May 8, at ten o'clock, in the reception room of Columbian University. Present: Mrs. Clarke, who took the chair in the absence of the national president; Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Baird and Mrs. Benjamin.

The meeting was opened with the reading of the minutes for April, which were adopted, after which the reports of the vice-president in charge of organization, the corresponding secretary and the treasurer were read and accepted. The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following names for confirmation.

By Mrs. Hall, state director for Delaware; Mrs. Sarah Turner, as president of the Blue Hen's Chicken Society of Wilmington, Delaware, Mrs. Drein having resigned.

By Mrs. Quarles, state director for Wisconsin; Mrs. William E. Cook, as president of the George Rogers Clark Society, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, both of whom were confirmed. It was also announced that Mrs. Phelps would name her society at Seattle, Washington, the Chief Seattle Society, as it was through that Chief's aid that the village of Seattle was saved from annihilation by Indians.

The national president arrived at this time and took the chair.

The registrar presented 65 application papers, and the recording secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the election of those members, which was accordingly done.

Mrs. Baird, director for the District of Columbia, presented the resignation of Mrs. Walker, president of the Red, White and Blue Society.

Mrs. Weed, state director for Montana, announced that she had had an encouraging letter from Mrs. Welsh, whom she had appointed presi-

dent of a society in Butte, Montana, and that very soon we could hope to hear of a flourishing society in that prosperous city.

Mrs. Clarke announced that the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia had amended its constitution, so that the members of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution could now enter the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution without initiation fee, which news was received with much pleasure by the National Board of Management.

The corresponding secretary announced that she had sent the AMERICAN MONTHLY for April to ten societies in Massachusetts.

The national president presented a letter from Mrs. Sanders Johnson, asking the society to contribute a flag for the new home built from funds contributed by the Woman's League of the National Junior Republic, near Annapolis.

Mrs. Benjamin moved that the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution contribute a flag for the National Junior Republic, at a cost not to exceed \$10. Seconded and carried.

The national president named Mrs. Clark chairman of the committee to purchase and deliver the flag to the Junior Republic.

Mrs. Weed moved that the corresponding secretary be instructed to inform Mrs. Johnson that the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution will present a flag to the National Junior Republic. Seconded and carried.

The national president suggested that the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution be informed through the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and other channels that the National Society would offer three prizes for essays on patriotism, which suggestion was unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Weed moved that the Board approve the national president's suggestion of offering three prizes for essays on patriotism, to be competed for by members of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, the money for the prizes being taken from special donations to the society, and that the arrangements for the competition be left to a special committee. Seconded and carried.

The national president named as such committee Mrs. Clark, chairman; Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. Taylor.

Mrs. Fleming contributed \$5 to the prize fund, which was received with thanks.

Mrs. Clark moved that the names and addresses of the state directors be printed in the constitution. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Weed announced that at the next meeting she would offer an amendment to the by-laws of the constitution concerning the wearing of badges.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLINE GILBERT BENJAMIN,
Recording Secretary.

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. MATTIE MACK BAXTER, Cumberland Chapter, Nashville, Tennessee, a talented and useful member, entered into rest, December 4, 1901.

MRS. LYDIA JANE CLARKE, Peoria Chapter, Peoria, Illinois, died March 20, 1902, universally beloved and sincerely mourned.

MRS. ELLA MCLEAN TALCOTT, charter member, Sabra Trumbull Chapter, Rockville, Connecticut, passed from earth's shadows to eternal sunshine, April 5, 1902.

MRS. CAROLINE WAY CLARKE, "Real Daughter," Faith Trumbull Chapter, Norwich, Connecticut, died May 12, 1902, Lima, New York, aged ninety-one years and nine months. She was the daughter of Lieut. Elisha Way, who served in the sixth Connecticut regiment.

MISS DESIRE MITCHELL IRISH, Olean Chapter, New York, died June 2, 1902. The chapter adopted resolutions of loving remembrance.

"Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul."

"O, not in cruelty, not in wrath,
The Reaper came that day;
'Twas an angel visited the green earth,
And took the flowers away."



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management

1902.

President General.

MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Indianapolis, Ind., and 1800 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

121 B Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1903.)

MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, Kentucky,
"The Osborne," 205 W. 57th Street,
New York.

MRS. GEO. M. STERNBERG, U. S. A.,
1440 M Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. CLARK WARING, South Carolina.
1428 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C.

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Illinois,
Bloomington, Ill.

MRS. A. A. KENDALL, Maine,
10 Henry Street, Portland, Me.

MRS. JAS. R. MELLON, Penna.
400 North Negley Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

MRS. MOSES MOORHEAD GRANGER, O.,
Zanesville, Ohio.

MRS. FRANK WHEATON, D. C.,
2433 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Washington,
Tacoma, Washington.

"The Cairo" Wash., D. C. from December till June.
MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY, D. C.
2021 I Street,
Washington, D. C.

(Term of office expires 1904.)

- MRS. MARY A. HEPBURN SMITH, Conn., MRS. D. D. COLTON, California,
 Milford, Conn. 1617 Connecticut Ave, Washington, D. C.
 "The Cochran," Washington, D. C. MRS. ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE, N. J.,
 MRS. WM. LEE LYONS, Kentucky, 112 Summit Ave, Jersey City Heights, N. J.
 1721 First Street, Louisville, Ky. MRS. HENRY E. BURNHAM, N. H.,
 MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN, Georgia, 1911 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.
 Savannah, Georgia
 MRS. HARRIET P. SIMPSON, Mass., MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, N. Y.,
 51 Babcock Street, Brookline, Mass. Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 Mrs. J. V. Quarles, Wisconsin. MISS ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS, Md.,
 286 Juneau Ave, Milwaukee, Wis. 407 W. Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.

Chaplain General.

MRS. WILLIAM A. SMOOT, Virginia,
 317 N. Washington Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Secretaries General.

Recording Secretary General.

MRS. ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD, Virginia.
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER,
 Lafayette, Indiana.
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MRS. RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,
 1103 16th Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MISS JULIA TEN EYCK MCBLAIR,
 2029 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents and State Vice-Regents.

- Alabama, Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
 Vice State Regent, MRS. J. H. BANKHEAD FAYETH.
 Arizona, Mrs. WALTER TALBOT, 505 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix.
 Arkansas, Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
 California, Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
 Colorado, Mrs. CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE, 18 Willamette Ave., Colorado
 Springs.
 Colorado, Mrs. W. S. AMENT, 1445 Wash. Ave., Denver.
 Connecticut, . . . Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY, 46 Park Street, New Haven.
 Mrs. CLARA A. WARREN, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport.
 Delaware, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont, Dela-
 ware.
 District Columbia, . Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, "The Columbia," Columbia
 Heights, Washington, D. C.
 Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Mass. Ave., Wash-
 ington, D. C.

- Florida, Mrs. DENNIS EAGAN, Jacksonville.
Mrs. THOMAS M. WOODRUFF, St. Augustine: Washington,
address, 1644 21st street.
- Georgia, Mrs. ROBERT EMORY PARK, 48 Merritt's Ave., Atlanta.
Mrs. THOMAS R. MILLS, Griffin.
- Illinois, Mrs. CHARLES H. DEERE, Overlook, Moline.
Miss ELIZA MANSFIELD, 112 Perry Ave., Peoria.
- Indiana, Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, Lafayette.
- Iowa, Mrs. JULIAN RICHARDS, Waterloo.
- Kansas, Mrs. A. H. THOMPSON, 610 W. Tenth Street, Topeka.
- Kentucky, Mrs. MARY A. CUNNINGHAM, 102 Adams Street, Henderson.
Mrs. ROSA B. TODD, 603 Frederica Street, Owensboro.
- Louisiana, Mrs. C. HAMILTON TEBAUT, 623 North St., New Orleans.
- Maine, Mrs. W. E. YOULANDS, 7 Western Ave., Biddeford.
Mrs. CHAS. H. NASON, 51 Green Street, Augusta.
- Maryland, Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
- Massachusetts, Miss HELEN M. WINSLOW, 52 Atherton Street, Roxbury.
Miss MARIE W. LAUGHTON, Copley Square, Boston.
- Michigan, Mrs. WILLIAM CHITTENDEN, 134 Fort Street West, Detroit.
Mrs. E. S. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.
- Minnesota, Mrs. FRANKLIN A. RISING, Winona.
Mrs. WILLIAM LIGGETT, 2201 Scudder Ave., St. Anthony
Park, St. Paul.
- Mississippi, Miss ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214.
Mrs. MARY THOMPSON HOWE, Battle Hill, Jackson.
- Missouri, Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
- Montana, Mrs. WALTER S. TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.
Mrs. WALTER H. WEED, Butte and 2730 Columbia Road,
Washington, D. C.
- Nebraska, Mrs. LAURA B. POUND, 1632 L Street, Lincoln.
Mrs. MILDRED L. ALLEE, 620 Park Ave., Omaha.
- New Hampshire, Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham.
Mrs. John WALTER JOHNSTON, 1819 Elm Street Manchestts.
- New Jersey, Miss E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, Somerville.
Miss EMMA SYDNEY HERBERT, Bound Brook.
- New York, Mrs. WILLIAM S. LITTLE, 188 Brunswick Street, Rochester.
Mrs. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.
- New Mexico, Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Santa Fe.
- North Carolina, Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
- North Dakota, Mrs. SARAH B. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
- Ohio, Mrs. JOHN A. MURPHY, care Franklin Bannk, 3rd Street
Cincinnati.
- Ohio, Mrs. WILLIAM BROOKS MACCRACKIN, Lancaster.
- Oregon, Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 351 Seventh Street, Port
land.
- Pennsylvania, Miss SUSAN CARPENTFR FRAZER, Lancaster.
Mrs. ABNER HOOPES, West Chester.
- Rhode Island, Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue,
Providence.
Mrs. EDWARD L. JOHNSON, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls.
- South Carolina, Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, Columbia.
Mrs. GEORGE W. NICHOLLS, Spartanburg.
- South Dakota, Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLAR, Hot Springs.
- Tennessee, Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga.
Mrs. J. M. HEAD, South Spruce Street, Nashville.
- Texas, Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.
Mrs. SEABROOK SNYDER, 1416 Franklin Avenue, Houston.

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|----------------------|---|
| Utah, | Mrs. MARGARET ELIZABETH WALLACE, 525 East 4th South Street, Salt Lake City. |
| Vermont, | Mrs. JULIUS JACOB ESTEY, Brattleboro. Mrs. M. A. B. STRANAHAN, St. Albans. |
| Virginia, | Mrs. THOMAS B. LYONS, Charlottesville. |
| Washington, | Mrs. GEORGE W. BACON, 512 Tenth Ave. South, Seattle. |
| West Virginia, . . . | Miss VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW, Hedgesville. |
| Wisconsin, | Mrs. THOMAS H. BROWN, 182 14th Street, Milwaukee. |
| Wyoming, | Mrs. WILLIAM A. RICHARDS, 2455 18th St., Washington, D. C. Mrs. F. W. MONDELL, New Castle, Wyoming, and 1402 21st St., Washington, D. C. |

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1902.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Wednesday, May 7th, 1902.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

After prayer by the Chaplain General the roll call was made by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. D. D. Colton, Vice-President General, California; Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn-Smith, Vice-President General, Connecticut; Mrs. J. V. Quarles, Vice-President General, Wisconsin; Mrs. James R. Mellon, Vice-President General, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Addison G. Foster, Vice-President General, Washington State; Mrs. Henry E. Burnham, Vice-President General, New Hampshire; Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, Vice-President General, Maryland; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Vice-President General, New York; Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry and Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Vice-Presidents General of the District; Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, Registrar General; Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, Treasurer General; Miss Susan Rivière Hetzel, Historian General; Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair, Librarian General; Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Recording Secretary General, and of the State Regents: Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Maryland; Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons, Virginia; Mrs. W. A. Richards, Wyoming; State Vice-Regents: Miss Emma Sydney Herbert, New Jersey; Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, District of Columbia, and Mrs. Walter Weed, Montana.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General, and upon motion, stood approved.

The reports of officers were called.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: Since making my last report in April I have received answers to committee appointments, as follows: Continental Hall Committee—Acceptances from Mrs. John N. Jewett and Miss Sara W. Daggett. Committee to prevent desecration of United States Flag—Mrs. Franklin A. Rising. Magazine Committee—Miss Valley Virginia Henshaw; Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom begs to be excused from this committee. Sub-Committee on Consultation with United States Congress for Continental Hall; Mrs. Quarles ac-

cepts the chairmanship; Mrs. Burrows will also serve; Mrs. Hull declines with regret. Committee on Changing Property Clause in the Constitution Daughters of the American Revolution: Miss Desha accepts the chairmanship; Mrs. Burrows will also serve; Mrs. McMillan and Mrs. Joseph Washington beg to be excused. Sub-Committee on Architecture for Continental Hall: Mrs. William Lindsay will act as chairman; Mrs. John W. Foster; Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, and Mrs. George M. Sternberg also accept. Committee on China for Continental Hall fund: Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston accepts the chairmanship; Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher will also serve. Committee on Boxes for Continental Hall fund: Mrs. Getchell and Mrs. Boynton have accepted.

Letters of regret have been received from the following ladies who are unable to attend the May meeting of the Board: Mrs. Morgan Smith, State Regent of Alabama; Miss Stringfield, of North Carolina; Mrs. William Little, of New York; Mrs. Chas. W. Lippitt, of Rhode Island; Miss Valley Virginia Henshaw, West Virginia; Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain, Tennessee; Mrs. Thomas Brown, Wisconsin; Mrs. M. A. Cunningham, Kentucky; Mrs. Wm. Brooks Maccracken, State Vice-Regent, Ohio; Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, Vice-President General, New Jersey; Mrs. Frank Wheaton, Vice-President General, District of Columbia; Mrs. A. A. Kendall, Vice-President General, Maine; and Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Vice-President General, Illinois.

All certificates of membership, application papers and notification cards are signed up to date, and the instructions given me by the Board have been carried out. Number of letters and postals written, 1180.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,

Recording Secretary General N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: For the month of April I have the honor to report the following work done in my department: Application blanks sent out, 1,826; Constitutions, 104; circulars, "How to Become a Member," 258; officers' lists, 92; miniature application blanks, 159; circulars for same, 159. Letters received, 36; letters written, 32.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,

Corresponding Secretary General N. S. D. A. R.

May 7, 1902.

REPORT OF AMOUNT EXPENDED BY CURATOR for April, 1902:

Postage on application blanks:

| | | |
|--|----|-----|
| Amount on hand April 1st, 1902, | \$ | 16. |
| Received from Treasurer General, | 10 | 00 |
| Amount expended for April, | 7 | 50 |
| Balance on hand May 1st, 1902, | 2 | 56. |

Office Expenses:

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|
| To ice, | \$1 | 30. |
| " towel service, | 1 | 00 |
| " postal cards, | | 50. |
| " expressage, | | 30. |
| " 1lb cord, | | 30. |
| " 5 qts. ink, | 3 | 75. |
| " qt. red ink, | 1 | 75 |
| " 2 doz. large blotters, | 1 | 00. |
| " box pins, | | 75. |
| " picture hooks, | | 25. |
| " messenger service, | | 25. |
| " postage, | | 50. |
| " 2 boxes paper fasteners, | | 36. |
| " engrossing ink, | | 25. |

Total, \$12 56.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented, 377; applications verified awaiting dues, 54; applications on file but incomplete, 174; applications on file not verified, 95. Badge permits issued, 128; recognition pins issued, 15; ancestral bars permits issued, 15. Resignations from the Society, 67; deaths, 22.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,
Registrar General N. S. D. A. R.

At the conclusion of this report Miss Hetzel moved that the resignations be accepted and the announcement of the deaths be received with regret. Motion carried.

Mrs. Sternberg moved the acceptance of the report of the Registrar General. Motion carried.

Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board of Management, the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented in the report of the Registrar.

General and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The expiration by limitation of the following regencies are presented: Mrs. Mary St. L. F. Robinson, of Middleboro, Kentucky, and Mrs. Annie Perry Winslow, of Saco, Maine.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Jeanette Knox Hollenbeck, of Fremont, Nebraska; and Mrs. Petronia Bennoch Freeman, of Goldsboro, North Carolina; the re-appointments of Mrs. Clara Rawson Dennett, of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Jennie Shuler Putnam, of Manistique, Michigan.

Chapter Regents' commissions issued, 6; charter applications issued, 3; charters issued, 7, viz: "General Miranda," Peru, Indiana; "Colonel Henshaw," Leicester, Massachusetts; "Captain John Joslin, Jr.," Leominster, Massachusetts; "Jefferson," St. Louis, Missouri; "Guilford Battle," Greensboro, North Carolina; "Moultrie," Orangeburg, South Carolina, and "Waupun," Waupun, Wisconsin; the re-issue of the "Dorothy Brewer" charter, of Waltham, Massachusetts. Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 2. Letters received, 90; letters written, 142.

The work on the card catalogue for the past month includes 530 new members' cards, 400 deaths, resignations, and corrections, and about 300 new ancestor cards, making a total of 650 for the ancestor catalogue.

The work on the registers, in the correction of the records, increases as the corrections of the ancestor catalogue necessarily works directly into, and is affected by, the demand for accuracy, and the more extended research caused by the work on the Lineage Book. This past month there have been sixty letters written in regard to this work.

Respectfully submitted,

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters announced that she had a charter which was to be destroyed in the presence of the Board, viz: the charter of the "Warren" Chapter, of Monmouth, Illinois, and also announced that two new chapters had been formed in Monmouth,—"The Puritan and Cavalier," and the "Mildred Warner Washington" Chapter, authorization for which had been previously granted by the Board at the proper time. The old charter

had consequently been returned to the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters.

The charter was then formally destroyed in the presence of the National Board.

The report of the Treasurer General was read and, upon motion, accepted with thanks.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: I have begun work revising the first volume of the Lineage Book, and hope to report progress at the next meeting. Work on the 15th volume is progressing.

Letters received during the month of April, 33; letters written, 98.

Respectfully submitted,

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,

Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Ladies of the National Board: I have the honor to report the following books and periodicals received since the last meeting of the Board:

Bound volumes—

1. Public papers of George Clinton, first Governor of New York, 1777-95, 1801-04. Albany, State of New York, 1901. Vol. v, xivi., 954 pp., por., map. 8°. From the New York State Library in charge. A good idea of the state of affairs in New York from June, 1779, to July, 1780, can be obtained from this volume; particularly of the hardships undergone by the inhabitants of the frontier counties, from the constant raids of the Indian and Tory bands.
- 2-3. Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1900. Washington. Government Printing Office, 1901. 2 vol. 8°. From the Association, in exchange. The first volume consists of eighteen historical papers by Edward Eggleston, Charles Francis Adams, Oliver J. Thatcher, James B. Angell, James Ford Rhodes, and other prominent writers. Volume two is the first report of the Public Archives Commission, which will be found indispensable to all interested in state, county and town records.
4. Register of the California Society, Sons of the American Revolution, San Francisco, 1901. cxxv., 197 pp. 8°. Presented by the Valentine Holt Society, Children of the American Revolution. This publication of the pioneer patriotic society is noteworthy for the admirable historical record of each ancestor and the fulness with which the genealogy of every member is given.
5. Reception of Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., at Washington, October 2 and 3, 1899, together with an account of the ceremonies on the occasion of the presentation of the sword voted him by the United States Congress, in recognition of his services in the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1, 1898.

Washington, 1901. Folio. Presented by the Admiral Dewey Reception Committee. The title of the book fully describes the contents. It is handsomely illustrated and is a most attractive souvenir. 6. Register of the Washington Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, 1895-1900. Seattle, N. D. From the Society, in exchange. Like the Register of the California Society, the Revolutionary and genealogical records are very full, and both volumes will be of material assistance in the work of verifying applicants' papers. 7. Souvenir history of Plymouth, Conn., 1795-1895. Compiled and published by Francis Atwater. Meriden, Conn., 1895. 91 pp., folio. Presented by Mrs. Sara T. Kinney. Biographical sketches of many of the early settlers are given, together with brief accounts of the churches, schools, industries, etc., of the place. The book is profusely illustrated and contains a roster of the Plymouth soldiers in the Civil war, but none of the Revolutionary soldiers. An index would have greatly increased the usefulness of the work. 8. Ashley Genealogy. A history of the descendants of Robert Ashley, of Springfield, Mass., by Francis Bacon Trowbridge. New Haven, 1896. ix., 463 pp., pl., illus. 8°. The gift of Mrs. Sara T. Kinney. Every effort has apparently been made to insure all possible accuracy, and the result is an excellent genealogy. No attempt has been made to follow out the female branches, but the records of those in the male lines are very complete, including Colonial and Revolutionary service. The index is particularly good.

Unbound volumes—

1. Supplement No. 2 to Members and Descendants of the Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Dames of America. Boston, 1902. 94 pp. 8°. From Mrs. G. S. Hale. 2. List of officers and members of the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Washington, 1902. 15 pp. 8°. Presented by Mr. Zebina Moses. 3. Special service for the General Society Sons of the Revolution at its triennial meeting in the city of Washington, April 20, 1902. Washington, 1902. 12 pp. 8°. From Miss Mary Desha. 4. Washington, his personality. Washington Masonic Fair and Exposition, 1902. 24 pp. 8°. Presented by Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston. This pamphlet contains three papers, entitled, "Washington," "Washington as a Mason," and the Houdon life cast; the whole combining to give a brief outline of the life of Washington, and of the only life cast ever made of the features of George Washington. 5. Ingham Family, or Joseph Ingham and his descendants, 1659-1871. Hartford. Case, Lockwood & Co., 1871. 59 pp. 8°. From Mrs. Sara T. Kinney. A short account of the Ingham family, especially of the Connecticut branches.

Periodicals—

1. Medford Historical Register, April. 2. New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, April. 3. Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly, April. 3. William and Mary College Quarterly, April. 4. Es-

sex Antiquarian, April. 5. Spirit of '76, March and April. 6. Publications of the Southern Historical Society, March. 7. Bulletin New York Public Library, April. 8. Annals of Iowa, April.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

JULIA T. E. MCBLAIR,
Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

May 7, 1902.

Report accepted.

Miss McBlair called the attention of the Board to a book which it was very desirable to have for the library, the life of General Washington, stating that she had \$9.00 towards the purchase of this book, and the privilege of paying \$3.00 (three dollars) monthly would be granted. The book is handsomely illustrated and the price \$30.00. Miss McBlair informed the Board that it was her idea to try and procure some assistance in the purchase of this volume from the chapters, or individual members of the National Society.

After some discussion of the matter, Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That the matter of the purchase of the Life of Washington by Worthington C. Ford, be left in the hands of the Librarian General." Seconded by Mrs. Mellon. Motion carried

The Chair called upon the Recording Secretary General to read the report of the Executive Committee upon the request of Miss Baird-Huey, presented at the April meeting of the Board, and referred for action to the Executive Committee.

Mrs. Howard read the report as follows:

The Executive Committee is of the unanimous opinion that the request of Miss Baird-Huey, which was referred to this committee by the National Board of Management at the April meeting, is a matter that does not come under the jurisdiction of the National Board of Management, according to Statute 126, Article VI, Section 2, of the Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(Signed)

CORNELIA C. FAIRBANKS,
Chairman.

The President General asked the pleasure of the Board in regard to this report.

Upon motion the report was unanimously accepted.

Mrs. Sternberg, chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that all the bills have been approved properly by the officers under whose direction and supervision they were authorized and that the office is in very good working order.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Crosman, chairman of the Magazine Committee, reported progress, and requested the members of this committee present to remain a short time after the adjournment of the Board at this session.

Mrs. J. Hepburn-Smith stated that she had secured five advertisements for the Magazine. [Received with applause.]

Mrs. Darwin announced that Mrs. Kinney, chairman of the Committee on Smithsonian Report, had requested her to present this report to the Board, as she was unable to attend the meeting.

After some discussion it was brought to the attention of the Board that this report could be divided,—the chapter work forming the second part of the report, and that this could be considered by a committee appointed by the President General.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That the second part of the Fourth Report to the Smithsonian Institution be read before a committee composed of the members of the Board." Seconded by Mrs. Sternberg. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REAL DAUGHTERS: Madam President: Three applications for membership have been received but each was incomplete. I have written for further data but have not received it as yet. There seems to be a misunderstanding. As the annual dues are remitted to "Real Daughters," the inference seems to be general that the initiation fee is also remitted; and in the three cases mentioned no money has been sent for these papers. Therefore, your Registrar has been unable to bring them before you to-day.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,

Chairman of Committee on Real Daughters.

Report accepted.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. James R. Mellon, Vice-President General of Pennsylvania, extended to the Board an invitation to the Pennsylvania state conference to be held in Bellefonte the second week in October.

Mrs. Crosman stated that as Vice-President General from New York she had been requested to extend an invitation to the New York state conference, to be held in June.

Mrs. Sternberg moved that these invitations to the President General and the National Board from Pennsylvania and New York be accepted with thanks.

The President General requested all in favor of this motion to signify it by a rising vote. All present arose.

Mrs. Howard moved that a rising vote of thanks be extended Mrs. Mellon for her gracious invitation to the National Board of Management to be photographed. Seconded by Mrs. Sternberg.

Motion unanimously carried by a rising vote.

Miss Hetzel read an invitation she had received from a member of the Society of Colonial Dames, to the unveiling ceremonies to be held at Arlington, of the monument erected in honor of the soldiers who fell in the Spanish-American war.

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That a wreath be sent in memory of those soldiers who lost their lives in the Spanish-American war, to be placed on the monument erected by the Colonial Dames at Arlington in May. Amended by Mrs. Thom: "That a committee be appointed to place the wreath on the monument." Motion carried as amended.

Mrs. Tulloch moved: "That the remaining incorrect lists containing names of national officers be destroyed." Motion carried.

At 12.50 p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until 2.15 p. m.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 7, 1902.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.15 o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks.

Mrs. Mellon moved: "That a committee be appointed to draft resolutions of condolence upon the death of Mrs. Mary H. Jordan, first Honorary State Regent of Pennsylvania, an honored member of our Society, and Resolved, that these resolutions be sent to the family of Mrs. Jordan." Seconded by Mrs. Sternberg. Motion carried.

The Chair announced the appointment of a committee to draft these resolutions of sympathy: Mrs. Mellon, Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Tulloch, Miss Frazer, Mrs. Sternberg and Miss Hetzel.

The following was afterwards approved by the Board:

WHEREAS, Our Society has suffered a great loss in the recent death of a valued member of our order, Mrs. Mary Hall Jordan, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; a charter member, and the first Honorary State Regent of Pennsylvania, and founder of the Harrisburg Chapter; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sympathy of the members of the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution be extended to Mrs. Jordan's sisters, Mrs. Nathaniel Hogg, first State Regent of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Vice-President General for New York, in their bereavement. And further,

Resolved. That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

(Signed)

RACHEL MELLON, *Chairman*,
 MARTHA L. STERNBERG,
 CATHERINE G. THOM,
 MIRANDA B. TULLOCH,
 SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
 SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER.

The Smithsonian Report was taken up for the consideration of the Board, Mrs. Darwin presenting the same on the part of the chairman, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, who was unable to attend the meeting.

At the conclusion of the reading Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That the Report to the Smithsonian Institution be accepted by the Board, subject to the corrections to be made by the chairman of the committee when she is type-writing it." Seconded by Mrs. Thom and Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.

Miss Frazer announced that she had a communication from Miss Harvey of Pennsylvania, stating that she, as State Regent, had been requested to bring this to the Board, and Miss Harvey being a member in good and regular standing, it was her duty to comply with this request.

Mrs. Weed moved: "That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to inform Miss Harvey that the subject matter of the communication presented by her through the State Regent of Pennsylvania, does not come within the jurisdiction of the National Board, and therefore cannot be considered by it, and that the only body with power to act on the subject is the Continental Congress." Seconded by Mrs. Smoot. Motion carried.

Mrs. Hatcher made a short verbal report of the reception given to the Sons of the American Revolution at Rauscher's by the Daughters of the American Revolution of this city, and turned over to the Treasurer General some money that had been entrusted to her as chairman of the Committee on Reception.

Mrs. Pealer requested the Board to assist her in taking steps to insure perfect accuracy in regard to the form of the application papers, in order that applicants may be required to give full and complete data as to their genealogy.

After some discussion of this matter Mrs. Pealer moved: "That the words 'first or ——' be printed before the word 'wife' in the application blanks, for the sake of further identity." Seconded by Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.

The following report was read to the Board:

Madam President General: The Committee on Continental Hall China reports:

1. That it cannot directly obtain wares from any factory in the United States, but have to secure every article through a dealer;
2. No factory in this country produces such china as we think would command general sale;
3. We find ourselves hampered by want of funds to initiate this work, and ask the Board to instruct the committee how it is to secure the necessary money;
4. We must have money for postage and money to have models and designs made for decorations. On a rough estimate we think three hundred dollars will cover this outlay;

5. All money furnished will be returned from first reports from chapter purchase of china;

6. This year we think it wise to confine ourselves to cups and saucers and plates, and propose that sales shall command one hundred per cent.

The committee has adopted certain designs, not expensive but original and appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,
Chairman Committee on Continental Hall China

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL.

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That this report of the Committee on Continental Hall China be accepted without its recommendations, and that the committee be allowed postage." Seconded by Mrs. Mellon. Motion carried.

At 5 o'clock p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Thursday at 10 a. m.

THURSDAY, May 8, 1902.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 10.50 a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General requested the members to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

Upon the announcement by the President General of the recent bereavement that had befallen the Chaplain General, Mrs. Weed moved: "That the Board express by a rising vote their sympathy for Mrs. Smoot in the loss she has sustained in the death of her grandson, and that the Recording Secretary General communicate this expression of sympathy to Mrs. Smoot." Unanimously carried by a rising vote.

The motions of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary General and approved.

Letters were read as follows by the Recording Secretary General: From Miss Forsyth, of New York, and Mrs. Estey, State Regent of Vermont, acknowledging letters of sympathy from the Board; from Mrs. Peck, ex-State Regent of Wisconsin, sending a message of farewell to the Board on her retirement from the State Regency, which position she had filled for ten years; from Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, State Regent of New Jersey, accepting the chairmanship of the Committee on Smithsonian Report, provided the necessary expense of postage and type-writing be allowed for this work, also a letter from Hon. William Defoe, of the United States Senate, addressed to Mrs. Simon Newcomb, former chairman of the Committee on National University, stating that the petitions of the several chapters of the Daughters of the Amer-

can Revolution, submitted by the chairman of this committee, had been presented to the Senate.

Mrs. Hatcher, as chairman of the Franco-American Memorial Committee, made a verbal report of the arrangements that had been made for the attendance of the President General and the committee at the ceremonies for the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue in Washington, on May 24th, and read the official program to be carried out on that day.

It was suggested that a floral tribute be sent by the National Board on this occasion.

Mrs. Tulloch suggested that this matter be placed in the hands of the Franco-American Memorial Committee.

Miss Hetzel moved: "That twenty-five dollars be appropriated for a wreath to be placed on the Rochambeau statue, at the unveiling, on May 24th, 1902, and that the Treasurer General be instructed to pay the bill." Numerously seconded. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General asked to make a short report and presented the following: Madam President: The replies received from members appointed to the Franco-American Memorial Committee were inadvertently omitted from my report yesterday. I beg to present the same to-day, namely: Mrs. Hatcher, chairman, accepts; also, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Akers and Mrs. Angus Cameron.

The President General appointed this committee to act as a committee on floral tribute for the Rochambeau statue.

Referring to the ceremonies to be held at Arlington on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of the soldiers who fell in the Spanish-American war, it was moved and carried that a wreath be placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution on this monument.

Mrs. Howard moved: "That the Treasurer General be instructed to pay the bill for the wreath to be placed on the monument to the soldiers who lost their lives in the Spanish-American war." Seconded by Mrs. Hatcher. Motion carried.

The President General appointed Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Quarles, Mrs. Burnham, Miss Herbert, Mrs. Hepburn Smith and Miss Hetzel as the committee to attend to floral offering for the unveiling of the monument at Arlington on May 21st.

Mrs. Darwin inquired if it had been decided in what way the Smithsonian report was to be considered by the Board.

The President General appointed the National Board as a committee to meet on Friday morning at ten o'clock to consider the report to the Smithsonian Institution, as presented by Mrs. Kinney, Chairman of the Committee.

The following was offered by Mrs. Tulloch: "The paper has been carefully examined, and in the opinion of the Board, the signatures

upon the application for the formation of a Chapter in Philadelphia, dated December 3, 1898, are original, and there are no apparent erasures." Seconded by Mrs. Main.

The President General said: "Ladies, you have heard the reading of this statement. Are you ready for the question?"

Mrs. Howard said: "I wish to be recorded as not voting on this resolution, and as having expressed no opinion."

This was concurred in by Miss McBlair, who also desired to go on record to the same effect.

President General: "Those in favor of this endorsement will please say 'aye,' those opposed, 'no.' It is so ordered. The motion is carried."

At 12.45 p. m., it was moved, and carried, to take a recess until 2.15 o'clock.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 8, 1902.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.20 p. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

The President General announced the receipt of a letter from the State Regent of the District, Mrs. Lockwood, who sent greetings to the Board, saying that she will be on her homeward journey on Monday next.

Miss Frazer moved: "That the Supervising Committee will await the return of Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman of the Committee, to discuss the arrangement of the Library, with the Librarian and Historian, and that she have power to act in this matter." Seconded by Miss McBlair.

It was decided to defer voting until Mrs. Smith's return.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That a meeting of the Board be held on the first Wednesday in June to approve the minutes of the May meeting, and to admit new members." Motion carried.

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That from June 15th to September 15th the office shall be closed at noon on Saturday, and that from July 1st to September 15th, the office shall be closed at 4 p. m." Seconded by Miss Herbert. Motion carried.

The following was offered by Mrs. Weed: "*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this National Board that the Constitution should be so amended that hereafter members joining the Society agree to surrender their insignia upon payment of its cost, if they resign, or are dropped from the Society." Seconded by Mrs. Thom and Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.

Mrs. Howard moved: "That the Insignia Committee be requested to consider the question of placing a time limit to the permits for the purchase of our insignia." Seconded by Mrs. Sternberg. Motion carried.

The President General stated that this would probably be the last session of the Board, as the entire Board, as a committee, will meet in the Board room to-morrow to listen to the report to the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. Crosman asked to present the Business Manager, who reported that she had inquired of the Editor of the Magazine if she had any printers whom she wished specifications sent to for the printing of the Magazine. Last year Mrs. Avery gave several names, but it was found that their bids were higher than the Harrisburg Publishing Company. This year she gave none, but said she felt more secure with our present printer.

The bids that had been received were read by the Business Manager.

Mrs. Crosman stated that the present contract for the printing would expire in June, and that it was necessary to make some arrangements at this meeting for the printing of the Magazine, as there will be no meeting of the Board in June, except to approve the minutes and admit new members.

In view of the statement by the Business Manager in regard to the prices, etc., Mrs. Crosman moved: "That the contract for printing the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be continued with the Harrisburg Publishing Company, it being the lowest bidder." Seconded by Miss Herbert. Motion carried.

The motion offered by Miss Frazer was again read, Mrs. Smith having returned, and the Chair requested that the Board express its opinion and discuss the matter fully. The motion was voted on and lost.

Miss Herbert moved: "That a table be placed in the front room of the Library for the use of the necessary work connected with other offices." Seconded by Mrs. Main.

Miss McBlair said: "I desire again to enter my protest against this. I do not wish this table placed there for the use of the Historian General's clerk."

The question was called and prevailed. The motion of Miss Herbert was voted on. The Chair being in doubt, called for a rising vote. Eleven voting in favor, and three against the motion.

The President General: "The motion is carried. Is there any further business before us?"

Mrs. Weed inquired if the Committee on Continental Hall could act without waiting for the Board to convene.

It was the consensus of opinion that this Committee was empowered by the Congress to act independently of the Board.

At 4 p. m. it was moved, and carried, to adjourn, subject to call for a special meeting in June.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD.

June 4, 1902.

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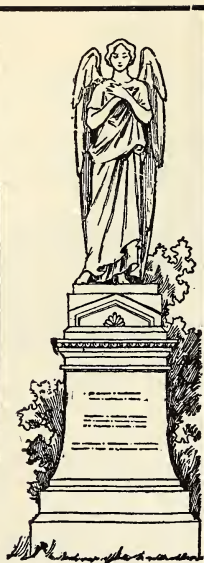
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"Colonial Life Among the Puritans," an illustrated lecture by the Editor of "The Spirit of '76," has been given before the Mayflower Society at Delmonicos, The Order of Founders and Patriots of America, D. A. R. and S. A. R. at Sherrys, New York. This lecture and one hundred annual subscriptions to both the "American Monthly Magazine" and "The Spirit of '76" will be given for one hundred and fifty dollars and traveling expenses.

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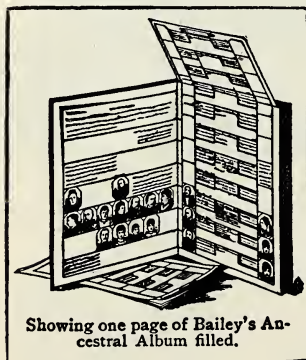
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THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
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The American Monthly Magazine.

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American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XXI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST, 1902.

NO. 2.

GENERAL BENJAMIN WAIT.

By Emma Wait Avery.

Tracing one's ancestry back to those who landed on the bleak, inhospitable shores of New England has become an ambition of many American families, and it is not improbable that the time will come when the arrival of the "Puritan Fathers" of New England will form a more memorable epoch in history than the "Conquest of England" and that posterity a few centuries hence will experience as much pleasure in tracing their ancestry to the New England Colonies, as some of the English feel in tracing their descent from the Normans.

The Puritan English planter, Richard Waite, from whom most of the Waits of America have descended could trace his lineage back to a Richard Wayte immediately after the Conquest, and a coat of arms has been handed down from that time. Richard Waite became a proprietor in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1637, and for more than a hundred years thereafter most of his descendants continued to reside in that vicinity, and the gathered history reveals the fact that the family were remarkable for their valor and patriotism during the French and Revolutionary wars, as well as for all the qualities that make the desirable citizen. Several of his immediate descendants were sacrificed young in the early Indian wars. One removed to Connecticut and was the ancestor of Henry M. Waite, late chief justice of Connecticut, whose son, Morrison R. Waite, was late chief justice of the United States; also of Marvin Waite, a distinguished lawyer of the Revolutionary period. The other descendants have representatives in many states, numbering

among them many prominent business and professional men—doctors, lawyers, judges and congressmen.

One John Wait lived near Brookfield, Massachusetts, in a large mansion which being on the "Post Road" between Boston



and Albany, became the resort of travelers and scouts on their way to the frontier. His sons, doubtless, listened with wonder and admiration to their vivid descriptions of daring deed, hair-breadth escapes, of Indian atrocities and were thus early imbued with a desire to imitate such heroism. However, this may be, these seven sons have left a rare record as a family noted for their bravery, patriotism and self sacrifice.

At the age of eighteen, Benjamin Wait, the fourth son, enlisted as a private in the French war in 1755, in one of the provincial regiments. Though still a boy, but being tall and large for his age, and known to be a keen and successful hunter, he was transferred to Rogers' corps of rangers, where his hardihood, skill and daring soon caused him to be included among those selected for the most hazardous undertakings of that famous corps. In 1756 he was captured by the French, taken to Quebec and sent with other prisoners to France, where, before landing, they were retaken by an English man-of-war and carried to England, whence they soon returned to America. Benjamin Wait soon reënlisted under Major Rogers and distinguished himself in many desperate encounters with the enemy. In 1757 he was taken prisoner by a scouting party of Indians and carried to the village of St. Frances, Canada, where, with two others, he was obliged to run the gauntlet, which was to pass through two lines of young warriors, armed with clubs, or when highly exasperated with deadly weapons to strike the prisoners as they passed. The captive was frequently killed before he reached the council house, where the two lines of Indians terminated. His companions were severely injured as they passed through the lines, but he more athletic and adroit, better comprehending the Indian character, snatched a gun from the nearest Indian and laid about him right and left, scattering the Indians before him and escaped with scarcely a blow, greatly to the delight of the old men of the tribe who sat at a distance witnessing the scene and enjoying the confusion of the young braves. As he appeared at the end of the race a French woman appeared at the door of a house near by and beckoning with her hand, called out "*Venez ici, Anglais, Venez ici.*" He placed himself under her protection and was well treated during his three months' captivity when he and his companions managed to escape, arriving at the English lines in a starving condition. He was with General Amherst at the capture of Louisburg and had command of troops crossing the St. Lawrence in a bateau under fire of the enemy. Some of the men faltered and lay down in the boat to screen themselves from the leaden hail falling thick and fast. He abruptly told them they could follow his example and stand up and work or take the river and paddle their own canoe. They chose the former and behaved gallantly.

He was with Rogers in his celebrated expedition against the St. Francis Indians, which broke the power of that tribe. He was among those sent to Detroit in 1760, whence he was detached with twenty men to bring in the French garrisons of the Illinois forts, which difficult service he performed successfully in a winter's march, through storms and gathering ice of the lakes and streams. In describing this march he said the men would become so disheartened and benumbed with cold, they would beg of him to shoot them. But instead of doing so, he would make them angry and warm up their blood by switching them, thus making them able to resume their march. Arriving at streams that were fordable, he considered it a light task to shoulder a couple of the little fellows and carry them across. Before he was twenty-five years of age, he had been engaged in more than forty battles and skirmishes, and although his clothes had been many times perforated by musket balls, he never received a wound.

In 1767 he married a daughter of Capt. Thomas Gilbert, of Brookfield, Massachusetts, and removed with his brother, Joseph, to Windsor, Vermont. In 1770 he identified himself decidedly and conspicuously with the Green Mountain Boys in opposition to New York in its claims to the New Hampshire Grants, and although the shedding of blood was generally avoided in repelling the intruders upon their soil, yet punishment of some kind was promptly administered—the most common of which was the use of the “Beech Seal.”

In 1775, a convention was called at Westminster to see what response its inhabitants would make to the provincial congress at New York, concerning the oppressive acts of Great Britain against her American colonies. At that convention Benjamin Wait was sole delegate from Windsor. Having no state organization, no representation in Continental congress, yet they resolved unanimously “that we will resist and oppose the said acts of Parliament in conjunction with our brethren in America at the expense of our lives and fortunes to the last extremity, if our duty to God and our country require it.” He was a member of the two conventions assembled at Westminster and Windsor, that gave the name Vermont to the New Hampshire Grants,

declared the state independent and formed the state constitution. It was while at the latter convention, the alarming news was received that Burgoyne was making rapid and victorious advances southward over Lake Champlain, and that Ticonderoga had fallen. This called the Vermonters on the west side of the mountains to arms on short notice, and Benjamin Wait hurried to the scene of action, and as major of Colonel Herrick's regiment of rangers "led the attack on Baum's right in the battle of Bennington, where by quick and deadly fire, they piled the ground with British slain, driving the Indians in terror from the field, charged with the other troops up to the cannon's mouth, and mounting the earthworks, swept everything before them." Success being assured on the lake by Captain Brown, Major Wait's command surprised and captured Mounts Defiance and Hope, both parties capturing 294 prisoners and releasing many Americans from confinement. What was left of Burgoyne's great expedition, which had ascended Lake Champlain in great power and splendor was ordered to retreat, and although Ticonderoga had been evacuated, Major Wait's command pursued them and captured the rear-guard with horses and wagons. "The quickness and secrecy with which these rangers moved, their sudden and mysterious attacks and deadly execution of their rifles unnerved the British when they supposed them near, and caused the rangers to be known as the "White Indians." This incessant and harassing warfare drew forth from the despairing Burgoyne as an apology for his defeat and surrender, that "The Hampshire Grants—a country unpeopled almost unknown in the last war—now abounds in the most active and the most rebellious race of men on the continent, and hangs like a gathering storm on my left." The Vermont council took occasion to express great pleasure in the spirited conduct of Major Wait and Captain Allen in their late expeditions. They were complimented also by General Gates, besides the congratulatory order of General Washington as commander-in-chief.

In 1776, the general assembly of Vermont, resolved that North and South Hero Islands should be granted to Ethan Allen, Benjamin Wait, Samuel Herrick and their associates. The Heros were so named because they decided to give them

to no other grantees but those who had shown conspicuous bravery during the war. The same month the legislature granted the "Isle of Motte" to Governor Chittenden, Benjamin Wait, Samuel Herrick and Ebenezer Allen and their associates. In 1779, Major Wait was appointed high sheriff and also colonel of third regiment Vermont militia, which he held for several years, during which time he built Fort Corinth at which was sustained a constant garrison and from which scouts traversed northward constantly. As high sheriff and colonel of the third regiment he in Shay's rebellion marched against a mob of fifty men, who were enroute to the legislature to demand certain legislation. So expeditiously was the service performed that before sunrise he had nearly all of them lodged in the Windsor jail.

In 1779 a special board of war was created, having reference to the supervision of military affairs within the state. General Wait was a member of this board until 1787, when a press of other duties compelled him to resign. It was the duty of this board to examine into and decide upon the defenses necessary on the frontier; to decide where frontier lines should be drawn; to recommend the raising of troops when necessary; to appoint officers; to call out militia and attend to wants of the commissary department. The duties were constant and arduous. Major Wait once rode from Windsor to Arlington on horseback to attend a meeting of this board. When the bill of expenses of the board was presented to the legislature, the following was his share of the charges:

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Nominally this would be \$413 in United States money, a good sum for less than a week's work and expenses. But when we consider that continental money had so depreciated, that \$30 of it were only equivalent to \$1 in good silver money, and that sum represents but \$13.76 we see it was a just charge. In 1787, General Wait was appointed brigadier general, but he soon resigned. The legislature refused to accept the resignation and at once elected him major general of all Vermont troops—the highest military title the state can confer. It is impossible

in this short article to give a complete record of his military achievements, or the many interesting adventures connected with them. He was looked upon as a man of great energy, firmness, intrepidity and perseverance in the accomplishment of his plans, and a perfectly fearless enemy of every species of injustice and oppression. It was said "he infused enough of his own untiring activity and patriotism into each soldier to more than double their ordinary military value." "He was about six feet in height, well proportioned, of remarkable bodily strength and his whole appearance was dignified and commanding." At the beginning of the war, he converted much of his property into gold and loaned the government \$4,000, which was repaid in continental money so that at one time he gave \$1,200 of it for half a pound of tea and a quarter pound of indigo.

In 1789 General Wait removed to the present town of Waitsfield and formed a new settlement. The preparation after such an experience to retire into the wilderness to make another home at the age of fifty-three was but characteristic of the man—to place his family under the most favorable circumstances possible for the times. The township of Waitsfield was granted to Col. Benjamin Wait, Gen. Roger Enos and company to the number of sixty-five persons, paying for each right £8 in lawful silver money. The charter is still well preserved and bears beside the land, five public rights for the benefit of a college, grammar school, town schools, support of the ministry and first settled minister. Each proprietor was to have 318 acres, and to have cultivated and planted at least five acres, and build a house at least eighteen feet square, and have one family on each respective right within three years, or the land should revert to the state. General Enos concluded to take up another grant and settled the town of Enosburg. It would be interesting to trace the building of this new town, the laying out of roads, the drawing of lots, construction of bridges, the building of the saw and grist mill. It must have been a day of rejoicing when the stones of the grist mill began to turn, for tradition has preserved the story that prior to its completion, they had furnished power to crush the corn in a hollowed stump with a heavy pestle hung to a spring pole. In 1794, the town was or-

ganized and ground set apart for burial ground, a meeting house, a town house and for grounds to accommodate military trainings. In all these plans General Wait was the moving spirit, and all town meetings and elections, as well as religious meetings were held in his house, and for one year at least in his ample barn. Every office of merit and responsibility was held at some time by him. He was the first representative of the town chosen in 1795 and was re-elected until 1802. He was truly the father of the town which became the last and best fruits of his life in the intelligence, piety and thrift of the people. The great respect in which he was held is shown by the monument erected to his memory by the citizens of the town, and the centennial celebrated in 1889 was largely a memorial of him.

General Wait was one of those worthy fathers of Vermont, whose sterling virtues, wisdom and indomitable courage carved out and shaped the destiny of that state amid scenes of convulsion at home and abroad. He died in Waitsfield, June 28, 1822, aged eighty-six years, leaving numerous descendants.

THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIAL SABBATH.

By Lucy Allen Smart.

In American colonial history nothing is at once so exasperating and fascinating as the study of the observance of the Puritan Sabbath. Exasperating, I say, because we feel that men and women possessed of uncommon "common sense," as the forefathers were in many directions, should have shown a little more of this unusual trait in their religious devotions. Interesting since, it is absolutely unique in the story of American life.

It is often said that the "Lord works in a mysterious way his wonders to perform" and to no other thing in colonial history is this so applicable as to the Puritan Sabbath, the observance of the day and the church services. The idea that most of us have of the Lord's Day, so called, comes from the popular accounts of it based on the false "blue laws" of Connecticut, in the history of that colony by the Reverend Samuel Peters, an Episcopal Tory of the eighteenth century.

The descendants of the Puritans resent, with much indignation, this code of laws as having just a little too much of the "true blue." In England, "true blue" had nearly the same meaning as that by which a democrat of the old school was said to be "dyed in the wool." To be "blue" was to be Puritanically and religiously rigid and strict. Despite the resentment of the descendants we must call the early inhabitants of New England "true blue."

Of the "false blue laws" which are the most bitterly resented the most conspicuous are those concerning the observance of the Lord's Day. Striking examples are these: "No one shall travel, cook victual, make beds, sweep house, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath Day."

"No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath Day or fasting day." "No one shall ride on the Sabbath Day or walk in his garden or elsewhere except reverently to and from meeting."

Though these laws are not historically true we must say that they record in spirit the old Puritan laws valid in all New England colonies. The town records disclose some interesting incidents. Charles Kemble of Boston was in 1656 set for two hours in the public stocks for his "lewd and unseemly behavior," which constituted in "kissing his wife publicly" on the Sabbath Day on the doorstep of his own house when he had returned from a voyage which had separated him from his affectionate wife for three years. Fines were imposed for "unnecessary work, sports or recreation on the Lord's Day." The Boston baked beans were used as the sole food on Sabbath all over New England colonies and these were baked the day before. In Massachusetts fines were imposed for traveling on the Lord's Day except when one was forced to do so. This law was carried out in Connecticut as late as 1831 when a woman was arrested for traveling to her father's house after an absence of some years. Town records show that in more than one instance, men were fined for riding too fast to meeting. Many a pious New Englander suffered for his desire to "show off" his new colt as he rode "violently" to the meeting house. Universally the colonists paid for non-attendance at meeting. Young people who conversed together on the streets later had reason to be sorry for it. The use of the "devil's weed" that

"creature tobacco" was forbidden within two miles of the places of worship.

These several laws were kept, not on the Sabbath Day as we know it, but from the setting of the sun Saturday until the same time Sunday. "The evening and the morning were the first day"—so the Bible reads and of course the Puritans interpreted its meaning literally. Saturday after sundown was spent in prayerful preparation for the next day. At nine o'clock on Sunday morning the people were called to service by the beat of a drum, the voice of the town crier, or the blowing of a conch shell. In the early days the luxury of church bells was unknown.

The old meeting houses were uncomfortably small and inadequate. Not representatives, but whole families attended, and so the places of worship were crowded. All through New England may be seen these little meeting houses, more or less intact, preserved from the olden time. As a typical one we might take that church at Salem, Massachusetts, where Roger Williams preached before his banishment and which, I should say, is not more than ten by ten feet. Inside the most conspicuous object is the pulpit in front of which on a low platform sat the deacon facing the congregation. On a platform a little higher than the deacon's sat the ruling elders, and still higher sat the minister. The pews were long, narrow uncomfortable benches with towering partition walls so high that only the tops of the tallest heads could be seen.

Perhaps no duty performed for the church was more important than the seating of the meeting house and it would be hard to find a more honorable task than service on this committee, composed of dignified and influential men who were chosen to assign irrevocably to each person his or her place according to rank and importance. Whittier happily puts it in these words:

"In the goodly house of worship, where in order due and fit,
As by public vote directed, classed and ranked the people sit,
Mistress first, and good wife after, clerkly squire before the clown,
From the brave coat lace embroidered to the gray frock shading
down."

After the list was read three times and nailed on the meeting house door, it became law and thereafter the seats were taken accordingly—the men on one side, the women on the other. Sometimes a row of square pews was built on three sides of the ground floor, with the pulpit on the fourth side. These pews were built at private expense, leaving the seats in the middle on the ground floor free, so that the seats most desired in our churches to-day were then taken reluctantly. In no way could respect or honor be shown more satisfactorily than in the place of one's seat. When Judge Sewall married his second wife, he writes with much pride: "Mr. Oliver, in the name of the committee, invites my wife to sit in the fore-seat. I have thought to bring her to my pew, but thank him for the honor." Two months after this immodestly boastful declaration, his bride died, and he thereupon reproached himself for his unrighteous pride by giving up his own foreseat.

The forefathers took care that order was kept during meeting. Two tithingmen were appointed to look after the boys who were herded together on the pulpit and gallery stairs. Each tithingman had an implement of warfare in the shape of a long staff heavily knobbed at one end with which he severely and pitilessly rapped the heads of the too sleepy men and the too wide awake boys. From the other end of this wand of office depended a fox tail or a hare's foot, which tickled many a pious Puritan into startled and reverent wakefulness. One man jealously wrote: "The women may sleep and none may know by reason of their enormous hats or bonnets. Mr. Whitling doth pleasantly say from the pulpit he doth seem to be preaching to stacks of straw with men among them."

We forgive the noisy boys and the sleepy elders when we consider the length of the services. First an intolerably long prayer prepared one for the rest of the service, which consisted in part of the exposition of the word, at length, for they would have no reading the Bible without "giving the sense." Mrs. Earle, a comprehensive student of this subject, writes: "Of all the dismal accompaniments of public worship, the music was the most hopelessly forlorn, from the monotony of the few hymns and from the manner in which they were sung." Contemporaries seem to realize this for someone wrote in

1676: "'Tis sad to hear what whining, yelling or shrieking there is in our congregations." The hopes for comfort in the future life were as dismal in the wording of the songs as were the nasal twangs with which they were sung.

"For in the deep where darkness dwells,
The land of terror and despair
Justice hath built a dismal hell,
And laid her stores of vengeance there."

"Eternal plagues and heavy chains,
Tormenting racks and fiery coals,
And darts to inflict mortal pain,
Dyed in the blood of damned souls."

Of the exasperatingly long sermon that followed the psalm, I shall not dwell, except to say that it was measured by the hour glass. An irreverent caricature of the colonial days represents a long preaching clergyman as turning the hour glass by the side of his pulpit and addressing his congregation thus: "Come, you are all good fellows; we'll take another glass together."

Another doleful psalm, another long prayer and the morning service was over. An hour's intermission at noon and the meeting was again called for singing and prayer and for the giving of one's rated contribution. The services lasted long into the afternoon. At sunset the Lord's Day closed and Sabbath evening was a time for merry making.

"Having ordered their lives according to the literal interpretation of God's word, the Puritans followed what they considered a truth to its logical consequence no matter where it led, with a courage equal to that with which they faced a cannon. Some of us who profess agreement with them about the construction and binding obligation of the injunction, 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,' have courage before the cannon but flinch before the logic.

New London, Connecticut, 1667. John Lewis and Sarah Chapman were presented for discipline to the county court for sitting together on the Lord's day under an apple tree in Goodman Chapman's orchard.

Goodwife Willey was presented for not attending public worship and bringing her children thither. Find five shillings.

(*Town Records.*)

OUR SIREs.

Read before Sequoia Chapter, Daughters American Revolution,
Lexington Day.

By Amelia Woodward Truesdell.

Though the tale is old which we tell to-day
Yet ever-green is the wreath of bay
Which we wreath for our heroes bold;
Though a hundred years their praises have rung,
Yet each generation anew has sung
The story our fathers told.

How Paul Revere, in the midnight dim,
With his horse's hoofs beat the sacred hymn
Of Freedom born in an hour,
When he rode through the slumbering streets at night
And called to the sleepers to left and to right,
To rise and go forth in Liberty's power.

How the word was passed through a country's line
To North and to South till the flame divine,
In each patriot heart was aglow;
How the sword was buckled to many a side
By the trembling hands of the new-made bride,
As the white lips bade him go.

And this for a narrow strip of land
Which stretched along the Atlantic strand
The land they called their own;
Where each man, unto God, might raise his own chant;
In the forest depth, his own hearth-stone plant
Undisturbed by mitre and throne.

But better they wrought than they knew or dreamed,
For what to them but a wilderness seemed
To us is the golden West,
Which pours at our feet the wealth of its tides,
Enriching the homes where plenty abides,
From the stores of its ample breast.

But better than wealth of forest or mines,
Of vineyards which flow with the purple wines,
Or the prairies' golden sheaves,
Is the gift of a land where man, as a man,
Stands forth to pursue his own life-plan
In the strength of the thing he believes.

This gift we received from *Our Sires* who bled
On Lexington's day when their vows were said
As their souls, by the spirit were moved;
When each minute-man true, with a proud hand pressed
The old flint-lock to his throbbing breast,
Like the arm of the girl he loved.

This heritage now, it is ours to transmit,
To the children who soon in our places shall sit,
Let us give it untarnished and bright;
Let us jealously guard this holiest trust,
From the hands of *Our Sires* whose good swords rust,
But whose souls still watch from the height.

This gift of *Our Sires* we hold not in vain,
This beginning of strength on the Lexington plain,
When their hope, with their blood was sealed.
Our Sires unto God! Our hearts to the truth!
To our Country, Freedom's perpetual youth,
And a star for the Lexington field.

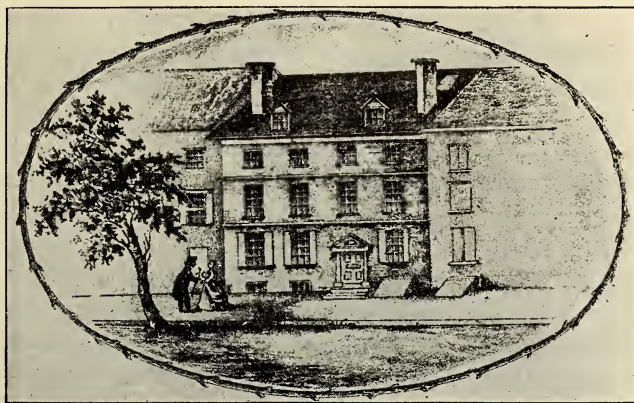
BENJAMIN RUSH.

By Martha Bladen Clark.

Benjamin Rush, one of the nine signers of the Declaration of Independence from Pennsylvania, was born in Byberry township, twelve miles northeast of Philadelphia, December 24, 1745; died in Philadelphia, April 19, 1813. The grandfather of Dr. Rush was an officer in the army of Oliver Cromwell, leaving England at the death of Cromwell and emigrating to Pennsylvania about the time of William Penn. John Rush, the father of Dr. Rush, was a gunsmith, but followed agricultural pursuits, and died when Benjamin was only six years of age. The mother moved to Philadelphia and engaged in the

mercantile business, which enabled her to educate her children as she desired. At nine years of age, he was placed under the instruction of the Rev. Dr. Findley, superintendent of an academy of good reputation in Nottingham, Maryland, who prepared him for college. He was sent to Princeton, New Jersey, the Rev. Samuel Davies being then president of the college, where he took his degree in 1760, at the age of 16 years.

Dr. Rush began his professional studies under Dr. Redman, of Philadelphia, and continued with him for six years, and later studied in London and Paris, receiving his diploma from Edinburgh, August, 1769. He began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, and same year was appointed professor of chemistry in the college of Philadelphia, at the age of twenty-four, and professor of chemistry and of theory and practice of



SHIPPEN MANSION.
No. 98 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia.
Residence of Dr. Benjamin Rush.

medicine, and of institutes and clinical practice in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1785, Dr. Rush planned the Philadelphia dispensary. The memorable scourge of the yellow fever in Philadelphia, 1793, presented the character of Dr. Rush as a skillful physician, philanthropist and a Christian. He remained at his post and devoted his time and services to the sick and dying. The yellow fever raged about 100 days, from July until November, during which time the deaths

amounted to about 4,000 people. Dr. Rush has been called "Philadelphia's great medical light, the illustrious medical hero of the Revolution."

In 1770, Dr. Rush was first known as an author, and for many years was a writer of medical and historical works, and political topics also engaged his attentions. In 1785, he received from the king of Prussia a medal for replies to certain questions in regard to yellow fever, and also the thanks of the king of Spain. He was presented with a gold medal from the queen of Etruria, 1807, and the same from Russia in 1811. Dr. Ramsey, of South Carolina, in his eulogium of Dr. Rush before the medical society of that state, said not fewer than 6,000 of the inhabitants of Philadelphia were saved from death by yellow fever by his treatment. As a statesman, Dr. Rush favored the cause of the colonies, and urged Thomas Paine to write the "Crisis." He was a member of the provincial conference of Pennsylvania, which met in Carpenter's Hall, June 18, 1776, and was offered a seat in the Continental Congress in 1775, but declined. In the year 1776, when congress voted to declare independence, Dr. Rush was not a member, but was elected later, and signed the Declaration of Independence 2d of August, 1776. In 1777, congress appointed Dr. Rush as physician general. In February, 1778, resigned on account of the wrong done to the soldiers in regard to hospital stores, and in April, 1777, Dr. Rush was made surgeon general of the army for the middle department. Dr. Rush was one of the founders of Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., president of the Philadelphia medical society, president of the American society for the abolition of slavery.

In the year 1776 he married Julia Stockton, daughter of Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration from New Jersey.

"Though Pennsylvania need not blush
For Morris, Morton, Wilson, Rush,
And though most men might seem as dross,
To Clymer, Taylor, Smith and Ross,
To Franklin each his tribute brings,
Who neither lightnings feared nor kings."

A SALUTATION TO THE FLAG.

By Emeline Tate Walker.

Hail! Happy morning, bright and fair
With spring's sweet fragrance on the air
 From blooming trees and flowers,
The grass is growing fresh and green—
O'er all the land its touch is seen—
 'Twill soon be summer hours.

Above our heads, the empty nests
Again are filled with feathered breasts,
 And brooding mother bird
The cricket chirps his homely lay;
And in the sedge by roadside way;
 The croaking frog is heard.

Oh! wondrous day of leafy June—
Our loyal hearts beat in atune
 To nature and to thee.
Against the blue in upper air,
"The Stars and Stripes" float everywhere,
 The ensign of the free.

Where the first flush of early dawn
Heralds the coming of the morn
 Along New England's main,
To the fair land, where sun's last rays,
Lingering doth yield the passing days,
 To dark night's somber reign,

Flyeth the Flag, by breeze caressed,
In colors of the sunset dressed,
 And lighted by the stars,
And on the ocean, deep, and vast,
Guarding the ship at mizzen mast
 It floats above the "tars."

Upon the land, upon the sea,
Wave emblem of our liberty,
 And for all men oppressed—
A beacon glow, with steady light
To show the way—where right is might,
 America most blessed!

God! and our country! and to Thee,
Flag of the brave, our fealty!
Until our hearts are stilled;
And we, like tired children rest,
With folded hands, on quiet breast,
Our earthly mission filled.

Chicago, Flag Day, June 14. 1902.

“HER” BIRTHDAY, JULY 4th.

By Julia T. Booker.

Thou glittering promise of the world,
Thou “emblem of the free,”
The colors of thy fame unfurled
That waiting worlds may see
In thee an oriflamme for them!
War-worn—death-pale—blood-dyed,
Thy stars a glorious diadem
To crown a nation’s pride,

All hail! A nation’s lips acclaim,
A nation’s hearts endear
The added splendor of thy name
With each more glorious year;
And to thy birthday feast it brings
An homage to lay down;
Resplendent as the King of kings
Is chainless Freedom’s crown!

The countless heroes thou hast led,
The hosts thine armies sway,
Thy babes unborn, thy Quick, thy Dead,
All bid thee “Hail” to-day.
No need to dread the coming years
Nor any fate to share,
When every lip breaks forth in cheers!
And every heart in prayer!

“This nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall never perish from the earth.”—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

SOME PENSIONERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR IN WEST-MORELAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

The state of Pennsylvania, by special acts of assembly, often granted pensions to her needy and worthy individual citizens who had given service in the war of the Revolution, and also to the widows of such soldiers.

The following list gives the names of a few in Westmoreland county, who were the recipients through special legislation of the bounty of a grateful commonwealth, and whose names do not appear in the list of pensioners in the published "Pennsylvania Archives," collated from the "Pamphlet Laws of Pennsylvania." The date opposite the name denotes the year the pension was granted:

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|
| John Brannon, | 1820 | William Campbell, | 1838 |
| William Brown, | 1825 | Margaret Callahan, | 1841 |
| William Briney, | 1836 | Mary Cowen, | 1849 |
| Eleanor Blair, | 1836 | William Donnel, | 1825 |
| Kilian Briney, | 1838 | Francis Davidson, | 1829 |
| Margaret Barnett, | 1844 | Sarah Davis, | 1836 |
| Nancy Blair, | 1844 | James Denning, | 1838 |
| William Beatty, | 1845 | James Duncan, | 1844 |
| Robert Crawford, | 1822 | Elizabeth Davidson, | 1846 |
| Thomas Campbell, | 1824 | Jane Duncan, | 1848 |
| Eleanor Conner, | 1837 | Widow of James Duncan. | |
| George Chambers, | 1837 | Rosanna Eager, | 1842 |
| Robert Cooper, | 1837 | Robert Ewing, | 1835 |
| James Cowen, | 1837 | Jacob Freeman, | 1838 |
| John Campbell, | 1838 | James Freeman, | 1845 |
| Henry Croushour, | 1838 | Mary Frantz, | 1856 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|
| Jane Flood, | 1857 | Margt. Libengood, | 1860 |
| James Gageby, | 1824 | Sarah Louthier, | 1854 |
| Robert Gibb, | 1825 | Capt. Jere. Lochry,** | 1807 |
| Jacob Grist, | 1838 | Jane McGuire, | 1824 |
| Martin Gray, | 1844 | Jane Martin, | 1827 |
| Eleanor Gilgore, | 1846 | James McSorley, | 1834 |
| Peter Gordon, | 1844 | Margaret McClain, | 1827 |
| Robert Gilchrist, | 1846 | Nancy McConnell, | 1834 |
| Rachel George, | 1859 | James McKensy, | 1838 |
| Widow of David George, .. | | John Mertz, | 1834 |
| Mary Garey, | 1847 | • George McWilliams, | 1838 |
| Mary Gray, | 1847 | William Moreland, | 1839 |
| Robert Hunter, | 1808 | Robert McGuire, | 1843 |
| A private from Huntingdon | | Mary A. Mowry, | 1845 |
| township in Captain John | | James McElroy, | 1845 |
| Findley's company, Col. | | Sam. Marshall, Sr., | 1845 |
| McCoy's regiment, wound- | | Henry Mosher, | 1849 |
| ed at Boundbrook and at | | Hannah Mosher, | 1855 |
| Paole. | | Catherine McIntyre, | 1854 |
| Andrew Heaslet, | 1826 | Rebecca Moreland, | 1857 |
| Robert Hunter, | 1827 | Jane Nixon, | 1846 |
| In right of his wife, Ann | | James Payton, | 1830 |
| Hunter, formerly Ann | | Robert Pain, | 1838 |
| Sloan. | | James Patrick, | 1844 |
| J. W. Hollingsworth, | 1835 | William Patrick, | 1845 |
| Eleanor Hagerman, | 1838 | Sarah Patterson, | 1857 |
| Michael Huffman, | 1835 | Robert Piper, | 1845 |
| Catherine Huffnagle, | 1838 | Adam F. Roeser, | 1824 |
| David Hossack, | 1836 | George Reem, | 1836 |
| John Harbison, | 1838 | Samuel Robb, | 1838 |
| Robert Hanna, | 1841 | Ann Reger, | 1849 |
| Christena Huffman, | 1840 | Simon Ruffner, | 1838 |
| Samuel Henderson, | 1844 | Barbara Ruffner, | 1851 |
| Jacob Houseman, | 1854 | Susanna Stokely, | 1834 |
| Hugh Irvin, | 1849 | Fred. Septer, | 1835 |
| John Johnston, | 1825 | Andrew Shaw, | 1835 |
| Elizabeth Jamison, | 1839 | David Shaw, | 1835 |
| Margaret Johnston, | 1838 | Mary Snyder, | 1839 |
| Joseph Johnston, | 1845 | Alexander Scott, | 1842 |
| Ephraim Jellison, | 1846 | Ann Smith, | 1839 |
| James Kean, | 1815 | Catherine Shaw, | 1844 |
| George Koehler, | 1826 | George Singerly, | 1843 |
| Hannah M. Kemmel, | 1827 | Barbara Snyder, | 1844 |
| Widow of Jacob Kemmel. | | Reynold Stevens, | 1845 |
| David Louthier, | 1838 | John A. Smith, | 1844 |
| Alexander Lyons, | 1845 | Catherine Septer, | 1848 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------------------------|------|
| Elizabeth Shields, | 1857 | Robert Williams, | 1838 |
| Widow of John Shields. | | John G. Wilkins, | 1838 |
| John Taylor, | 1838 | James Wilson, | 1849 |
| Daniel Tarr, | 1843 | Ananias Wisener, | 1838 |
| Adam Weaver, | 1833 | | |

**Captain Jeremiah Lochry died January 21, 1824, in the ninety-fourth year of his age, and is buried in the Congruity graveyard. He was one of the few who escaped the disastrous scenes of Braddock's defeat. In 1777 he was adjutant of a detachment ordered from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, into New Jersey, under the command of his brother, Col. Archibald Lochry, and in the same year received a captain's commission in the regular service. In this capacity he acted during the whole of the Revolutionary war.

Also to Eve Oury, of Westmoreland county, was granted a pension by the state, on April 1, 1846. She was the daughter of the pioneer, Francis Oury, and died at Shieldsburg in 1848, and was buried in the Congruity graveyard. The act of assembly, making the grant, reads as follows:

"AN ACT

For the relief of Eve Oury for services rendered during the Revolutionary War.

WHEREAS, It appears from credible testimony, that Eve Oury, of Westmoreland county, during the tremendous attack upon Hannastown Fort, in said county, made by a large number of Indians and others, during the summer of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, signalized herself by the most heroic bravery, risking her life in the defense of the garrison; inspiring, by her fortitude and determination, her associates with courage, and performing the most active and efficient service in driving away the assailing party, by which many were saved from a horrid butchery by the merciless and savage foe:

AND WHEREAS, It is entirely proper that such noble behavior in a female, should be gratefully remembered and rewarded:

AND WHEREAS, The said Eve Oury is now old, infirm, and in necessitous circumstances, and has never received any compensation from the legislature of this state; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the state treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Eve Oury, of Westmoreland county, or to her order, an annuity of forty dollars during life, payable half-yearly, to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six; and also to

her order, the sum of forty dollars, as a gratuity, for her services in the Revolutionary war."

FROM MRS. JEFFERY W. TAYLOR,
Regent Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Greensburg, Pa.

NAMES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED AT GREENRIDGE
CEMETERY SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

GILES SLOCUM.

Born January 5, 1759.

Died November 14, 1826.

JOHN WARREN.

Born 1753.

Died December 25, 1823.

ALEXANDER BRYAN.

Born 1733.

Died April 9, 1825.

FROM HARRIET M. L. ASHTON.

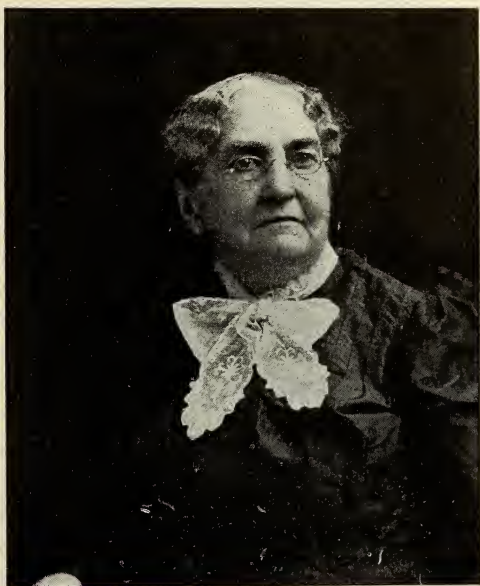
ELLIGOOD MILLS.

ELLIGOOD MILLS was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 4, 1744, and died in Waterborough, Maine, January, 1832. He was well educated and for some years was mate of a vessel engaged in the West India trade, commanded by Captain Charles Blunt. Before the death of Captain Blunt, his mate was promoted to the command of a vessel sailing up the Mediterranean, which he commanded when the war of the Revolution began. Espousing the cause of liberty, he entered heartily into the cause of the colonies, and when the privateer "Grand Turk," commissioned by the Continental Congress with a letter of marque, was fitted out at Portsmouth, he became one of its officers. On the second voyage she was captured by a British frigate and was taken into Halifax, Nova Scotia, where all the crew, who did not die of brutal treatment, remained in jail five years. At the end of that time they were informed that the colonies were subdued, Washington and the members of the Continental Congress were hung, and that the few prisoners were to be taken to Boston and were to be transported thence to England to be hung for piracy on the high seas. On the way to Boston, Captain Mills, with two others, escaped overboard on a dark night and swam three miles, reaching the shore near a fisherman's hut, just below the mouth of the Piscataqua river in New Hampshire. Here they heard for the first time that the colonies had gained their independence.

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. JULIA (WATKINS) BRASS.

Mrs. Julia (Watkins) Brass, a "Real Daughter" of the Revolution, who has recently joined the Chicago Chapter, is now in her eighty-fifth year, the only surviving member of the large family of Oliver Watkins.



Mrs. Julia Watkins Brass.

Her father was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1760. At the age of eighteen, he enlisted in the troops of the Massachusetts line and served until the close of the war. In 1782, he married Peggy McNall, who died in 1794, leaving him with five children. Soon after this time he joined a company of settlers who went to what is now known as Watkin's Glen, New York.

After three years' residence in the wilderness, he returned to Massachusetts where he married Lucy Loomer, whom he

had known from infancy. She was the youngest daughter of Doctor Joseph Loomer, who served as surgeon in the Revolutionary war from its beginning until his death from yellow fever, which occurred in Boston in 1778. About three years after his marriage, Oliver Watkins removed his family to Trenton, New York, where he resided several years. While in Trenton, he built the first Unitarian church, in part payment for which he received a deed for a pew in the church. Later he removed to Oswego, New York, where he died in 1833.

Julia Watkins, the youngest but one of the children of Oliver Watkins and Lucy Loomer, was born at Trenton, New York, March 15, 1818. As a child she listened eagerly to the Revolutionary songs which her father sang. One of these began:

"Ye Parliaments of England, Ye Lords and Commons, too,
Consider well what you're about, And what ye mean to do.
You're now at war with Yankees, I'm sure you'll rue the day
You rouse the Sons of Liberty of North America."

She also heard her uncles, sons of Dr. Joseph Loomer, tell of their sufferings during the winter spent with Washington at Valley Forge. If she or her brothers or sisters chanced to say at any time that they were hungry, they were told that when they could eat the soles of their shoes, they would understand what it really meant to be hungry. She heard the story about her half-brother who enlisted in the war of 1812, served his time, and then reënlisted, marched away never to return.

April 14, 1840, Julia Watkins was married to Allen H. Brass and four years later they migrated to Lake county, Indiana, where they endured the privations of a new country. The youngest brother and three nephews of Mrs. Brass served in the Civil war.

Mrs. Brass is now a resident of Englewood, a part of Chicago. During her residence of the last thirty years in the city, she has been able to enjoy many privileges denied her during her early life as a pioneer. She is still a devoted member of St. Paul's Universalist church. She is remarkably young in appearance, and carries her eighty-four years with grace and dignity.—KATHARINE C. SPARKS, *Historian*.

MRS. NAOMI RUTH (BAXTER) HOBART.

Mrs. Naomi Ruth (Baxter) Hobart, of Townsend, Massachusetts, the second "Real Daughter" of the Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell, Massachusetts, was born in Mercer, Maine, about 86 years ago, and is the daughter of Benjamin Baxter, born in England, 1757, and who died in Mercer, Maine, October 17, 1831. From state of Maine records, for Somerset



Mrs. Naomi Ruth Baxter Hobart.

county, the name of Benjamin Baxter appears on the pension list, at the rate of \$96 per year, for service as private in the New Hampshire line, placed on the list, June 8, 1820, pension to commence, November 29, 1819. Volume 2, page 26, of the "New Hampshire Soldiers in the Revolutionary War," gives the name of Benjamin Baxter as a private in Capt. Amos Shephard's company, Col. Benjamin Bellow's regiment.

Mrs. Hobart joined the Daughters of the American Revolution in the autumn of 1900, and was presented the souvenir spoon, February 22, 1901. She is very proud of being a "Real Daughter."—LUCY BANCROFT PAGE.

MRS. MARTHA ELIZABETH (SUMNER) ANDERSON.

Mrs. Martha Elizabeth (Sumner) Anderson, a Real Daughter and honorary member of General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, East Boston, Massachusetts, was born March 21, 1808, to Edward Sumner, of Roxbury, and was the eleventh of a family of thirteen children.

When an infant she became a member of the family of her maternal grandfather, the Rev. Joseph Sumner, of Shrewsbury, who was graduated from Yale in 1759, and became pastor of



Mrs. Martha Elizabeth Sumner Anderson.

the Congregational church in that town in 1762. He afterwards received an honorary degree from Harvard college. The Sumner family was prominent in Roxbury; it included professional men, statesmen and a governor, Increase Sumner. Mrs. Anderson's paternal ancestor, her grandfather, William Sumner was a member of the committee of "Correspondence and Safety" of Roxbury, and was chosen to meet with delegates from a similar committee of the towns of Boston, Cambridge and Brookline to decide in regard to the cargo of tea on board

a ship, "anchored off the castle," Boston harbor, on November 22, 1773. This committee met at Faneuil Hall and "voted that the cargo should not be landed." On the night of the 4th of March, 1776, William Sumner drove one of the teams carrying materials from Roxbury for the fortifications on Dorchester Heights. He carried five loads, and Edward Sumner worked all night helping to load the team.

Edward Sumner's orchard was the "limit of the American line of fortifications during the siege of Boston." A battery was planted in his orchard and the trees felled and placed so as to mark the guns and protect the points exposed to attack. The orchard was situated where is now the corner of Cabot street and Sumner Place, Roxbury.

When a young woman, Martha Elizabeth Sumner became the wife of James Anderson, a native of England. Since his death, her home has been with her son, in Natick, Massachusetts, who, with his wife, bestow upon her devoted and tender care. The committee in charge of the dedication of the monument on Dorchester Heights, March 17, 1902, courteously extended to her an invitation to be present. On the 21st of March this venerable woman celebrated her ninety-fourth birthday anniversary. Though somewhat feeble, her mind is clear and she awaits cheerfully and serenely her reunion with the loved ones gone before.

MRS. REBECCA (CARTERET) PRATT.

Mrs. Rebecca (Carteret) Pratt, born in 1818, on Salem street, Boston, to John Carteret and Nancy Smith, his wife, a Real Daughter, and honorary member of General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, Massachusetts, Daughters of the American Revolution, has passed from earth.

Her life was uneventful and happy. Possessed of rare intelligence and much personal magnetism, she was an enjoyable companion to the last of her life, being in comfortable bodily health to within a few days of her death. When about twenty years of age, she became the wife of Samuel Pratt, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, and her married life was spent in the Pratt homestead on Washington avenue, on an eminence overlooking

the Soldiers' Home, and the ravine at its base, where, during the Revolutionary war, was stationed a battery, which was inspected by General Washington, and the avenue, (Washington), was named for the general. The Pratt house was built in 1660 and has sheltered seven generations of Pratts. Mrs. Pratt's father was John Carteret, an artificer in the commissary department during the Revolution. Her grandmother, Rebecca Stone, the wife of Philip Carteret, whose home was on Copp's Hill, is said to have received the last permit to leave



Mrs. Rebecca (Carteret) Pratt.

Boston before the siege. In a boat, with others, she was rowed to Charleston and walked from there to Malden, where, with many other women and children, she passed the night. The church had been used as a store house for ammunition, and the children amused themselves by rolling about the cannon balls. The Carterets came from the Isle of Jersey. In 1664 the entire region between the Connecticut and Delaware was granted by Charles II. to the Duke of York, who conveyed it to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, and it was named New Jersey in honor of the latter, who was royalist governor of the

Isle of Jersey for Charles II. Sir Henry appointed his brother, Philip Carteret, governor of the colony, Philip being the ancestor of Mrs. Pratt.

MRS. ELIZA (HAMILTON) HASLET.

Mrs. Eliza (Hamilton) Haslet, widow of George Haslet, was born in Searsmont, Maine, December 10, 1820. She was the daughter of Richard and Polly (Morrison) Hamilton. Her



Mrs. Elizabeth (Hamilton) Haslet.

mother's father was a captain in the Revolutionary army. Her father enlisted in a New Hampshire regiment when sixteen years of age, and served throughout the war. Until thirteen years of age, when her father died, she lived in the country. As a child, she was a great lover of her books. In her later life she would recite poetry which was learned when a child.

The war of the Revolution was particularly interesting to her. She enjoyed, when a child, reading out of an old American history to her father, and when she came to a battle he had been in, he would tell her about it, and the many hardships the soldiers went through. She was married to George Haslet in

1838. After a few years they moved to Boston, where the greater part of her life was spent. She joined the Bromfield Street Methodist church, and during her life was a loyal member of that denomination. She lived a consistent Christian life, faithful in her devotion to her home and family. A favorite quotation of hers was:

"Count that day lost whose low descending sun
Views from thy hand no worthy action done."

Mrs. Haslet was a charter member of the Eunice Baldwin Chapter of the "Daughters of American Revolution."

Whenever her health and circumstances permitted, she attended the meetings and was interested in all its workings, and often aided by suggestions and plans. Her presence served to help cross the long lapse of years, and in listening to her stories, one was led to feel that the war of the Revolution was not so very long ago after all. She will always be held in loving remembrance by the "Daughters."

The last seven years of her life were spent with her son, George W. Haslet, in Hillsboro Bridge, New Hampshire, where she was tenderly cared for. A pleasant pastime of hers was knitting boots for her friends, and reins for the little children. Many a little fellow's heart has been made glad with a set of reins to play horse with.

She left one set completed, wrapped in paper, and marked in her own hand-writing: "For a good little boy."

She was bright and sunshiny until she fell asleep, February 9, 1902, to wake in the home beyond. As many said, "It seemed as if she had everything to live for; she must have been very happy." She was buried at Cedar Grove, Dorchester, Massachusetts, beside her husband, who died September 16, 1874. Two sons and three daughters are left to mourn her.

"We cannot say, and we will not say
That she is dead. She is just away;
With a cheery smile and a wave of the hand
She has wandered into an unknown land,
And left us thinking how very fair
It needs must be since she lingers there.
Think of her still as the same, I say—
She is not dead—she is just away."

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Sequoia Chapter (San Francisco, California).—The twenty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Lexington was celebrated by the chapter by a breakfast. The room was gay with American flags, bunting and streamers of red, white and blue, ribbons, flowers and palms. Promptly at the hour of twelve, to the music of the band, the seats were taken by a bright company of "fair women," the "brave men" not being admitted. The hymn, *America*, was sung, and the blessing asked by the chaplain, Mrs. C. T. Mills, president of Mills college. After the repast, the regent, Mrs. Irving Moulton, gave an address of welcome. She spoke of the event the occasion celebrated, and of the fraternal feeling these gatherings fostered.

The toast, "Our Emblem,—The Spinning Wheel," was responded to by Mrs. Susan Merrill Farnham, who traced the history of spinning from the time of Eve, down to the present day. She exhibited, as an object lesson, a primitive distaff and spindle, such as was used in the earliest ages of our race, and is still used in the lands of the Orient. The same type is found on many Egyptian monuments, and on mummy cases. The spinning wheel of our emblem stands to the Daughters of the American Revolution, for honesty of purpose; for earnestness, and determination; for dignity of labor; for patriotism, and for fraternity.

Mrs. John L. Swift, state regent, gave a brief account of the recent meeting of the national society. Her report was of a satisfactory, harmonious meeting. She spoke of the admirable manner in which Mrs. Fairbanks presided, and also of her anticipated visit to California in the near future.

Greetings were received from the sister chapters of this city, the California, the Puerto del Oro, and also from the Valentine Holt Society of the Children of the American Revolution. In response to the toast, "Our Sires," Mrs. Amelia Woodward Truesdell recited an original poem which was received with applause.

Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, who was our first state regent, and who received her appointment from Washington, September 15, 1891, signed by Mrs. Harrison, gave a brief history of the beginning of the chapter in October, 1891. From this chapter have sprung six others within this state. Mrs. Hubbard proposed the following toast, which was drunk by all standing:

"May the spirit of fraternity increase among us, the Sons, Daughters, and Children of the American Revolution, and may we re-double our efforts in our great patriotic work, with a firm belief in the future of our nation. May we foster and preserve whatever influences shall tend towards the development of American institutions, and American citizenship; and may we, under the inspiring influence of this memorable day, again resolve to sacredly guard those principles for which our forefathers fought and conquered, and which must always remain the watchword and standard of our organization."

Mrs. Sargent proposed a toast to the Boston Tea Party. Later on a toast was given to Mrs. Alvord, our first regent, who was absent, and who has always felt a vital interest in the welfare of the chapter.

Mrs. Annie Morehead Whitefield, historian of the Guilford Battle Chapter, of Greensboro, North Carolina, who was present, was called upon and responded in a bright, witty speech. She expressed surprise to find so much interest on this coast, because we are so far removed from the scenes of Revolutionary incidents, forgetting, perhaps, that every Daughter has a hereditary right, in every battlefield of the war, from Lexington to the surrender of Cornwallis, purchased for us by the service, the sacrifice, and the blood of our forefathers "in direct line."

The singing of the Star Spangled Banner was a fitting close to the exercises of the day.—S. M. FARNHAM, *Historian*.

Denver Chapter (Denver Colorado).—If the "Mountain and Plain City," feel proud to have a "Cruiser" sail o'er high seas, bearing its name, "Denver," the "Daughters of the American Revolution" feel thrice proud to add their name in the christening.

While organized to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women, who achieved "American Independence,"

they firmly believe in living up to the motto of their society, "Home and Country." They will show their love for the navy and our country and present to the cruiser "Denver" a beautiful silver pitcher. The design is artistic. Water lilies band the pitcher, while above is the emblem of the national society, "a spinning wheel." Below is the inscription, "Presented by Denver Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, April 19th, 1902." The date refers to the battle of Lexington.—JOSEPHINE ANDERSON, *Historian*.

The Zebulon Pike Chapter (Colorado Springs, Colorado).—During the first three years the chapter gave its time to the study of the region west of the Mississippi river, especially the discoveries and adventures of Lieutenant Zebulon Pike. This last year our exercises have been varied by lectures and papers on different subjects.

Miss Riley, from Denver, gave a paper on "Colonial Furniture." Another interesting and valuable paper was prepared by Miss Aiken on "Colonial China," illustrated by pieces of rare china. Prizes have also been given to the students in the high school for the highest rank in United States history. Much interest is manifested in our chapter, nineteen names having been added this year, making a total membership of 72.—HARRIET P. B. ROUSE, *Historian*.

Anna Warner Bailey Chapter (Groton, Connecticut).—Anna Warner Bailey Chapter has a remarkable record for varied work during these last seven months. First and foremost, through hearty co-operation and munificence of Miss May Williams, of New London, its members have become the custodians on Groton Heights of one of Uncle Sam's Spanish-American war trophies, a gun from the "Maria Theresa," Admiral Cervera's flagship, which fired the first shot in the naval battle at Santiago. Secondly, the chapter has secured from the United States government the gift of 11 obsolete cannon and upwards of 2,000 obsolete cannon balls to add to the chapter's interesting accumulations for posterity. Thirdly, recently Mrs. C. H. Slocomb, regent of the chapter, received a letter from

Congressman Russell stating that the act concerning Fort Griswold had passed.

"There is hereby granted to the state of Connecticut the right to occupy, improve and control, for the purpose of a public park for the use and benefit of the citizens of the United States and for no other purposes whatever, the tract of land owned by the United States which is located on the east shore of New London harbor in said State of Connecticut, known as the Fort Griswold tract, and partly occupied by an abandoned fort and earthwork of that name, said tract being bounded northerly by the Fort Griswold monument reservation and by the land of various private parties, eastwardly and southerly by the land of various private parties and westerly by New London harbor and various private parties. The provisions of this grant are that the State of Connecticut shall have and exercise power to make and enforce police regulations concerning said tract and shall protect it from injury and defacement; that before beginning any use or improvement of said tract the State of Connecticut shall present to the Secretary of War detailed plans of any improvement and shall have received his approval thereof; that the United States reserves to itself the fee in said tract and the right to resume occupation, possession and occupy any portion thereof whenever, in the judgment of the President, the exigency arises that should require the use and appropriation of the same for public defense or otherwise, without any claim for compensation to the State of Connecticut for improvements which may have been made thereon, or damages on account thereof."

Thus the chapter is assured that the forts are saved to be a perpetual memorial of the great American Revolution to unborn generations.

The bureau of ordnance of the war department at Washington has been instructed by the secretary of war to turn over to Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of Groton and Stonington, on its demand, the guns and ordnance which the chapter recently petitioned for. The following official letter was sent to Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb recently and tells in detail the gift of the war department:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MRS. CUTHBERT HARRISON SLOCOMB,
Regent Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, D. A. R.,
Groton, Conn.:

MADAM: Your letter of the 1st inst. to the honorable, the Secretary of War, relative to the cannon and projectiles at Fort Griswold,

Conn., for donation to the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of Groton and Stonington, Daughters of the American Revolution, has been referred to this office. In reply I have to inform you that the ordnance sergeant at Fort Griswold has this day been instructed to reserve and set aside, marking the same plainly, the following guns and projectiles mentioned in the list attached to your letter of Feb. 1, 1902, to me, viz:

Four 32 pounder guns.

Four eight inch S. B. Rodman guns.

One 24 pounder gun.

Two 15 inch S. B. guns.

Two hundred ten inch shot.

Four hundred and ninety-nine 24 pounder shot.

Three hundred ten inch shell.

Six hundred and eighty-two 32 pounder shot.

One hundred and sixty eight inch shot.

(Signed.)

WILLIAM CROZIER,

Brig. Gen. Chief of Ordnance.

Thus the three purposes with which the chapter started the winter's work have been accomplished by the enterprise of the chapter and its regent. These purposes include the saving of the fort for all time from desecration, the absolute possession of the guns and ammunition wherewith to decorate the future memorial park, and the custodianship of the Spanish trophy gun from the flagship "Maria Theresa."

Bunker Hill day was celebrated on Groton Heights in a manner befitting the traditions of that historic locality. Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, whose activity and generosity are the mainspring of so much of the patriotism which keeps that site in the public mind, had secured for the occasion the eloquent hero, Captain Richmond P. Hobson, Col. N. G. Osborne, Mrs. Sara Thompson Kinney, the energetic state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Hon. T. M. Waller. The day and the celebration proved an unqualified success, and the unveiling of the gun from the Spanish flagship "Maria Theresa" formed the fitting climax to patriotic exercises which began with the planting of a "constitutional" oak by little Cassie W. Bailey. Then the assemblage moved down the hill to where the cannon was to be unveiled. Here Mrs. Kinney welcomed all, and calling upon Mrs. Slocomb, announced the unveiling of the gun. This was done under di-

rection of Capt. John O. Spicer, at whose suggestion a ball from the fort—one fired at the works during the British attack—was cleverly used to raise the flag. In announcing the unveiling, Mrs. Slocomb said:

"This gun henceforth is to become a perpetual memorial of these historic heights to our heroic dead of the Spanish-American War.

In the words of our faithful coadjutor in every patriotic work, Captain John O. Spicer, 'I make this British ball, fired into Groton soil over a century ago, raise the American Flag and unveil this Spanish gun.'"

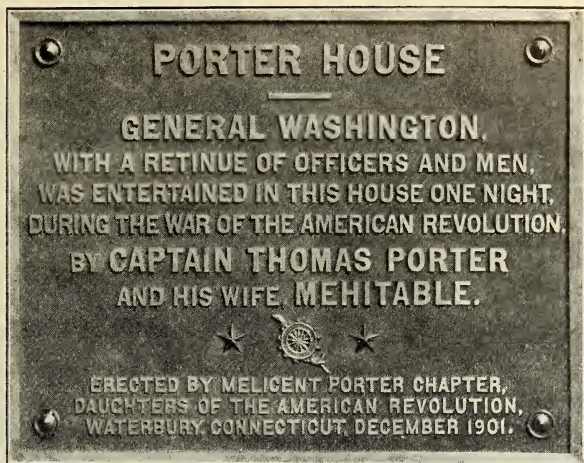
Gov. Waller then presented Captain Hobson, who designated the Spanish gun as an old friend, he having helped to loosen its bolts and raise it from the deck of the *Theresa* after the battle of Santiago. Vividly he described the scenes following that memorable action, representing the climax of the havoc of destruction. It was fitting, he said, that a trophy from the Spanish fleet should be placed upon the historic hill of Groton, fitting that Bunker Hill day should be chosen for the exercises. It was fitting, too, to consider the consecutive patriotic spirit that has ever permeated this country.

"Having paid the price for the glorious privilege of being born Americans, our blessings must not be enjoyed with no thought of the responsibilities and duties which go with them. Americans should be champions of free institutions for the whole earth; champions of peace, leaders in the beneficent treatment of the black and yellow races of the earth; seeking not to injure by war but to help other nations; the help of the helpless, the friend of the friendless. America should organize a mighty navy, upon which her influence will depend. Occupying strategic position, she will hold the balance of power, and can dictate the policy of peace to the earth; become the world's peace arbiter."

The children sang "America," after which Captain Hobson held an informal reception and the exercises of the day were over.

Melicent Porter Chapter (Waterbury, Connecticut).—December 27, 1901, the chapter unveiled a tablet to be placed on the historic Porter House to commemorate a visit from Washington. The address of welcome was made by the regent,

Mrs. Otis S. Northrup. The unveiling of the tablet was by Lucia Hosmer Chase, a descendant of the famous Samuel Holden Parsons. The Hon. Stephen Kellogg introduced the speakers. The Rev. Joseph Anderson made an address appropriate to the occasion. The chapter's patron saint, Melicent Porter, was honored by a poem, recalling her times and deeds, by the Rev. John G. Davenport.



The chapter has issued a pamphlet containing an account of the ceremonies. The illustrations add much to the value of this souvenir.

Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter (East Haddam, Connecticut).—The closing of the second year of the chapter was observed by a meeting held in Nathan Hale schoolhouse. The five regular meetings of the year have occurred in due succession, interspersed by several of an industrial and social nature, when work upon a rag carpet was the all-absorbing topic. The Nathan Hale schoolhouse now has a fine rug covering the floor as the result. The chapter has been instrumental in placing a national bronze marker upon the grave of Maj. Gen. Joseph Spencer, of this town, and securing an appropriation for a monument to his memory. The Cove cemetery—the oldest burial place in the town—is about to be enclosed and improved

by the chapter. Sketches of the lives of several Revolutionary heroes have been presented from time to time, while old china and old silverware have not been forgotten. One of our members has been called up higher. Several new members have been added and there is promise of more. The chapter was represented at both the national and state councils by the regent, Miss Gross, Mrs. Hatstat, alternate. Although one of the youngest chapters, it seems to have a very healthy organization, and promises to become a lusty member of the national order.—M. U. T., *Historian*.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—May 29, the chapter elected the new officers for the coming year. Mrs. Noble, honorary regent, presided, welcomed the new officers, and paid a cordial tribute to the retiring regent, Mrs. S. R. Weed, to whom she said the chapter owed a debt of gratitude for the liberal contributions to its treasury, for her enthusiastic work, faithfulness to her duties, and hearty co-operation in all chapter undertakings. In conclusion she proposed that the chapter should show its appreciation of Mrs. Weed's services by electing her honorary regent, which was done by a rising vote.

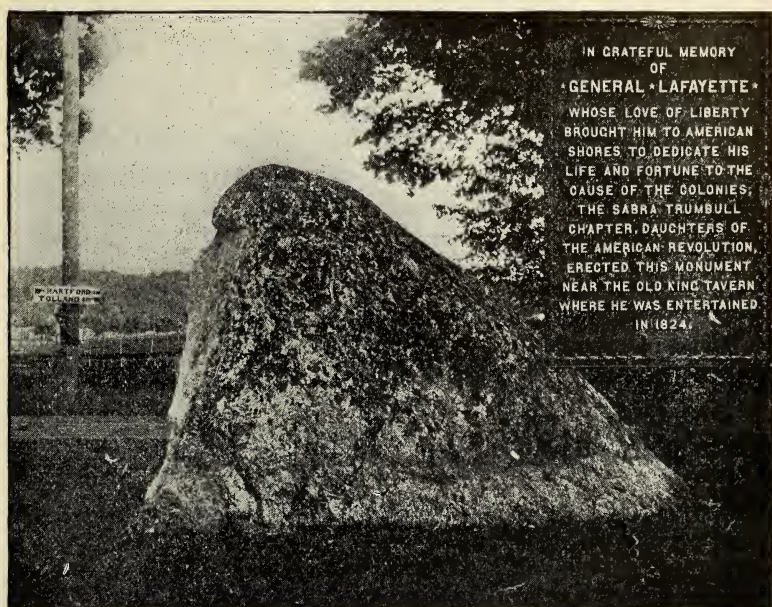
Mrs. Gerard, the regent, accepted the new dignity in a few well-chosen words of thanks and hoped she would have the support of the ladies in the work which she would propose in opening session next fall.

Sabra Trumbull Chapter (Rockville, Connecticut).—The annual meeting of the chapter was held on the fifth of June at the home of the state regent, Mrs. Celia Prescott. A loving cup was presented to our regent, Mrs. A. N. Belding. The cup, which is of burnished pewter with ebony handles, stands thirtene inches high, is of colonial design and bears upon its face the following inscription:

MRS. ALVAH NORTON BELDING,
From
Sabra Trumbull Chapter, D. A. R.,
In Recognition of Distinguished Services While
Regent,
1902.

Another interesting feature of the meeting was the presentation to the chapter of a granite drinking fountain for man and beast by the vice-regent, Mrs. Celia H. Prescott. This fountain, which is cut from one solid block of Concord granite, weighs three tons, and it has the following inscription cut in the front: "A merciful man will be merciful to his beast."

It is placed in the Lafayette Park, which is the gift of the chapter to the city, and will ever stand as a lasting memorial of the splendid generosity of our vice-regent.



IN GRATEFUL MEMORY
OF
GENERAL LAFAYETTE
WHOSE LOVE OF LIBERTY
BROUGHT HIM TO AMERICAN
SHORES TO DEDICATE HIS
LIFE AND FORTUNE TO THE
CAUSE OF THE COLONIES
THE SABRA TRUMBULL
CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
ERECTED THIS MONUMENT
NEAR THE OLD KING TAVERN
WHERE HE WAS ENTERTAINED
IN 1824.

The gift was accepted by the chapter with a rising vote of thanks and a Daughters of the American Revolution spoon has been presented to her as a slight token of appreciation of her gift.—JESSIE A. JACKSON, *Historian*.

With imposing ceremonies, quite in keeping with the importance of the event, Sabra Trumbull Chapter, June 12, dedicated a lasting memorial to that beloved French general, Marquis de Lafayette, who so heroically aided the American colonists in their brave struggle for independence.

In Lafayette's memory, the pretty little park, containing a huge boulder on which is a tablet in bronze, bearing record of the general's visit to Vernon in 1824, was fittingly dedicated and presented to the city.

The exercises were marked by a display of patriotism seldom equalled. The pageant was an imposing one and the speeches were marked by eloquent and glowing tributes to the French general, and expressive of admiration for the glorious culmination of the noble enterprise of patriotic and enthusiastic Sabra Trumbull Chapter.

The address of welcome and the presentation of the park to the city of Rockville was by the chapter regent, Mrs. Belding. Mrs. Kinney, state regent, presided. The presence of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, the beloved and honored chief, added much to the inspiration of the occasion. Her eloquent words for Continental Hall will long be remembered.

Addresses by the Hon. Charles Phelps, on General Lafayette; by Col. H. H. Adams on "Our Flag;" by Landreth King, and by Mrs. Grace Brown Salisbury, a talented Daughter from New Haven, made a program replete with interest.

The reception tendered to Mrs. Fairbanks by Mrs. Belding was a brilliant affair. In the evening there was a grand lawn fete, to which the public had been invited. The spacious grounds presented a beautiful appearance, and hundreds of people visited the grounds during the evening.

The patriotism of Mrs. Belding and her chapter is not only appreciated in Rockville, but is an inspiration to other chapters engaged in the good work in other cities and in other states.

The George Walton Chapter (Columbus, Georgia) celebrated the fourth of July by a meeting at the home of its regent, Mrs. Elisha P. Dismukes. The Declaration of Independence was read by Miss Mary Lewis Philips. Refreshments were served and patriotic sentiments expressed. May we enjoy many more happy returns of our glorious Fourth.

Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Illinois).—The annual election took place on the morning of April 17th. The following officers were chosen for the new year. Mrs. J. A. Coleman was re-

elected regent without an opposing candidate. Vice-regent, Mrs. J. Ellsworth Gross; recording secretary, Mrs. La Verne Noyes; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances Sedgwick Smith; registrar, Mrs. Henry A. Bogardus; treasurer, Miss Eliza Hosmer; historian, Mrs. Edwin Erle Sparks.

Several changes were made in the by-laws, the most important being the addition of one dollar to the annual dues and the change of the life membership fee from twenty-five to one hundred dollars.

When the Count and Countess de Rochambeau were in Chicago about the first of June, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Chicago Daughters of the American Revolution entertained them with a charming reception.

Flag day was celebrated on Saturday, June 14th, by a program appropriate to the day. General John C. Black gave an address upon the "Flag" which was followed by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, vice-president general National Society, who made a strong plea for the preservation of historic places, but more especially at this time for Fort Massac, located in southern Illinois, on the Ohio river. The program was completed by the singing of national airs.—KATHARINE COTTON SPARKS, *Historian*.

Quincy Chapter (Quincy, Illinois).—The descendants of heroes of the Revolution gave a reception for Mrs. Charles H. Deere, of Moline, state regent and leader of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Illinois. One of the chief objects of her visit was to present to fourteen-year-old Carl Lange the prize awarded him for the most correct answers to ten questions bearing on Revolutionary history. Here are the questions asked:

What body appointed Washington commander of the American army?

What was the most noted ship of our old navy? What was it nick-named? What ship did it capture?

Who were the Tories and who were the Whigs?

What important measure was adopted Sept. 17, 1787?

Who was called the financier of the Revolution, he having given the army \$1,400,000 to help carry on the war?

At what place was the first armed resistance made to British authority?

Who was it that said: "Give me liberty or give me death?"

What American officer was executed as a spy by General Howe, and what did he say?

Who commanded the "Bon Homme Richard," and was the most noted naval officer of the Revolution?

Where were the first and last pitched battles of the Revolution fought, and by whom?

Elizabeth Ross Chapter (Ottumwa, Iowa).—The chapter issued a calendar giving nine regular monthly meetings from October, 1901, to June, 1902, inclusive. Interesting programs were prepared for each occasion, as follows: Papers upon American history, treating of prominent individuals and events, added to by reading and music, ending with a social hour, which has become an established factor in the chapter. Biographies of two Revolutionary patriots, viz: Colonel John Cleaves Symes, ancestor of Mrs. Sarah Devin, a chapter member, and Captain Nathaniel Stuart, ancestor of Mrs. Mary E. Carpenter, a chapter member, have been given. On February 2d there were appropriate exercises in honor of our martyred president, Wm. McKinley, quotations were given from his addresses with readings upon his life and character.

The annual election of officers occurred at the regular monthly meeting in April.

For the fifth time since the organization of the society, the Elizabeth Ross chapter celebrated the 14th of June in honor of the flag which so eloquently reminds us of the glorious heritage of liberty bequeathed to us by our forefathers. Mrs. Emma Enoch, a member, tendered her house and grounds for the occasion.

It was determined to dispense with the customary set program and it was delightfully social with impromptu and spontaneous contributions. Flags were everywhere.

Good music, a plenteous repast, with merry games upon the velvet sward, amid the glow of electric lights and swinging lanterns happily closed the evening.—MRS. MARY E. CARPENTER, *Historian*.

Spinning Wheel Chapter (Marshalltown, Iowa).—The chapter was organized in September, 1899, and now has twenty-one members. To the first state conference, which was held in Waterloo, October 21st-22d, our chapter sent two delegates. The first meeting upon our calendar was October 31st. We were entertained by our regent, Mrs. G. F. Kirby. It was also a welcome home to our vice-regent, Mrs. H. J. Howe, who gave us a delightful talk on "Bonnie Scotland." Our December meeting was in charge of the Children of the American Revolution. At this meeting the Spinning Wheel Chapter presented them their charter. The silk flag the Children purchased with their own money was used for the first time. Mrs. I. C. Speers had the flag mounted on a staff. Floating from this were long white ribbons with the name "Rebecca Bates" in gilt letters. Mrs. Speers gave a talk to the Children about the flag, which was enjoyed by all. The Rev. Mr. Boardman talked to the Children on "Beginnings of the Revolution." Our chapter joined the "Betsy Ross Memorial Association," and obtained the picture, "Birth of our Nation's Flag," which we had framed and presented to the public library. It hangs in the Children's corner. In April a recital was given by Mrs. Carrie Jacobs Bond, of Chicago, of her own composition, at the home of Mrs. J. L. Carney. There was an appreciative audience, who thoroughly enjoyed this gifted artist.—JENNIE M. GROSS, *Secretary*.

Stars and Stripes Chapter (Burlington, Iowa).—June 14, 1902, for the first time in the history of Burlington, flag day was officially celebrated. The program was arranged by the Stars and Stripes Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It opened with the singing of "America." The regent, Mrs. Clay Jordan, then read an appropriate greeting and Mrs. Thomas Wilkinson read a poem on "Flag Day." Dr. William Salter was called upon for remarks on our friendly relations with the French during the Revolution. He called attention to our indebtedness to the French and especially the young Marquis de Lafayette, who tendered us such substantial aid. He read the resolutions passed by congress in 1777 to accept the offers of Lafayette and give him a commission

with the degree of major general. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung, and after the able and interesting paper read by Mrs. Wells, the beautiful flag received by the chapter only a short time ago was truly dedicated. Mrs. Jordan unfurled the Stars and Stripes, which waved joyfully in the breeze, the ceremony being made very impressive by the salute of twenty-one guns. After the last gun was fired, a vote of thanks and a salute were offered Lieutenant Perrine and his men, and all repeated with Dr. Salter the words of Rodman Drake:

Forever float that standard sheet,
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With freedom's soil below our feet,
And freedom's banner floating o'er us.

As the program ended with the singing of the last verse of "America," the moon shone down upon the group of patriots and seemed to add her benediction to the celebration.

Among other interesting things, Mrs. Wells said:

"It is an interesting fact, one hundred and twenty-five years ago, when our American flag was born, the scene of our exercises to-day was 'forest primeval,' and as late as 1832 was a favorite haunt of the great Indian chief, for whom a spring in this park is named. This old chief, Black Hawk, is buried in Davis county, Iowa, with an American flag floating from a tall flagstaff above his mound. Here it fluttered to the breeze till worn out. * * * * We look about us and behold this fair park and a feeling of sadness commingled with our pride of possession as we recall these words of Black Hawk: 'May and behold this fair park and a feeling of sadness commingles with humility that the power of the American government has reduced me to, is the wish of him, who in his native forest, was once as proud and bold as yourself. (Signed) Black Hawk, 10th Moon, 1833.'"

Mrs. Wells told of the flag to-day; of what the nation has done to make it respected; of what the patriotic societies have done to make it revered and flag day commemorated; of the bills to prevent the desecration of the flag; of flag day at Buffalo; of the flag at the Paris Exposition; of the history of the beloved emblem. She gave many incidents of interest in her own experience. She said:

"While paying a visit to the American consul at Luxor, on the Nile, the site of the ancient city of Thebes, what was my excitement

to find America honored by the aged Oriental, who for twenty-five years has represented our government at Luxor. A room in his house was decorated with portraits of American presidents and statesmen and the windows and doors were curtained with American flags." * * * * "The flag is to our institutions what the cross is to the Christian religion."

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter (Worcester, Massachusetts).—At the September meeting important work was mapped out for the year by the regent, Mrs. Kent, in her inaugural address. All were inspired by the standard our regent set before us, and the result has been an earnest endeavor to make our chapter of value in the community in the line of work for which it stands.

The subject of patriotism in the public schools was dwelt upon at considerable length. Notices were sent each of the forty-seven high schools in Worcester county, offering twenty-five dollars in gold for the best three essays upon subjects selected by the committee; only one essay to be submitted from any school. A choice of three subjects were given:

1. "Who is the true patriot? Specific examples from the American Revolution."
2. "The town meeting. Its place in the development of America."
3. "The pack-horses of the American Revolution. Their immeasurable service and suffering."

This work had the endorsement of the advisory board of the committee on high schools, of the school committee, of superintendent of schools, and the principals of the Worcester high schools. The prize winners were Miss Margaret C. Waites, of Worcester classical high school, who took for her subject, "Who is the True Patriot?" Miss Ellen Draper, of Leicester academy, on "The Town Meeting," and Miss Florence Curtis, of the Fitchburg high school, on "The Pack-horses of the American Revolution." The presentation took place the evening of May 23d. Mrs. Kent presided, and spoke earnestly of the ennobling influence upon citizenship which a true sense of patriotism would exert. Another feature advised by the regent was the forming of a children's auxiliary. This was organized March 1st, with a membership of twenty-seven.

This number has since been increased and comprises a band of enthusiastic little workers.

Numerous genealogical and historical papers have been prepared, also a valuable paper by Mrs. Harriette M. Forbes, vice-regent, upon "Homes of Some of Worcester's Revolutionary Soldiers," illustrated by pictures taken by Mrs. Forbes of these homes, many of which are still standing. It is hoped the chapter may have this valuable paper published, as it is an addition to local history, of which we may well be proud.

Through the earnest endeavor of Mrs. Isabelle M. Mann, a second "Real Daughter" has been made a member of this chapter. Mrs. Alice E. Taft, widow of Israel Taft, of Spencer, is a daughter of Dr. Samuel Frink, a Revolutionary soldier from Rutland. Dr. Frink was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and a grandson of the Rev. Thomas Frink, the first ordained minister of Rutland. The society spoon has been presented by the National Society to Mrs. Taft, also to Mrs. Cady, of Westboro, our first "Real Daughter." The chapter presented Mrs. Cady with the society pin.

Once a year the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution meet for a social time and banquet. This year the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Princeton was celebrated. A large gathering of these four societies were present, and after the reception and banquet a representative of each society was called upon. Mrs. Kent, in an address, full of patriotism, spoke for the Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter with especial earnestness of the many sites of historical interest in Worcester, which it is desirable should be marked.

Miss Susan Trumbull, an honorary member, entertained the chapter in her historic mansion at an old time tea party. The visitors enjoyed viewing the many antiques, the belongings of generations of the Trumbull family. At this gathering Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, an honorary member, met with the chapter for the first time.

Our more earnest work has been brightened by several social gatherings planned and charmingly carried out by the social committee, of which Mrs. Ella L. T. Baldwin is the chairman. The first of these was a reception at the home of Mrs.

Baldwin, when the Bancroft Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, was our guest, and a paper was read by Miss Bent, regent of the visiting chapter. In February our chapter was in turn the guest of the Bancroft Chapter at the home of Mrs. Raymond, when Mrs. Kent read a paper on "Captain Hall, the Second New Hampshire regiment and the Second New Hampshire volunteers."

The week following the return of chapter delegates from the convention at Washington, Mrs. Alice L. C. Robson opened her home that the regent's report might be heard without delay. This report was interesting and comprehensive. At the tea which followed the members of the Children's Auxiliary assisted; this being their first appearance in the chapter.

Two subscription whist parties have furnished means of carrying on our work. For these Mrs. Emma F. Bates and Mrs. Hattie M. Leland gave us gracious welcome to their charming homes. In May Mrs. May M. Smith entertained the chapter at the home of Mrs. Anjeanette K. Smith, when Miss Marie Ware Laughton, state vice-regent, and Mrs. George F. Fuller, regent of Mercy Warren Chapter, of Springfield, were guests of honor. Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer addressed the chapter upon "The Cambridge poets and their influence upon American patriotism." Mrs. Palmer's intimate acquaintance with these noble men added peculiar interest to her address. Earnest words regarding chapter aims and work were spoken by both Miss Laughton and Mrs. Fuller.

The chapter field day was held the 11th of June, when a visit was made to the historic Royal house at Medford, towards whose restoration the chapter voted a contribution of ten dollars.

The chapter decided that this year on Memorial day its decorations of the graves of those soldiers of the Revolution should be simple, and that a sum of money should be appropriated towards a fund for placing a tablet or other marker at some of the many historic sites in Worcester. Believing we may express with simple wreaths as true devotion and gratitude as by more elaborate decorations, and that more permanent memorials may better be raised to noble deeds and hallowed spots.

Literature has been sent through Mrs. A. K. Smith, chair-

man of the committee having this in charge, to the soldiers at Manila.

Through Mrs. Sarah L. Daniels several articles of ancient use or historical interest have been presented to the chapter. We also have the beginning of a fine reference library to which valuable books have been added during the year.

We close the chapter year with the memory of earnest endeavor, and high hope of future accomplishment.—MARY C. DODGE, *Historian*.

Deborah Sampson Chapter (Brockton, Massachusetts).—A delightful trolley trip was the first pleasant event on the program of Deborah Sampson's Chapter when the chapter went to West Bridgewater to hold its last meeting for this season. Miss Sarah E. Laughton, principal of Howard seminary, was hostess for the day, and was assisted in her duties by West Bridgewater members of the chapter. The attendance numbered one hundred and fifty. The meeting was held in Assembly hall at the seminary, which had been decorated. Routine business consumed some time, and under the head of new business, the important work was the election of delegates to the state conference, to be held in October, at Methuen. Reports were given by various committees, among them the committee in charge of the work of decorating the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers. The report of the treasurer showed a balance of nearly \$300 on hand. The names of twenty new candidates for membership were received. The chapter is outgrowing the accommodations of private homes, and the time is not distant when a permanent meeting place will be a necessity. A committee has been appointed to consider this matter.

The chapter was fortunate in having present several officials high in rank. Mrs. Greenleaf Simpson, vice-president general, was the first introduced by Mrs. Hatch, and her subject was one appropriate to flag day. She gave a short address on "The Origin of the Flag." Miss Marie Ware Laughton, of Boston, vice-regent of the state, gave a talk in which she told of a pathetic little school incident concerning the flag. She visited a school where the flag was not floating and found a child standing on the platform, crying, the flag being folded and

lying on a chair near by. Miss Laughton asked the teacher why the flag was not used, and was told to ask the child. The little one replied: "Because I told a lie, and the flag cannot float when anybody in the school tells a lie." Mrs. Holmes, regent of Bunker Hill Chapter; Mrs. Hodgdon, regent of the Old South Chapter, were also present. Music was furnished by the Seminary Glee Club, and by Miss Mary Golden.

This part of the program over, the chapter adjourned to the campus, where a lawn party was enjoyed. The young ladies of the seminary mingled with the guests, showing them every courtesy possible, and serving a collation of delectable things. Altogether the session made a fitting climax for the winter's work.

St. Louis Chapter (St. Louis, Missouri).—June, 1902.—When the Comtesse Rochambeau met the four hundred Daughters of the American Revolution of St. Louis it seemed the culmination, the flower, of a long series of events. Three nations and three centuries had a part in this making of history. France, which settled Louisiana, and ultimately ceded it to the American Republic, Spain, which held it at the time of the Revolution, and the United States which have developed it, these three nations have been especially potent in the history of the territory of Louisiana. The twentieth century inherits from the eighteenth and the nineteenth the spirit that was wrought upon to express in tangible form the gratitude which we of America owe to the Comte Rochambeau of the Revolution.

Of the four nations whose destiny it has been to make America what it is, two were represented when the Daughters of the American Revolution took the hand of the Comtesse Rochambeau. France and the United States were joined in the memory of a common cause. England was a distant spectator of the scene, while Spain, whose sovereignty over Louisiana was but an interlude in its history, was a shadowy memory.

All the loyal women of St. Louis who welcomed the daughter of France on that lovely afternoon felt the significance of the event. We gave homage to the friendship of the past while greeting the charming woman who represents the present.

These Daughters of the American Revolution gathered at the beautiful home of the state regent of Missouri on the afternoon of June 5th. Mrs. Shields and the Comtesse stood in an arch between the wide hall and the drawing room. The hostess presented each Daughter with a cordial word to the guest whose charming manner made the little ceremony a delight to eye and memory.

The house was gay with flowers and flags, the Stars and Stripes and the tri-color. Mrs. Shields and those of the receiving party representing the different chapters of St. Louis, wore tiny tri-color flags on golden staffs as a fitting attention to the Comtesse. Even in the refreshments the idea of international courtesy was carried out; the ices were served in the form of the lilies of France.

The Comtesse Rochambeau has left to St. Louis a gracious memory of her charm. All in our history that she and her husband represent the Daughters of the American Revolution gratefully cherish.—MARY LOUISE DALTON, *State Historian*.

* **Deborah Avery Chapter** (Lincoln, Nebraska).—The Daughters of the American Revolution met with Mrs. Lewis Gregory to award the medal, which is offered annually to the young ladies in the senior class of the high school, to encourage historical research. There were ten contestants and the essays were all pronounced good by the judges. The sealed envelope containing the judges' decision was opened in the presence of the contestants, the members of Deborah Avery Chapter, members of the board of education, Superintendent Gordon, Principal Davenport, Professor Wood, of the history department, and other invited guests. Miss Margaret Smith was the winner of the medal, which was presented to her by Mrs. J. R. Haggard, regent of the chapter.

General Frelinghuysen Chapter (Somerville, New Jersey).—General Frelinghuysen Chapter has been active and successful in collecting historical articles for its room in the Wallace house. The chapter takes its name from General Frederick Frelinghuysen, of Revolutionary fame, who had both illustrious ancestors and descendants. The derivation of the name

is most interesting. Fre means free; ling, holder; huysen, house—literally. Freeholder—a distinguished honor bestowed on a scholar, learned man, exempting him from tribute to the King and serving in the army.

The following is a list of articles in the collection:

Large pewter plate, brass bedroom candle sticks, perforated copper tobacco bag, lustre ware—sugar bowl, cream pitcher and tea pot—from Zabriszi family, descendants of Sobiski, King of Poland, wedgewood tea pot, Martha Washington cup and saucer, cut glass decanter and wine glass, brown and white earthen coffee pot, figure painting on white velvet, unframed, ancient cups and saucers, various patterns, dishes, scenes of battles; blue and white water plate, set of fine China, including tea caddy marked with coat of arms and monogram, M. C.; bowl with motto, "Better times to us," from which George Washington ate corn bread and milk, when he spent the night at John Van Doren's at Millstone; open work fruit dish and stand, green and white China; blue and white cream pitcher, tea-pot, purple gilt decorations; very large dark blue landscape platter, ancient silver table and tea spoons, Wallace House cup and saucer, pewter porringers, glass souvenir of Bunker Hill, china plaque, D. A. R.; sixteen pieces of china, including tea caddy, ink stand with quills, in corner closet; china (blue and white) bath tub, children Yard family; blue and white landscape washbowl, blue and white jar, blue and white vase, mustard pot, pewter top; several old blue and white china plates, sampler marked by first cousin of Thomas Jefferson.

Collection of steel engravings: Engravings (eight) presented by Hiram E. Deats, framed by the chapter in San Domingo mahogany; portrait of George Washington, portrait of Martha Washington, portrait of Andrew Jackson, portrait of Henry Clay, George Washington Crossing Delaware, George Washington's Farewell to his Mother, George Washington's First Interview with Mrs. Custis, George Washington with Horse and Servant, portrait of Theodore Frelinghuysen. First Prayer in Congress, Carpenter's Hill; Washington bidding adieu to his generals, print of Gen. Lafayette, modern games, photograph of Silhouette, Col. Kline, photograph of Col. Johnson, photograph of Revolutionary officer, origin of Stars and Stripes, wood engraving, Washington; portrait in oil of Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen, portrait in oil, on tin, of General Frederick Frelinghuysen, very old; portrait in oil, George Miller; portrait in oil, Mrs. Miller; portrait in oil, Mrs. Catherine Taylor, born 1744, died 1829; portrait in oil, Mrs. Elizabeth LeGrange; embroidered picture, America lamenting the death of Washington, design, Goddess of Liberty and Pocohontas at his tomb; sampler worked by Margaret Kenochen, sampler, photograph of New Brunswick headquarters, photograph of monument at

Cooch's Bridge, Delaware, where Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in battle; figure painting on white velvet framed letters of Gen. F. Frelinghuysen to his wife, 1795; Frelinghuysen coat of arms, small engraving of Washington, small engraving of Mrs. Washington, center and side brass clamps, very handsome; 1 pair hand-wrought brass andirons, brass standard, shovel, tongs and poker; brass charcoal burner, tall brass candle stick, pair brass bed room candle sticks, brass shaving dish, Gen. Frelinghuysen; pair of silver and blue glass cellars, pewter plate, fire place broilers, fire place pots (2), golden candle stick, flint fire lighters, very old, huge hickory nut, marked, "Presented by Betty Dumont to Ann Beekman, 1790;" two marble blocks, press board, pig skin saddle bags, pair of bellows, Elizabeth Yard Elmendorf; Hetchells (two), spice mill, tobacco box, snuff box, lantern, 1779, sand blotter, etched powder horn, ancient keys, pair silver spectacles with side glasses, fire place wafer griddle, pair bellows, Queen window shades, Boston tea chest, Holland shoe, 2 spinning wheels, rope wheel, twine twister, butter platter, large brass kettle, double hetchell, fire place oven, old candle moulds in frame, crane, iron andirons, Washington and Layfayette, blue and white tile, etched powder horn, plain powder horn (two), shot bag, foot stove, bag of flints, old wooden blocks, bullet from Ticonderoga battlefield, flint and piece of wood taken from British prison ships, bag of flints, blue and white tile, large high circular shell comb, fan, pot hook and trammel, Bible, silver clasp and chain, old Bible, 1762, first used in Millstone church, printed in Dutch; Dominie Johannes Frelinghuysen Testament, family record; Dutch Bible, brass clasps, William L. Dayton, genealogy of Zabriskie family, descendants of John Sobeski, of which James Yard Elmendorf was one, as well as grandson of Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen, proceedings of Legislative Council of New Jersey, 1792; volume of Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen sermons, old copy of Josephus, Lineage books, fourteen volumes; copy of Washington's farewell address and will, Ulster County *Gazette*, announcing death of Washington; *Sentinel* of Freedom, 1812; six daily mail papers of Gen. F. Frelinghuysen, 1799; address of Frederick Frelinghuysen, Esq., and organization of Somerset county. Bible Society, collection of Psalms and tunes, 1767; Dr. Corwin's Manual, Dutch church; valuable box of papers containing deeds on parchment, wills, letters, addresses, inventories of Elmendorf, Yard, Frelinghuysen and Wilson families; Dr. Elmendorf's commission as surgeon, first brigade, 1819; book of laws, province of New Jersey, 1703; laws of New Jersey to 1820, almanac, 1775; almanac, 1810; almanac, 1800-1815, inclusive; original pledge for circulating library at Millstone; handkerchief stamped with Declaration of Independence, lottery ticket for Raritan church, 1793; Continental money, nine pieces; mahogany high back chair, John Elmendorf; old Holland chair, low rocking chair, mahogany table, camels feet, brought from Holland 1600; mahogany stand, stand-

ard with thirteen flags, two consistory chairs which were in the church at Millstone when pillaged by the British, 1777; two mulberry wood chairs, two mahogany footstools, mahogany frame mirrors (two), with gilt, two plain, one with picture; one old desk, made and used by soldiers of the Revolution (walnut) sofa; one tester bedstead, curly maple, feather bed, pillows, linen sheets, pillow cases, linen straw bed, linen balance and cover, woolen blanket, all home-spun, one quilt—*Philadelphia Star*; trundle bed and furnishing, all home-spun, six articles; one top cradle, mahogany and furnishings; wash stand, mahogany; brown and white landscape bowl and pitcher, dining table and glass, hair trunks, brass nails, blue and white coverlid, red, white and blue coverlid, home-spun linen curtain fancy needle work quilting, brown linen towels, home-spun table cloth, brown Lindsey Woolsey, black silk dress, trimmed with crape, pair infant's stockings, knit 1780, linen yarn, fancy stitch; pair woolen stockings, man's; pair linen stockings, woman's; silk articles, piece of lace, style of making "lost set," leather and silk bag, bunches of flax and thread, Mexican scmrero, silk calash, Mrs. E. Y. F. Elmen-dorf; linen pillow case dropped by British soldiers in their flight, British officer's red coat, taken by Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen at the battle of Trenton, thought to belong to Colonel Rahl; Japanese silk coat, James Yard's; pair of silk wedding gloves, shoulder shawl, piece of embroidered linen, 200 years old; piece of fancy ribbon, ruffled linen shirt, made of a scarf worn by Minard Van Arsdale, at the funeral of General Frelinghuysen, given him for service as bearer, in accordance with the custom of that day; silver sleeve buttons and buckle, worn with it; shield of arms with sword, sabre, stilleto, tomahawk; an officer's sword, silver hilt and tip; two flint lock guns, one marked Peter Stryker, 1777; spear, two brass bed warmers, two Grecian blinds, Lady Washington reception, the drum corps, grandfather clock, (to secure the works of this clock during the invasion of the British in Somerset county, they were incased in a water proof box and sunk in the Millstone river. When all danger was over they were taken up and replaced in the old mahogany case and resumed their duty of keeping time, which they continued to do. This clock was brought from Holland by our ancestor, Pieter Von Zaten, in 1600, Peter Sutphen, M. Gertrude Sutphen), Frelinghuysen Chapter gavel, is mounted with gold, decorated with a furled flag in enamel and gold star. The handle has a silver plate bearing this inscription: "This gavel was carved from an ancient locust tree on the Frelinghuysen farm, Millstone, N. J., and is the property of the Gen. Frelinghuysen Chapter, organized January 11, 1896, E. Ellen Batcheller, Regent." The General Frelinghuysen charter is framed with wood from an old oak tree, twenty-four feet in circumference, grown on the Wallace House grounds, and was the tree under whose spreading branches Mrs. Washington sat with her books and her needlework. Frame has a silver plate with this inscription: "Ye Historic Oake; Washington's

Headquarters, Wallace House; Somerville, N. J., October 2, 1896." Centuries old, eight feet in diameter.

Astenrogen Chapter (Little Falls, New York).—"The Superiority of our Grandmothers to the present Century Women" was the subject of a spirited debate at a recent meeting of the chapter. The matter was adjusted by the admission that the noblest type of twentieth century womanhood is made so by inheritance from our grandmothers.

The chapter asked the coöperation of the chapters in Herkimer and Ilion in marking the site of Fort Herkimer. Their request was enthusiastically approved by those chapters.

One of the members read the paper given by Judge Earl before the Historical Society of Herkimer regarding this important post, called by the French Fort Konari, and built under direction of Sir William Johnson in 1756. In the summer of 1783 this Mohawk Valley, rich then as now in verdant pasture, pine crowned hills, picturesque dell and shining river, was honored by the presence of George Washington, who, with Governor Clinton and other officers, came from his Newburg headquarters to inspect the frontier posts, going as far as Fort Schuyler, the present site of Utica.

As he stopped at Fort Herkimer, there establishing a magazine of supplies for the garrisons westward, and as the place figured importantly in both French and Revolutionary wars, it is eminently proper that it be suitably marked, and as Astenrogen Chapter was the first organized in the Mohawk Valley between Utica and Albany—as resignation of members from our sister town formed the nucleus of the present flourishing General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter—as members resigning from that formed the Mohawk Valley Chapter of Ilion—what more fitting than that these three, so closely linked, should with united interest and concerted action work for its consummation.

The marking of this place, honored by a visit from our beloved Washington and other men of note, where "the first liberty pole in the Mohawk Valley was erected, only to be cut down by the Tory Sheriff White," where the gallant Herkimer, mortally wounded, rested briefly as he was being carried to

his quiet riverside home to die, and the brave Captain Leeber bled to death, will serve as an object lesson to future generations.—(From report of CLARA L. H. RAWDON, *Historian*.)

Baron Steuben Chapter (Bath, New York).—One of the pleasantest meetings in the annals of the chapter was the observance of July 4, 1902. The members were the guests of Miss Linda Davidson, daughter of the commandant of the Soldiers' Home. They were received by Miss Davidson, assisted by Mrs. Kingsley, regent of the Baron Steuben Chapter, Judge and Mrs. Willis, and Dr. and Mrs. Conklin of Cooperstown, the three ladies being members of the Otsego Chapter, Cooperstown.

The supper tables were arranged on the spacious veranda of the commandant's residence, and the guests were thus enabled to feast their eyes on the beautiful view over the green hills and valleys. The æsthetic side of the entertainment was farther emphasized by the music of the orchestra from the Soldiers' Home.

The tables had decorations appropriate to the day, red, white and blue flowers, and the giant firecrackers by each plate, were viewed with apprehension by some of the ladies, until they proved to be peaceful bonbonnières. The ices were served in miniature drums decorated in red, white and blue, and the tattoo beaten by the spoons showed the martial spirit of the ancestry represented.

Later in the evening, the company went to the plaza of the Soldiers' Home to see the display of fireworks. The perfect summer night, warm, starlighted, with its soft west wind, formed a fitting finale to the evening's pleasure, and the chapter returned home feeling that the ideal weather with the ideal entertainment given by Colonel and Miss Davidson, formed a harmonious whole.—ADA B. STEWART, *Historian*.

Catherine Schuyler Chapter (Allegany County, New York).—The annual meeting of the chapter was held in Belmont, at the residence of the regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward, June 11th. There were present some forty-two ladies, and although a

business meeting, there was enough of the literary and social element to make it a pleasant and interesting session.

The election of officers makes the June meeting an unusually busy one, but through the thoughtfulness of the regent even the business session was so interspersed with music that work became a pleasure.

It was voted to make the library of this chapter of the Daughters a traveling library in the county, sending the books to the public libraries of each town for six months' time. Through the courtesy of the members of other towns Wellsville will be its resting place for the first six months.

It was with sorrow that the regent reported the death of Mrs. Angelica Church Hart, who was to have taken part in the program of the day and whose sudden death cast a shadow over the chapter, as she was much loved by all. Mrs. Robert S. Armstrong, of Cuba, presented resolutions expressive of deep sorrow, which were accepted, the members standing with bowed heads.

The officers of the last year were all reëlected, with the exception of the registrar, whose resignation was presented on account of her departure from the state. Mrs. John E. Midgaugh, of Belmont, was selected to fill the vacancy.

The literary program was opened by a recitation from Kipling, by Miss Sophia Reynolds, in her usual charming manner. This was followed by a violin solo by Miss Bertha Bradt, with piano accompaniment, by Miss Lua Noyes, of Rochester. A paper on "Colonial Education," by Mrs. Frank S. Smith, was read by Miss Agnes Daniels.

To Miss Noyes especially are the Daughters indebted for the musical program of the afternoon.

The prize essay, won by Miss Elizabeth Browning, of the Belmont high school, entitled, "The Invention of the Cotton Gin," was read by the young lady and all agreed that the prize was worthily bestowed.

The organization will meet at Wellsville in July.

Fort Greene Chapter (Brooklyn, New York).—The season's final social meeting of Fort Greene Chapter was held last evening at the residence of Mrs. Rufus T. Bush. Mrs.

S. V. White, regent, presided, and Mrs. John Van Buren Thayer was chairman of the program committee. Philip Freneau, the poet of the Revolution, was the subject of the evening's discourse. A feature of interest was an exhibition of relics preserved in the Freneau family from Revolutionary time. Among them were several books belonging to the poet, an autograph poem, an old French Bible in the possession of the family since 1590, a copy of Freneau's log book, his picture taken on board the ship "Aurora," a letter from President Madison to Philip Freneau, and an edition of a newspaper edited and published by the latter in 1776 at Philadelphia.

A letter from Mr. Stedman, referring in glowing terms to Freneau as not only the true laureate of our forefathers, but almost the only one, adding that if George Washington was the father of his country, Philip Freneau was the father of American poetry.

An address on the poet was given by Warner Van Norden, who said that many of Freneau's poems should place him in the front ranks of literature. Originality and strong imagination were quoted as the poet's distinguishing characteristics, and also a decided skill in weaving the stirring events of his day into his poems.

Miss Vreeland, a great-great-granddaughter of Freneau, recited one of his poems with much expression. A fine musical program was presented. Three hundred members and guests were present.

The General Richard Montgomery Chapter (Gloversville, New York) received their charter June 11th, and the event was celebrated by interesting ceremonies. The address of welcome by the regent was replete with interesting facts, showing much earnest thought and preparation. Mrs. Churchill is beloved by the members of the chapter. Following the welcome the charter was presented by Mrs. Chas. H. Terry, of Brooklyn, state regent, in wisely chosen words—Miss Elizabeth Stewart accepted it in a fine address. Recording secretary, Mrs. A. Veedier Fonda, read a poem which she had prepared for the occasion. The story of the "Tea Party" was of interest, being one of the causes which led up to the Revolution and

was substantially the first scene in that great bloody drama. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution, spoke with much feeling and read extracts from letters sent by Richard Montgomery to Robert Livingston. Hon. Edgar A. Spencer, supreme court justice and a Son of the American Revolution, addressed the chapter in a most characteristic and interesting manner, and never rang out more sweetly "The Star Spangled Banner" than from the lips of Mrs. F. M. Drury, the audience joining in the chorus. About twenty members from the Johnstown Chapter were present, several from the Amsterdam Chapter, the Fort Johnson S. A. R. and the Col. Willett Chapter, C. A. R., of Greeneville. The chapter was organized last November, has fifty members and one "Real Daughter."

Knickerbocker Chapter (New York City).—June 18th, 1902, a handsome silk flag was presented to the Wadleigh Memorial Annex (corner of Grand and Elm streets) by the Knickerbocker Chapter. Addresses were made by the registrar, Miss Fisher, and by the vice-regent, Mrs. Taft, after the flag had been presented by the regent, Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck. The singing of the pupils formed an effective portion of the program, the rendering of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" being especially fine. The affair was a success and as enjoyable and instructive as was the presentation of the flag to grammar school, No. 91 (High Bridge), last month.

Mohawk Valley Chapter (Ilion, New York).—The Chapter was entertained at Harter's hall, June 6th, by our vice-regent, Mrs. Charles Harter. This was our last business and social meeting for the year, which we consider a prosperous and thoroughly enjoyable one. Our membership has increased, and we have secured several genealogical works, which are placed in our library. Our charter will also soon be placed there as well as our flag, presented by the historian. The program consisted of reports of the year by each officer.—From Report of MARY L. INGERSOLL, *Historian*.

Tuscarora Chapter (Binghamton, New York).—The memorial tablet placed in the corridor of the court house by Tuscarora Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was unveiled with fitting ceremonies, May 16.

Included in the guests were large delegations from Joseph J. Bartlett Grand Army of the Republic post and relief corps, Watrous post and relief corps; the Monday Afternoon club, civic club, and representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution chapters of Oneonta, Cortland, Owego and Elmira.

Mrs. Anna Cornelia Gregg, regent of Tuscarora Chapter, presided, and Miss Lillian A. Gould, the vice-regent, was chairman of the patriotic committee that prepared the program.

The tablet is a handsome bronze piece thirty-six inches long and twenty-nine inches high. The inscription is surrounded by a wreath, caught at the bottom by the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Outside of the wreath are the thirteen stars of the original states. The inscription is:

In Memory of
the
Soldiers and Sailors
in the
War for Independence,
1776,
Buried in Broome County,
New York.
Erected by Tuscarora Chapter
Daughters of
The American Revolution.
1902.

Mrs. Gregg made the speech of presentation to the county. At the conclusion of her address, her daughter, Cornelia Gregg and Esther Phelps, removed the flag, unveiling the tablet.

Supervisor John J. Irving, on behalf of the board of supervisors, accepted the tablet for the county. Dr. Nichols then introduced Edward Hagaman Hall, of New York, who made the principal address. Mr. Hall is one of the governors of the order of Founders and Patriots, is the historian of the State

chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, is treasurer of the American Scenic Preservation, the society which has done much to stop the destruction of the Palisades of the Hudson. Dr. Nichols offered the benediction.

The Women of Seventy-six Chapter (Brooklyn, New York).—The 7th of November, the birthday of the Fort Greene Chapter of Brooklyn, is also that of its little sister, the Women of '76 Chapter, for it was on that date, in the year 1900, at a reception given by Mrs. S. V. White to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the founding of the former chapter, that the latter one was organized. Previous to this, at a meeting of the Children of the American Revolution, it was suggested that steps be taken to form a new chapter composed of graduates of the "Little Men and Women of '76," who, having reached the eligible age of eighteen, were anxious to become Daughters of the American Revolution. The idea was received with such enthusiasm that the new society soon had a membership of thirteen, twelve being the required number.

The question of a name for the junior chapter was first considered. "Women of '76" was suggested by Mrs. Lothrop, national president of the Children of the American Revolution, and unanimously voted appropriate for a society composed mostly of former members of the "Little Men and Women of '76." Under the direction of Mrs. Hopkins, the election of officers then took place, the result being as follows: Miss Kate Carleton, regent; Miss Helen Ray, vice-regent; Miss Anna D. Wight, secretary; Miss Hedelind Beck, treasurer; Miss Madge Miller, registrar, and Miss Mary H. Billings, historian. Mrs. White kindly offered to present the chapter with a charter, and gave us the use of the Fort Greene Chapter room at the Pouch Mansion. This invitation we declined as we were advised to hold our monthly meetings at the houses of the members until the chapter became larger; accordingly our first regular meeting, held on December 28th, took place at the home of the regent.

On January 30, 1902, "The Women of '76" were formally presented to the Fort Greene Chapter of Brooklyn, and the West Point Chapter of Manhattan, at a reception given by the

former society at the Pierrepont Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn. Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, New York state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, presented our charter, and Miss Kate Carleton, regent of the "Women of '76," received it in the name of the thirteen charter members.

As the society of the "Women of '76" was now a full-fledged chapter, it had the privilege of sending one delegate to the Continental Congress at Washington. Miss Carleton, the regent, acted in that capacity, taking with her fifty dollars which the chapter had pledged as a contribution to the fund for Continental Hall. Upon Miss Carleton's return to Brooklyn, the question of raising the fifty dollars was discussed. Not having the required amount in the treasury, the society accepted Mrs. Hopkins' invitation to take charge of the fancy article booth at a fair to be given by the Children of the American Revolution. As Mrs. White had already kindly given the "Women of '76" twelve dollars, the chapter felt assured that the required amount could be raised without difficulty.

The fair took place on the afternoon of April 13, 1901. The "Women of '76," dressed in picturesque colonial costumes or in white modern gowns and each wearing the coat-of-arms of one of the thirteen original states, represented the colonies that were the beginning of our great nation.

The booth at which the "Women of '76" presided was abundantly supplied with fancy articles, every member of the society having donated at least ten, valued at fifty cents and upwards. A handsome embroidered sofa cushion, the gift of Frederick Loeser & Co., brought a goodly sum. Mrs. White donated an encyclopedia of names to be given to the Brooklyn school voted to be the most popular, twenty-five cents being charged for the privilege of voting.

The proceeds of the fancy-article booth, counting Mrs. White's gift, amounted to about seventy-two dollars, fifty of which was used to pay the society's debt, while the remainder was given to the "Little Men and Women of '76" for the monument to be erected in memory of the Prison Ship Martyrs, and for charitable purposes. The articles from our booth left over were sold, bringing thirty dollars, which was given to the Home for the Friendless Women and Children.

The fair of April 13th was followed by dancing for members and friends of the two chapters. This entertainment was a pleasant event for the "Women of '76," and, with an invitation extended by the Fort Greene Chapter, practically closed our season. One more business meeting took place, after which we adjourned to meet again November 1st.

During the fall of 1901 and winter of 1902, the "Women of '76" increased their membership from thirteen to twenty. After the fall election the officers of the chapter remained the same with the exception of Miss Wight, who resigned her position as secretary, Miss Louise Buttrick afterwards being elected to fill her place.

In order to arouse interest in the meetings of the society, so as to have a full attendance, social afternoons were suggested. Accordingly, on November 22d, Miss Madge Miller entertained the chapter by a book-party, which was preceded by a business meeting. A similar social afternoon was given on February 28, 1902, at the home of Miss Kate Hodges, where the entertainment consisted in a game of progressive anagrams.

The most important event of the winter of 1902 for the "Women of '76" was the colonial tea given at the home of the vice-regent, Miss Helen Ray. The members of the chapter received in the costume worn at the time of the Revolution, and presided at the table where "colonial cakes, candies, crullers and cookies" were sold. The proceeds amounting to about forty dollars were given to the fund for Continental Hall.

After the colonial tea was over, we remembered that up to this time in the year 1902, our chapter had not raised money for charitable purposes. As we had, the year previous, given a little help to the Home for the Friendless Women and Children, it was moved that our philanthropic efforts be repeated, and each member gave fifty cents in addition to fifteen dollars taken from the treasury.

By this time spring had come, and the "Women of '76" talked of an appropriate entertainment with which to close the season. They finally decided upon a luncheon, which took place at the Union League Club, Brooklyn, Mrs. Carleton, mother of the regent, acting as chaperone. This social event closed the season of 1902.

Let us hope that these first two years of the life of the society will prove to be only a good beginning, and that, in future, the little chapter will follow in the footsteps of its older, wiser and more successful sisters.—MARY HATHAWAY BILLINGS, *Historian*.

Jonathan Dayton Chapter (Dayton, Ohio).—As far as known there are the graves of but four soldiers of the Revolutionary War in Woodland cemetery, and only three of these can be certainly located. These are the graves of Major David Zeigler, Colonel Robert Patterson and Colonel Isaac Spinning. Where rests all that is mortal of Isaac Pierce, the other no one can now tell. Every year the Daughters of the American Revolution, standing by one of the known graves, hold a special service in honor of those men. May 30 they stood beside the last resting place of Major David Zeigler and the special feature of the occasion was a short sketch of his career by Mrs. Grafton Kennedy. She read the following inscription from the grave stone, now almost obliterated by the action of the elements for more than ninety-years:

Major David Zeigler
To whose memory this monumental stone is erected
Was born in the city of Heidelberg
In the year 1748.
Having held a commission and served with reputation in the
Army of Russia
He migrated to Pennsylvania
In 1775.
He joined the standard of
Washington
And served with honor in the
Army of the Revolution.
Till by the treaty of 1783 the
Independence of his adopted country
Was acknowledged.
In the Western country he served under
Generals Harmer and St. Clair
And died in this city in
September, 1811, universally
Esteemed and respected.

Other exercises were a song, "My Country;" prayer, chaplain; placing of flags and flowers on the graves. These numbers were preceded by the following remarks by Mrs. Silas Burns, vice-regent of the Jonathan Dayton Chapter:

"We come here to-day as our National Society bids us on every possible occasion, to perpetuate the memory of a few Revolutionary soldiers who lie buried here in this beautiful cemetery; men who helped to achieve American independence.

"It is most fitting that the Daughters of the American Revolution should on Memorial day pay a tribute to the patriots who struggled so long for the independence of our country; the men who formed the Union.

"It is our custom each year to hold exercises at the grave of some one of these patriots, and to hear a brief sketch of his services to our country. We are now gathered at the grave of Major Zeigler, a most distinguished soldier and patriot."

The committee in charge of the exercises was composed of Mrs. E. R. Stillwell, Miss Mary Brady, Mrs. Grafton Kennedy.

Decorations were also placed upon the graves of deceased members of the order, also upon that of little Bessie Welliver, who was a member of the society of the Children of the Revolution.

Harrisburg Chapter (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania).—Ever since the organization of Harrisburg Chapter in 1894, the meetings have been held on historical anniversaries, the members thereby showing their loyalty to the constitution of the National Society, which states that one of the objects of the society is "the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries." The meeting, the 14th of June, was no exception to the rule for on that day, 1777, the American Congress "Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

The exercises opened with the singing of the "Red, White and Blue," and after the transaction of necessary business the remainder of the time was devoted to a literary program in honor of the flag.

Miss Mary Harris Pearson read the interesting article she had written entitled, "Our Flag," in which she gave an account

of the various emblems in use in the colonies before congress adopted the Stars and Stripes, which all Americans think is the most beautiful flag in the world. This paper was followed by the reading by Mrs. Hassler of Susan Teall Perry's poem, "The Mother of Old Glory," after which Mrs. Gross sang "The Flag," the words by James Riley, the tune being that pathetic air, "Dearest May." Miss Pearson read a sketch of the thrilling conditions under which Francis Scott Key, standing on the deck of the English admiral's flag ship, the "Surprise," wrote the words of the "Star Spangled Banner."

As a fitting supplement to Miss Pearson's paper, Mrs. George C. Bent read an article in which she told in a most clear and interesting manner of the adaptation to the words of "The Star Spangled Banner" of the inspiring tune, by Ferdinand Durang, a native of Philadelphia, who volunteered at Harrisburg in Capt. Thomas Walker's company of "The First Pennsylvania Brigade." The Keystone Chapter, Daughters 1812, intend in the near future to erect a memorial in his honor which will be placed in Lincoln Park, on the banks of the Susquehanna.

Miss Pearson presented to the members cards bearing the insignia of the society with the dates of the meetings for the coming year.

Harrisburg Chapter has renewed its annual prize essay offer to the girls of the senior class of the high school. A prize of \$10 will be awarded to the girl of the senior class who will write the best essay on "Childhood and Girlhood of Colonial Women." An additional prize of \$5 is offered by Miss Pearson to the writer of the essay which shall be adjudged second best. The essays will be submitted in October, and will be read on Pennsylvania Day.—CAROLINE PEARSON, *Historian*.

Watauga Chapter (Memphis, Tennessee).—The chapter gathered to a full roll of members at the residence of Mrs. S. A. Wilkinson, in one of the delightful literary, musical and social meetings that are thoroughly characteristic of the congeniality of the chapter.

Various matters of business were attended to, and a decision

was reached to have the June meeting of the chapter take place at the summer home of Mrs. D. S. Farrow at White Haven.

On June 14 the chapter will celebrate Flag Day, the anniversary of the adoption in 1777 of the Stars and Stripes. The celebration will take the form of an out-of-door party. Cards will be played first with various cleverly arranged details of a military nature. After this a competitive drill will be given by the Forrest Rifles, with which company Watauga Chapter has formed a mutual benefit alliance in matters, both social and business. A medal will be awarded by the chapter on the result of the drill. A lawn party for young people will close the festivities of the day.

The program of literary and musical numbers was exceptionally fine. Dabney M. Scales, a naval officer during the civil war, and a personal friend of Commodore Matthew Maury, read an interesting and instructive sketch of the life of the great man. Through Mr. Scales' paper the chapter members learned that it was Commodore Maury who established the navy yard in Memphis; who first instituted the meteorological observations on which the weather bureau now makes its calculations, and who added so greatly to the sum of scientific knowledge that at his death he left somewhere near fifty medals bestowed on him by crowned heads and potentates. A special set of medals was struck off for him by order of the Pope.

At the close of the paper, Mrs. Frank M. Avery sang in her exquisite and bird-like voice "Mona," and responded to the hearty encore. Miss Susie Booker played in thorough artist fashion Seboeck's minuet.

Mrs. Nicholas Williams read a splendid and original paper on "Dewey and the Battle of Manila." As an appropriate tribute to the great Frenchman whose statue was unveiled in Washington, Mrs. Farrow read a most attractive sketch of Rochambeau, bringing out in the course of her paper the fact not generally known that this disinterested lover of liberty sent out \$20,000 from his private bank to pay New England soldiers, who, half starved, battle-worn and discouraged, were ready to give up the unequal fight and mutiny.

Esther Reed Chapter (Spokane, Washington).—At the June meeting officers were elected for the coming year. The annual reports of the officers were given, especial interest being centered in the report of the historian. The secretary was instructed to write to the city council requesting that the flag be displayed on all buildings on Flag Day.

The October meeting was a memorial meeting on the death of President McKinley.

In November the chapter asked that a law be passed prohibiting the placing of advertisements upon the natural scenery within the city limits.

The vice-regent at the November meeting read a story of the romance of General Washington and Mary Phillips.

At the meeting in January it was decided to send five dollars to the Continental Hall fund. The literary part of the work was taken up by each member reading a quotation from Washington's farewell address. This was followed by Miss Inez DeLashnutt leading in a discussion of the life of Washington, in which many facts of interest were brought forward.

In February the chapter entertained at a colonial tea. The invitations were written in old script on straw paper. The ladies received in colonial costumes. The rooms were decorated with flags and lighted with candles. China, silver, pewter, books and various articles of interest were displayed.

A few days prior to the first anniversary of the organization of the chapter the following suggestion was published by our regent:

"Friday, June 14, 1901, is the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the adoption by congress of the American flag. Esther Reed Chapter has issued a call urging that on that day the flag be displayed on all public and private buildings in the city. May this good work, inaugurated by the Esther Reed Chapter, continue after all its present members are numbered with the patriotic dead."

The report of the chapter historian, Mrs. S. R. Tannatt, contained some interesting facts in connection with the early history of this part of the country. Among other things, she said:

"It has occurred to me that those who are to follow us might properly turn to the history of this chapter for information touching the

history of our young state that would not naturally find place in general history. We deal with the history of forefathers who participated in the struggle for independence of our country.

"The hero, Cecil Grey, in Batch's 'Bridge of the Gods,' is not a creature of romance. There is strong evidence that the young minister came from Massachusetts early upon a voluntary mission to spread the truths of the gospel among the Indian tribes of the west, continuing his journey until he reached Oregon, then embracing what is known as the state of Washington. In Mr. Batch's words I take the following:

"The Shoshone renegade, who resolved at Cecil's death to become a Christian, found his way to a few followers, to the Flat-heads, and settled among that tribe. He told them what he had learned of Cecil, of the way of peace, and the wise men of the tribe pondered his sayings in their hearts. The Shoshone lived and died among them, but from generation to generation the tradition of the white man's God was handed down, till in 1832 four Flatheads were sent by the tribe to St. Louis to ask that teachers be given them to tell them about God. * * * *

"And to-day, two centuries since his body laid in the lonely grave on Wappatoo island, thousands of Indians are the better for his having lived.'

"I have made this matter a subject of correspondence with a view of obtaining all possible data upon which Mr. Batch, now deceased, has evidently founded his writings. It is well known that the contemporaries of Dr. Whitman and the Rev. William Gray had knowledge of a previous working of a white minister of the gospel among the Indian tribes.

"We are within forty miles of the spot where Captain Taylor and Lieutenant Gaston, U. S. A., fell, in May, 1858, in the first serious conflict in eastern Washington between the Indians and the troops of our government.

"The city of Spokane and surroundings is historic ground, rich in incidents that should not be allowed to escape the pen of some historian. In July, after the death of Taylor and Gaston, Colonel Wright left Fort Dalles with about six hundred troops. In his report of his last battle in September, he dates his dispatch from camp, one and a half miles below the falls of Spokane."

NOTES.

Mrs. McDowell Wolff has presented to the Atlanta Chapter a gavel made from the tree that stood near Patrick Henry's grave.

The Catherine Schuyler Chapter has made of its library a traveling one, which will be sent from town to town in Allegany county. Here is a good work undertaken which will undoubtedly commend itself to other chapters.

The Columbus Chapter, Columbus, Ohio, celebrated flag day by the presentation of medals to the successful contestants who had submitted essays on the "Minute Men."

CORRECTION.

"I am simply a *worker* along patriotic * * * and I may say for the service of 'Uncle Sam,' since among the members of my chapter four became enlisted soldiers and two were promoted to office." (June, AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, page 1388.)

"* * * * age of eighteen or upwards, *if acceptable*, * * * * I will not take your time to read the names." (June, AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, page 1388.)

MRS. THOMAS DAY, *Memphis, Tennessee.*

THE FLAG.

"Oh, glimpse of clear Heaven,
 Artillery riven,
 The fathers' old fallow God seeded with stars,
 Thy furrows were turning
 When plowshares were burning,
 And the half of each bout was redder than Mars!

Flaunt forever thy story
 Oh, wardrobe of glory!
 Where the fathers laid down their mantles of blue,
 And challenge the ages,—
 Oh, grandest of gages,
 In covenant solemn, eternal and true."

BENJ. F. TAYLOR.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Names that adorn and dignify the scroll
Whose leaves contain the nation's history.

—Fitz-Greene Halleck.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

68. (2) OLCOTT.—Thomas¹ Olcott, one of the founders of Hartford, married Abigail (possibly Porter) from London. He died 1654. She died 1693. Samuel² married Sarah, daughter of George Stocking, one of the founders of Hartford. He died 1704. Thomas³ married Hannah, daughter of Bartholomew Barnard. He died 1712. She died July 15, 1755, aged 93. Jonathan⁴ bap. Dec. 29, 1695, married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Collier. He died July 25, 1753. She died April 13, 1776. Mary⁵ born April 8, 1733, married Ebenezer Selden, of West Springfield, Mass. Sarah Selden, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Olcott) Selden, married Seth Bull, of Harwinton, Conn., son of Samuel and Jerusha (Hopkins) Bull. They settled near Rochester, N. Y. —G. M. P.

159. COWLES.—It is possible the following may be of interest to "R. R. B.?" John¹ Cole, of Hartford and Farmington, Conn., and Hadley, Mass., born about 1598—died Sept. 1675. His son Samuel² Cowles born 1639, died April 17, 1691, at Farmington—married June

14, 1660, Abigail Stanley, died 1734. Samuel³, of Kensington, Conn., born Mar. 17, 1661—died April 17, 1718—married May 12, 1685, Rachel Porter, died Aug. 4, 1743. Esther⁵ born May 18, 1697—died July 22, 1776. [Will the sender of the above kindly send her address—it has been mislaid.]—L. B. M.

107. (2) BRADT.—Two brothers, Albert Andriese Bradt and Arent Andriese Bradt, were early settlers of Rensselaerwyck. Albert was married when he came to New Netherlands, 1630, and was often called "de Noorman" and "de Sweedt" as they are said to have been Danes. Albert remained in Albany until his death, 1687, June 7. Arent became one of the proprietors of Schenectady, 1662, and died soon after, leaving a widow and six children, and his grants of land were confirmed to them. His wife was Catalyntje, daughter of Andries de Vos, who was magistrate in Rensselaerwyck, 1648. In Nov. 1664, the widow married Barent Janse van Ditmars, who was killed in the massacre, Feb. 8-9, 1690. Her house was one of the few spared as M. de Montigny, a wounded Frenchman, had been carried there. She, the next year, married (third) Claas Janse van Bockhaven, who died 1699 or 1700. She died 1712 at great age. The children of Arent and Catalyntje Bradt were: Aeffie, born 1649, married Claas van Pelten. Arraantje, born 1651, married Ryer Schermerhorn. Andries, born 1651, killed 1690. Cornelia, born 1655, married Jan Putman, both killed 1690. Samuel, born 1659, married Susanna van Slyck. Dirk, born 1661, married Maria van Eps.—J. C. P.

118. SPENCER-GRENELL.—I beg to differ with the correction of L. G. in Feb. No. 1 Thomas Spencer married Elizabeth Bates. 2 Thomas Spencer married Anne Douglas. 3 Thomas Spencer married 1st, Deborah, 2nd, Submit Hull (widow). 4 Thomas Spencer married Phebe Grenell (fifth in descent from John Alden).

Thomas Spencer (4) had but one wife, Phebe. She is buried in the cemetery in Winsted. The husband, Thomas, is buried in Winchester Center, both in Litchfield Co., Conn.—J. L. C.

163. WHIPPLE.—Capt. Abraham Whipple, born in Providence, R. I., Sept. 16, 1733, died May 29, 1818. He was Capt. of Privateer "Gamecock" toward the end of the French and Indian War, and in a single cruise captured twenty-three French prizes. He was commodore of the expedition that captured the "Gaspee," 1772. From 1775 to 1779, he commanded the frigate "Providence."

His squadron was captured in the South 1780, and he was held a prisoner until the end of the war, after which he returned to his farm in Cranston and later removed to Marietta, Ohio, where he died. (See Biographical Cyclopedica of R. I.)—E. M. T.

163. WHIPPLE—ALDRICH.—Ancestry of Amy Whipple. Capt. John¹ Whipple born about 1616, in Eng.; wife Sarah born in Dorchester. Eleazer² born 1646, died Aug. 25, 1719, married 1669, Alice Angell, born 1649. Job³ born 1684, married Silence Pray, born 1682. Stephen⁴ mar-

ried, 1st, Phebe Ballou, 2nd, Anna ——? Amey⁵ born 1758, married Jan. 1, 1778, Esek Aldrich. (See Prov. Vital Records.)

ALDRICH.—George¹ Aldrich came to America 1631, married, 1629, Catharine Seald. Jacob,² wife Huldah ——? Moses³ married, 1711, Hannah White. Luke⁴ born Feb. 22, 1727, married Anna Trenel. Esek born Sept. 9, 1753, died 1830, married, 1st, Amey Whipple, 2nd, Susannah Mason.—L. B. N.

QUERIES.

185. BROADWELL.—Can I obtain information of the ancestry of Samuel Broadwell, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, born 1750, went to Kentucky about 1795. Had he or his father Revolutionary service?—M. K. P.

186. MILLER—MERRITT.—Would like to learn the ancestry of Jonathan Miller and his wife, Hester Merritt, married about 1800, at White Plains, New York. Hester had a brother, Gilbert, who moved to Pennsylvania early in 1800. Were they descendants of William Merritt, the third colonial mayor of New York city? The Merritt family were Huguenots, and came to White Plains about 1673. The Millers were Quakers, and one of them, William, was a member of the committee of safety. Was Johnathan descended from him or from any ancestor who was in Revolutionary service?—Mrs. F. M.

187. HAYWOOD-LOVET-HARE-CROOM - CASWELL-WILLIAMS-GASTON. John Haywood (1684-1758), resident of Edgecomb Co., N. C., married Mary Lovet. He was surveyor to Earl Granville (last Lord Proprietor of N. C.); was commissioner of coast fortifications for the colony, 1748; member of colonial assembly (1746-1752); treasurer of northern counties of the N. C. colony 1752.

His daughter, Elizabeth Haywood, married Jesse Hare, of the Hare family of Hertford Co., N. C.

Anna Hare, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Haywood) Hare, married Richard Croom, member of the committee of safety from the New Bern district and major during the Revolution.

It has been a family tradition that Richard Croom was the son of Richard Croom and the grandson of Benjamin Williams who was born in N. C. 1754, died in Moore Co., N. C., 1814. He was twice governor of N. C. (1799-1802) (1807-1808); was captain, afterward colonel in the Revolution. Also that Richard Croom was the great-grandson of Richard Caswell, born in Maryland Aug. 3, 1729, died in Fayetteville Co., N. C., Nov. 20, 1789. Was major-general of New Bern district, and twice governor of N. C. (1777-'79)-(1784-'6).

And also that Richard Croom was a near kinsman of William Gaston, born in New Bern, N. C., Sept. 19, 1778, died at Raleigh, Jan. 23, 1844, judge of the supreme court of N. C. from 1834 till his death.

Any information about the ancestors, descendants or deeds of John Haywood, Jesse Hare, Mary Lovett, Richard Caswell, Richard

Croom, Benjamin Williams or William Gaston will be very much appreciated.—E. C. C.

188. HUBBARD.—Wanted the names of parents of Quartus Hubbard, born in Litchfield Co., May, 1788: also date of his birth.—E. H. H.

189. LE GRAND.—I would like information concerning the following persons: Peter (or Pierre) Le Grand, of Va., married Jane Michaux. Alexander Le Grand, married Lucy Walker, of Prince Edwards Co., Va. Alexander, Jr., married Frances Walker, of Cumberland Co., and resided in Campbell Co., Va. Peter Le Grand was burgess in Prince Edwards Co., 1758-1765.—A. B. P.

190. RUSSELL-CLARK.—Zachariah Russell, of Trenton, N. J., married widow Curtis—maiden name Margaret Clark—said to have been daughter of Thomas Clark. Can any one give information of the ancestors of Margaret Clark?—P. H. M.

191. MARSH-ROLFE-BROWN.—Christopher Marsh, Sr., married Mary Rolfe. Christopher, Jr., born 1743, married Ann Brown. He lived in Milton, N. J.

Family tradition says he was confined on the prison ship Jersey until he could be exchanged for one of equal rank. His sword is now in a family in Rahway. The history of Woodbridge, N. J., says Capt. Christopher Marsh belonged to Essex Light Horse. He was first a lieutenant, promoted to captain June 3, 1777. Was he the son of Christopher, Sr.?—M. T. H.

192. (1) HARRIS-LYON.—Wanted ancestry of Mary Harris. Her tombstone, in Elizabeth, N. J., says, born 1732, died 1809, was wife of Moses Lyon, of Elizabeth, N. J., born 1731, died 1813.

(2) SMITH-CLEVELAND.—Also ancestry of Azubah Smith, died in Fair Haven, Vt., Aug. 20, 1823, wife of Oliver Cleveland, born in R. I., died 1803, in Fair Haven, Vt. A brother of Azubah Smith was major (probably) James Smith, who served in Revolutionary War.—H. M. C. W.

193. (1) MURDOCH.—Information wanted concerning James Murdoch and his wife Elizabeth, who lived in Charlestown or near Boston, 1775-6.

(2) HUNTER.—Also of William Hunter said to have been commissary at Valley Forge, with rank of major.—M. I. S.

194. BRADDOCK.—I would like to know whom Gen. Braddock married. His son Capt. John Braddock, who married Lucy Ann Cook, of Georgia, was in the Revolutionary War.—Mrs. P. W. G.

195. (1) BROOKES.—Wanted the ancestry of Nathaniel and Rachel Brookes, who were married Dec. 28, 1777. Rachel died June 24, 1812.

(2) GODWIN-BROOKS.—Also the ancestry of Thomas Godwin, who married Mary Brooks, daughter of Nathaniel and Rachel. Thomas Godwin died July 17, 1814. They lived at Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Md.—F. B. S.

THE OPEN LETTER.

DEAR MADAM: Chapter regents are earnestly requested to give their support to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the official organ of the society, by calling attention of their members to it at chapter meetings.

It is the privilege of the regent to appoint an agent in the chapter, to solicit subscriptions, such agent to receive 20 per cent. commission on each new name sent in. This in some cases reverts to the chapter treasury.

The Magazine is a necessity to preserve an intelligent knowledge of the work done by the society, in its congress, its National Board, and among the chapters; but it must have the support of the individual members in order to live and not be a burden of expense. Sample copies will be sent upon application.

May we not have your co-operation in this matter?

Yours very truly,

CATHARINE H. T. AVERY,
Editor.

LILIAN LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager.

Attention is again called to the offer of the Magazine Committee of a prize of sixty dollars for the best story of Revolutionary times. Full details are given in the June and July issues of the Magazine. Further information can be obtained from Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, New Rochelle, New York, or 902 F. street, D. A. R., Washington, D. C.



YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT



NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

1901.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

Madam President, Officers and Members of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution: Since my last report, read at the annual convention of 1900, there have been twelve meetings of the National Board of Management, ten of which I have attended and recorded the minutes.

In addition to the foregoing, I have signed six hundred and twenty-four application papers in duplicate, and during the past year I have received twenty-six letters and have written forty-nine letters and postal cards.

Five charters have been sent to the following societies:

Stars and Stripes Society, Waterbury, Connecticut.

Nancy Stout Society, Fort Worth, Texas.

General Muhlenberg Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

General Anthony Wayne Society, St. Daniels, Pennsylvania.

Trenton-Princeton Society, Washington, District of Columbia.

In addition, charters for the following societies are being engrossed:

Isaac Van Wort Society, Brooklyn, New York.

Philadelphia Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Nellie Custis Society, District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

February 15, 1901, to February 17, 1902.

February. Balance from last year, \$165 44

Receipts.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------------|
| From fees, | \$444 75 | |
| “ badges, | 162 00 | |
| “ certificates, | 29 00 | |
| “ charters, | 33 00 | |
| “ application blanks, | 12 00 | |
| | | 680 75 |
| Interest on investments, | | 68 19 |
| Gift from Mrs. Lothrop, | | 54 00 |
| | | <hr/> \$968 38 |

Gifts to Continental Hall Fund—

| | | |
|---|---------|---------------|
| From District of Columbia Societies, | \$26 28 | |
| “ Blue Hen's Chickens Society, | 15 00 | |
| “ Marguerite Beck, Dolly Madison Society, | 1 34 | |
| “ Mrs. Fleming, | 5 50 | |
| “ a friend, | 02 | |
| “ Bristol Parish Society, | 3 50 | |
| | | <hr/> \$51 64 |
| Interest on Continental Hall fund, | 1 18 | |
| | | <hr/> 52 82 |

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------|------------------|
| Total, | \$1,021 20 | |
| Disbursements, | 903 51 | |
| | | <hr/> 117 69 |
| On hand, | | 117 69 |
| Investment fund, | \$1,550 00 | |
| Interest, | 10 19 | |
| | | <hr/> 1,560 19 |
| Continental Hall fund, | | 95 82 |
| | | <hr/> \$1,773 70 |

Disbursements.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Bailey, Banks & Biddle (for badges, charters, certificates, medals), | \$318 65 |
| Printing (application blanks, constitutions, postal cards, programs), | 163 89 |
| Engrossing (charters, certificates), | 7 00 |
| Expenses for February 22, 1901, and convention (printing for convention included), | 113 89 |
| Clerical assistance for registrar, | 50 00 |
| AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, | 50 00 |

Postage, stationery, express, etc—

| | | |
|---|-------------------|-------|
| For president, | 4 74 | |
| For vice-president in charge of organization (typewriting included), | 17 60 | |
| For recording secretary, | 7 78 | |
| For corresponding secretary, | 3 00 | |
| For treasurer, stamps, \$9.50, stationery, 65 cents, revenue stamps, 80 cents, | 10 95 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| Invested (June), | 50 00 | 44 07 |
| Interest added, | 10 19 | |
| Invested Continental Hall fund, | 95 82 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total, | \$903 51 | |
| | V. BLAIR JANIN, | |
| | <i>Treasurer.</i> | |

FROM THE REPORT OF MRS. CUTHBERT HARRISON SLOCOMB, STATE DIRECTOR, CONNECTICUT.

THE AMOS MORRIS SOCIETY, of New Haven.—President, Miss Helen Josephine Merwin; vice-president, Mrs. William H. Moseley. This society was organized on October 22, 1898; its largest membership has been thirty-seven; now reduced to twenty-five, four members having passed the age limit, several members resigned, and only one new member reported for 1901. In past years this little society has accomplished admirable work and after contributing fifty dollars to the State Memorial Annex fund, marked its hero's house, etc. The children are "resting on their laurels." They were unable to present themselves at the different patriotic gatherings in the eastern part of their state, but did well in celebrating Washington's birthday by an illustrated lecture and singing patriotic songs. On Flag day they joined the Daughters of the American Revolution in a "Social Outing." On Bunker Hill day, by invitation of the Sons of the American Revolution, they assisted at the memorial exercises held in the cemetery; and in December got up "a Holiday Party." In October their annual business session was held as usual. They signed Queen Margherita's memorial album.

THE STARS AND STRIPES SOCIETY, of Waterbury.—President, Miss Katherine Lewis Spencer; vice-president, Miss Amy Lewis Hart. Organized in 1899 by Mrs. Henry C. Griggs, since deceased. The society was composed, in greater part, of young children and numbered over sixty members, a beautiful sight when grouped together. I have no report in reply to my circular further than a letter from the

president written whilst the ruins of Waterbury's terrible fire were yet smouldering and reciting much of sorrow and anxiety in Miss Spencer's family, which may account for the delay in forwarding her annual report. I know this society is raising a memorial tablet to Miss Griggs their beloved organizer, and that many members inscribed their names on the queen's memorial album.

REPORT OF MRS. CHARLES QUARLES, STATE DIRECTOR OF WISCONSIN.

The state of Wisconsin sends greetings to the seventh annual convention of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

The work of the state is best told in the reports of its two societies the Janesville and George Rogers Clark Society of Milwaukee.

THE GEORGE ROGERS CLARK SOCIETY, Children of the American Revolution, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, send greetings to the seventh annual convention of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

The George Rogers Clark Society of the Children of the American Revolution in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, consists of fifty-four members. Mrs. E. A. Wadhams, president; Mrs. F. H. Shepard, vice-president; Miss Helen Patton, recording secretary; Carl B. Henning, treasurer; Miss Anne M. Shepard, registrar; Harry G. Nye, corresponding secretary; Walter S. Underwood, Edward B. Wright and Chester Hard, members of the executive board; Bryant Henning, flag custodian. Regular meetings have been held throughout the year on the last Friday of each month, with an average attendance of twenty-five. This society is doing good work. At the meetings a regular business session is followed by a literary and musical program. Six meetings and a dancing party have been held during the year nineteen hundred and one. Three of these meetings were important ones. On February sixth the annual election of officers was held at the home of Mrs. Frederick Shepard. On April 19th, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, the Milwaukee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, delightfully entertained the society at the Athenaeum. The children were asked to furnish the program, which consisted of an address on the "Battle of Lexington and its lessons" by Mr. Wade H. Richardson, "Our Flag of Liberty" by Alice Van Valkenburgh, song "The Old Thirteen" by Miss Sarah Kimball, recitation "The Star Spangled Banner" by Mr. Eugene Moore of the Thanhouser Company, which was a perfect delight to the children and grown folks. The song seemed to gather new meaning and significance. Little Ruth Wallace effectively recited "Paul Revere's Ride." Anne May Shepard gave a fine report of the convention of the National Society Children of the American Revolution to which she was

the delegate. Mrs. James S. Peck then presented each member with a Pan American button. The singing of the "Red, White and Blue" closed the interesting program, after which a reception followed, and refreshments were served. About seventy-five guests were present.

April 29th the meeting was to celebrate the one hundred and twelfth anniversary of George Washington's first inauguration, April 30th, 1789. This meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Albert W. Hard. Miss Jessie Christie gave an interesting address on Washington and Edward B. Wright read a fine paper on "The Inauguration of our first President." Mrs. Shepard, our president, presented each member with a picture of George Washington bearing the inscription—Presented on the one hundred and twelfth anniversary of George Washington's first inauguration, April 30, 1789.

June 8th the meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Passmore. (The parlors were draped with American flags. The program included chorus "America," recitation "Our Flag of Liberty," vocal solos "Sail On, Sail on, Columbia," an eloquent address on the adoption of the American flag, battle of Bunker Hill leading up to Fort Moultrie, by Rev. Charles Stanley Lester, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church; a story of Stephen Decatur was told in an interesting manner by Mrs. George W. Peckham. A poem entitled "Ancestry" was read by Mrs. Martin Sherman. Mrs. James S. Peck gave a delightful talk and Miss Grace May Larkin of the Thanhouser Company, recited "My Sweetheart" by James Whitcomb Riley. The "Star Spangled Banner" closed the program and the guests repaired to the dining room, where refreshments were served.) A trolley ride was then taken about the city, first going to the soldiers' home, where arrangements had been made with Governor Wheeler to have the band meet the party at the entrance and render "America" and "Star Spangled Banner" and from there to go to where the sunset gun is fired and witness the ceremony, which is of much interest.

The October meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. E. Nye. This meeting was a memorial service to the late President William McKinley. Beethoven's funeral march was rendered by Mrs. Perry Williams. Miss Margaret Reynolds read a paper on William McKinley and Mrs. James Sidney Peck gave an eloquent address on William McKinley. Mrs. Shepard, our president, chairman of the committee to draw resolutions of sympathy in the name of the George Rogers Clark Society, Children of the American Revolution, on the death of William McKinley, presented and read resolutions which were adopted and ordered spread upon the records of this society and a copy thereof be transmitted to Mrs. McKinley as a tribute of love for him whose fame rests securely in the hearts of the nation that he so loved and helped to save. November 19th the society celebrated the one hundred and forty-ninth anniversary of the birth of George Rogers Clark at the residence of Mrs. A. W. Hard. An able address

was made by the Rev. George H. Ide, who spoke on the life of the great frontiersman and his successful efforts to save the great middle west for his country.

The December meeting was omitted on account of the invitation extended by the Milwaukee Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution to attend an illustrated lecture entitled "Through the Philippines" by Lieut. Edward O'Flaherty. After the lecture the children were served ice cream and cake and a social hour followed.

At a meeting of the directors of the society held at the residence of the president, Mrs. Frederick Shepard, it was decided to give a subscription dancing party at the Athenaeum on January 31st, for the purpose of raising money with which to secure a bust of George Rogers Clark, the great explorer, for the children's room in the public library. The monument to raise a fund with which to procure the proposed bust was started by the society in April, 1899, and nearly two hundred dollars has thus far been raised by the Children for the purpose. The party was a great success, the receipts being over \$150.00. Members of the Milwaukee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution acted as chaperones and patronesses. American flags decorated the ball room, draping the entrance and the walls. The stage was banked with palms. Preceding the dancing, Edgar Baume, of the Thanhouser Company, recited "The Death-bed of Benedict Arnold" which filled the hearts of all present with patriotic fervor. In February, 1900, the society contributed \$10.00 to the Continental Hall fund, and in February, 1901, contributed \$10.00 to the Prison Ship Martyrs, also paid expenses of a delegate to the National convention. At the February meeting it was decided to contribute \$5.00 to the McKinley National Memorial Association. Ethel Quarles was elected delegate at this meeting of the society to be present in Washington at the convention of 1902. During the year ending February 6, 1902, three of our members have reached the age limit, and one has been transferred into the Daughters of the American Revolution, four have resigned and for one the wedding bells have rung, and one has been taken from us by death. Thirteen sets of application blanks have been issued and nine members have been added during the year. Two hundred and twenty-three letters have been written and fifty-five received. The year's work has been satisfactory, and the amount in the treasury with bills all paid is \$297.95. That we are receiving coöperation of the Daughters of the American Revolution is evidenced by the fact that twice during the year the Daughters have entertained the Children. We must press forward with our little band of patriots. Our hearts are in this great and noble work and we should lend our combined efforts towards the furtherance of it.—CLARA B. SHEPARD, *President*.

JANESVILLE SOCIETY.—The members at present are: Allan Lovejoy, Julia Lovejoy, Stowe Lovejoy, Lawrence Doty, Josephine Treat, Frances Jackman, Marguerette Samuels, Ruth Fifield. Three have reached the age limit and one has removed. Six meetings have been held since the last report and four application papers have been issued.—MARY WALTON PEASE, *President*.

REPORT OF MRS. THOMPSON, STATE DIRECTOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLENTOWN SOCIETY.—Mrs. Iredell, president. Owing to illness, the president has not been able to hold the meetings but will commence as soon as able.

DELAWARE COUNTY SOCIETY.—Mrs. James Watts Mercur, president. The first meeting was held on December 14th at the residence of the president, Mrs. J. Watts Mercur, at Wallingsford. By-laws were adopted, the chapter named and a pleasant afternoon spent reading history and singing. The society reports progress, and although many are away at school, when the meetings are held, great interest is manifested.

THE FLYING CAMP SOCIETY, Milton.—Mrs. J. A. Osborne, president. The report from this society is progress and several members joined and sent the name of several in report. Hope next year for better results.

THE GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE SOCIETY.—Mrs B. Thompson, president. Reports that society has transferred a number of members to other societies, a number have gone away to school, and owing to great deal of sickness the meetings have been unable to be held regularly, although the same interest is manifested.

GENERAL MUHLENBERG SOCIETY.—Mrs. Shock, president. The society numbers sixty-eight, with several papers now at Washington to be signed. It is in a flourishing condition, the study of colonial history has been the subject and old Philadelphia. The society has given two colonial teas and reports progress.

MONOQUA SOCIETY.—Miss M. Sharpe, president. Reports although interested, so many old members are away from home that little has been accomplished and hopes for better results later.

REPORT OF PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY.—Mrs. Frederick S. Giger, president. During the past year the society has grown under the guidance of Miss Snyder. Eighty members on the roll, the largest society in Pennsylvania. Several meetings of importance were held, one in Independence Hall, when the charter was presented by Mrs. Thompson, the state director, on April 27, 1901. During the progress of the entertainments for the McKinley memorial, the Children of the society took part. The reading of composition about patriotic subjects has been encouraged and many of the members have prepared interesting ones.

FROM STATE DIRECTOR, NEW YORK.

KINGSTON, N. Y.

Madam President and Children of the American Revolution: I am asked, as the present state director of the "Benner State," to say a few words to you. As I cannot do so in any other way, I write to tell you what I hope for from this great society of young Americans. I hope that the nation will be purer and nobler when you come to manhood and womanhood, because you have organized to live and to work "for God and Country." Never separate these two thoughts! We cannot serve our country as we should, unless we are serving and loving the God of our fathers. There are many ways in which even children can help others to know him, and so make the nation fulfill his will. A republic can only be great and lasting if its people are true to all that is good. You who are young patriots, loving your country, can serve her best by doing what is right every day.

February 18, 1902.

MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH,
New York State Director, C. A. R.

IN MEMORIAM

"Leaves have their time to fall,
 And flowers to wither at the North-wind's breath,
 And stars to set; but all
 Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!"

MRS. MYRON H. BEACH, Chicago Chapter, died April 12, 1902.

MRS. LAURA A. PECK BRISTOL, Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, Milford, Connecticut, died June 3, 1902.

MRS. ALICE GERTRUDE STOW PLATT, Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, Milford, Connecticut, died July 3, 1902.

BOOK NOTES

A NATIONAL REGISTER OF THE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Compiled and Published under the Auspices of the National Publication Committee, by *Louis H. Cornish*.

This is a valuable reference book and should be in every library so as to be easily reached by the public. It contains: History of the National Society; list of National Officers and committees; biographies; constitution and by-laws; medal list of Spanish-American war; instructions how to become a member; principal events of the American Revolution; list of members of the society, showing their line of descent from the ancestor from whom they derive their eligibility. This list is edited by A. Howard Clark, registrar general, whose name is a guarantee of painstaking and careful work.

In all the work, however, the subject of the widest interest and the greatest value is the names of the Revolutionary heroes themselves. These names will be eagerly scanned by hundreds who are neither "Sons" nor "Daughters," but hope to become such through these pages. It seems a pity when so much good work has been done that the undertaking should not have received a crowning feature in a complete alphabetical index, or roll of honor, of the heroes of the American Revolution. This lack mars an otherwise valuable book.

The illustrations add much to the beauty and interest.

THE ANCESTOR, A Quarterly Review of County and Family History, Heraldry and Antiquities. *J. B. Lippincott Company*.

The work is profusely and beautifully illustrated. The articles, relating principally to English families, are of wide interest, nevertheless. The "King's Coronation Ornaments" is exhaustive, showing pictures of the coronations of previous kings with their regalia and vestments. It will be read with peculiar interest now.

That part which will appeal particularly to the students of genealogy, and they are now legion, will be the articles entitled: "Family History from Public Records;" Family History from Private MSS; "A Genealogist's Kalender;" the latter being the calender of the Chancery suits of the time of Charles I. To be appreciated, these must be read.

"THE HEART OF THE REBELLION." "Hearts Courageous," the new novel by Miss Hallie Erminie Rives, is a notable work of particular interest to students of the Revolution. It is a fascinating and at the

same time an accurate picture of the great central group of men and events of the period.

About old Williamsburg, where the Revolution was born, and Yorktown, where it triumphed, clusters a rich golden web of romance that has offered unrivalled wealth of material for historical fiction.

The story opens in the tide-water country of the Old Dominion, in Williamsburg, the capital, where, in his palace, Lord Dunmore, the royal governor, bullies his recalcitrant burgesses. Here is a brilliant picture of the courtly, dashing planters, horse-racing, fox-hunting, dicing and dancing in the Raleigh Tavern in satin and small sword. It has all the sparkle and flash of the old regime in the Colony's high days.

There are glimpses of the sterner purpose that the planters hid beneath their suavity—scenes in the little house kept by Alberti, the Venetian music teacher, were met that coterie of younger men whose names were to become famous in Southern History—Jefferson, George Mason, Paul Carrington, Samuel Overton, St. George Tucker. The head and front of the circle's inspiration was he who set the ball rolling which crumbled the Western thrones of the Georges—PATRICK HENRY.

In the story Henry tells how he passed his entrance examination for the Virginia bar, and how he won the "Parson's Cause." But beneath all the humor, the apparent shiftlessness, he is seen to be the magnetic, electric, impassioned, far-seeing orator and patriot. The homely backwoods exterior which envelopes him while he corks ale in his father-in-law's tavern never conceals his soul of sweetness and tenderness.

This is the Patrick Henry whom Miss Rives, in her painstaking delving in private and public libraries has unearthed for the reader. As the story develops he becomes less and less rustic, more and more the leader and the man, till his supreme opportunity comes, and in his great speech in old St. John's Church at Richmond, he rises to that eloquence which history has called "unearthly" and hurled the red brand of battle into the ranks of the Virginia assembly.

"At that moment, a vast army began forming. From those walls, in which, later, Benedict Arnold was to quarter his British marauders, the message flew that day. One by one the battalions gathered, strong but invisible. They were not called by drum or trumpet. They had no camp, nor field, nor garrison. But at plow, in shop or in chamber the recruits silently answered the summons and stood ready.

"It had been The Hour and The Man. The Hour had started the initial impulse of the Revolution and The Man was Patrick Henry."

From Virginia in 1776, the scene of the novel shifts for a day to Philadelphia, into the presence of the bewigged gentlemen of the Third Congress. Here, gathered in the little shop whose door bears the name of "James Randolph" are gathered the members of the

Virginia Delegation—Richard Henry Lee, Jefferson, and the rest. The Declaration is hanging in the balance.

Again the scene shifts to Virginia and now is the keynote. The Golden Age has become one of Iron. The women of the Southern Colonies are selling their jewels, melting their clock-weights up into bullets, tearing under clothes for lint and bandages. Cornwallis, with Tarleton and Simcoe, his rangers, are wasting the country. Savannah, Augusta, Charlestown and Camden—the South's darkest days. The slaves are scampering from the burned plantations. Then comes Lafayette's light infantry and Washington's rag-wrapped troops marching down upon Yorktown. But throughout the pictures of fight and desolation, runs a twisted thread of love, of danger, of plot, and of mystery. The beleaguered Yorktown is the scene of the heroine's last desperate act of courage which gives her her lover's life and the surrender of Cornwallis brings the tale to a joyful conclusion.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS, VOLUME I.

The demand for copies of this volume continues such that we wish to call attention to the fact that those desiring it will do well to send in their orders as soon as possible. This book contains much valuable historical and genealogical data, lists of Revolutionary soldiers, of Huguenot refugees, and much hitherto unpublished history.

The price of this book is \$1.25, sold only by subscription.

Address,

MRS. WM. LAWSON PEEL,
Regent, Joseph Habersham Chapter,
469 Peachtree Street,
Atlanta, Ga.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS, VOLUME II.

This will be ready for delivery in August. This collection is composed of the papers appearing in the "Historical-Genealogical Department" of the Sunday edition of the *Atlanta Constitution* for the year ending April 1902. This book will contain numerous pedigrees and sketches, and authenticated records of Revolutionary service; also a number of pictures of "Real Daughters" of the Joseph Habersham Chapter.

It will prove a valuable book to compilers of history, and to those desiring admittance into patriotic organizations.

Sold only by subscription. Cloth, \$1.50; paper, \$1.25. Copy of "Index" sent on application to

MRS. WM. LAWSON PEEL,
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RECEIVED:

Year Book, Ruth Wyllys Chapter, containing account, of Wyllys family, history of the chapter, list of officers and members.

Year Book, Ethan Allen Chapter, Middlebury, Vermont, containing program on American history.

Pamphlet, containing account of special service held by the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, at its Triennial Meeting, Washington, District of Columbia.

Pamphlet, with addresses delivered at the banquet on the 22nd of February, 1902, California Sons of the American Revolution.

Account of the celebration of Decoration day by the General David Humphrey's Branch, Sons of American Revolution, Connecticut.



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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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1902.

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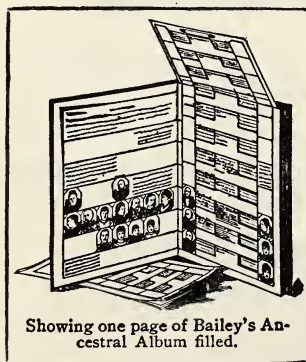
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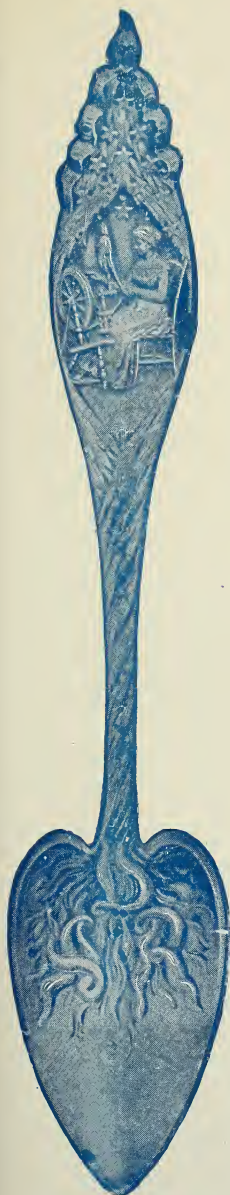
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Erected to the Memory of Daniel Morgan.

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XXI. WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER, 1902. NO. 3.

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI, IN THE REVOLUTION.

By Mary Louise Dalton.

The story of the Revolution in the West has been but meagerly told. The main drama of the time was played along the Atlantic coast, in Pennsylvania, New York, the Jerseys, New England, Delaware, and with the final act in the Carolinas and Virginia. Even King's Mountain, with its vast influence and far-reaching effect, has seemed to be far from the center of action.

The Mississippi Valley in the Revolution had its part to play, though a minor one. Problems of strategy and diplomacy were worked out along its length. The capture of Kaskaskia, Vincennes and Detroit by George Rogers Clark with a few Virginians and Kentuckians gave to the United States what was known in Washington's time as the "Northwest Territory." The achievements of a handful of men in a region then almost a wilderness had a bearing upon events as important as the doings of armies.

In the development of the study of history that has come with the researches inspired by the patriotic societies of America, obscure facts are emerging from tradition, sometimes from forgetfulness, to the light of popular knowledge. It is a slow work, this of rescuing from the dust of a century the story of some high endeavor, some significant achievement of an almost unknown man or band of men, but this is one of the tasks to which the Daughters of the American Revolution have set their hands. Localities in the west whose connection with events of the war of independence has been known to a few historical students are now found to be significant as the scenes of expedition, of camp, or skirmish, or as the sites of forts.

It has been commonly accepted that the Louisiana of the "Purchase of 1803" had no part in the war of the Revolution. Louisiana lay on the west side of the Mississippi, a Spanish province, and was thought to behold the struggles of the American colonies from the point of view of the spectator.

That Louisiana actively participated in the Revolution is not widely recognized, yet St. Louis, the capital city of the Louisiana Purchase, was the starting point of an expedition against the nearest point then flying the British flag. It was on January 2, 1781, that a little band of French and Spanish soldiers, with Indian allies, gathered in the snow before the government house at St. Louis. This was the first stone house of the city, having been built by Pierre Laclede, the founder of St. Louis. At this period it was used by the Spanish governor of Upper Louisiana, Don Francisco Cruvat, as his official residence. Sixty-five "militia men," with Indian companions, formed the little army. Thirty of these men are said to have been Spanish while the others were probably of French birth or descent, but all of them were sworn subjects of Spain. Obedient to the call of duty they were to make a heroic journey across the icy plains of Illinois, capture a British flag and bring it to St. Louis.

The French and Spanish residents of the little village of St. Louis had suffered in the cause of the American Revolution the year before. Trappers and savages from Michillimackinac, instigated by British agents, had descended upon the town early on that fearful day, May 26, 1780, when a number of unarmed citizens were killed. This was the St. Louis massacre, and that year was afterward called by the French "*L'anne du coup*." The fear of George Rogers Clark's men at Kaskaskia caused the British and Indians to retreat the very day of their descent upon St. Louis.

The expedition of the next year was undertaken by Spain not so much in revenge for this massacre as in the hope that her influence might be extended eastward in the Mississippi Valley, a consummation devoutly wished by His Catholic Majesty, and not given up by Spanish authorities until Louisiana passed from Spain's greedy hands in 1800.

The Spanish force crossed the Mississippi from St. Louis and journeyed over snow-bound Illinois to Fort St. Joseph, Michi-

gan, then the nearest point flying the British flag. This little post was in southwestern Michigan. Its exact site has been a matter of dispute, but Father Charlevoix' narrative of his visit to it in 1721, and French and English maps show that it was on the south bank of the St. Joseph river nor far from the site of the present town of Niles.

Surprising the small British garrison stationed at St. Joseph, the Spaniards captured the fort, destroyed the magazine and stores of the enemy, hoisted the standard of Spain, and returned to St. Louis bringing the captured flag of the English with them.

The *Madrid Gazette* of March 12, 1782, more than a year after the date of the expedition, announced the success of the undertaking, saying that the commanders of the Spanish forces "had possessed themselves of the post of St. Joseph, which the English occupied at two hundred and twenty leagues distance from the above mentioned St. Louis, having suffered in so extensive a march and so rigorous a season the greatest inconvenience from cold and hunger, exposed to continual risks from the country being possessed by savage nations, and having to pass over parts covered with snow, and each one being obliged to carry provisions for his subsistence, and various merchandises which were necessary to content in the case of need the barbarous nations through which they were obliged to cross. The commander, by seasonable negotiations and precautions, prevented a considerable body of the Indians, who were at the devotion of the English, from opposing this expedition; for it would otherwise have been difficult to have accomplished the taking of the said post. They made prisoners of the few English they found in it, the others having, perhaps, retired in consequence of some prior notice. Don Eugenio Pourré took possession in the name of the king of that place and its dependencies, and of the river of the Illinois, in consequence whereof the standard of his majesty was there displayed during the whole time. He took the English one and delivered it on his arrival at St. Louis to Don Francisco Cruvat, the commandant of that post."

No official record of this march of the Spaniards across Illinois has been found in print, but it is thought that in the Spanish archives at Madrid evidence upon this point is still preserved.

Of the trophies of this expedition the British flag was the most valued.

What was its fate?

That it was received at St. Louis the Spanish newspaper records. If this flag has been preserved, and its authenticity can be proved, what an interesting relic it would make for the coming Louisiana Purchase celebration at St. Louis. It appears that some papers relating to the Spanish governorship of St. Louis were found years after the Louisiana Purchase in an old barrel at Havana, Cuba. St. Louis, in the time of the Spanish control of Louisiana, was a small post, and its commandant was under the orders of the governor of Louisiana at New Orleans. That this flag was sent to New Orleans is likely, but from there to Havana, or Madrid? Whatever its disposition, if it is still in existence St. Louis would find in it a valued memento of her sole claim to active participation in the war of the American Revolution.

The little fortification of St. Joseph was held by many masters in its obscure history. Founded by the great La Salle in the seventeenth century, it was destroyed by the deserters from Fort Crevecoeur of the Illinois. In the next century the Jesuits placed a mission, and the French government built a fort on the St. Joseph River, about sixty miles from its mouth. In 1761, after the taking of Montreal, the English relieved the French. Two years later Pontiac stormed the fort, murdered the garrison, and took the commander, Schlosser, with three survivors, to Detroit as prisoners. A few years later Pontiac sullenly yielded to the British. The English standard was taken down in 1777, when a party headed by Thomas Brady, of Cahokia, or "Cahos," surprised and took the fort. On their return, however, they were overtaken not far from the site of Chicago by British and Indians and routed. In 1778, Paulette Meillet, the founder of Peoria, Illinois, with three hundred French and Indians, took the fort, but abandoned it shortly afterward. In 1781 the British were in possession when the Spaniards captured the post and displayed the standard of his Catholic Majesty "during the whole time." Eventually the territory became American.

The Jefferson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will soon erect a tablet to commemorate this expedition from St. Louis—Louisiana's claim to a share in the activity, the hardship and the heroism of the American Revolution.

THE BATTLE OF COWPENS, AND ITS HERO.
DANIEL MORGAN.

By Mrs. George Keats Peay.

On the 17th of January, 1781, was fought the great battle of Cowpens, in Spartanburg county, South Carolina. An able and honest historian has said: "The battle of Cowpens was the first link in that chain of events which finally led to the capture of Cornwallis and the successful termination of the Revolutionary War." Howard, Pickens, Washington and McCall immortalized themselves on that memorable day, but standing out in bold relief, is the name of Morgan, the hero of Cowpens. Regarding the ancestry, the parentage and even the early history of Daniel Morgan but little is known. He was always reticent and uncommunicative concerning his childhood. We know that he was born in the winter of 1736 and was of Welsh extraction, but there is some doubt concerning his native state. Both Pennsylvania and New Jersey claim that honor. At the age of seventeen he settled in the then wilds of the Valley of Virginia, and labored on a farm. He was with Braddock's army as a teamster. Upon one occasion a difficulty arose between the captain of a company of Virginia troops and a powerful fellow who accompanied the army, and who had the reputation of being a skillful pugilist and a bully. It was agreed between the disputants that upon the first halt the matter should be settled by a fight. As soon as the company halted the captain stepped out to meet his antagonist, when he was accosted by Morgan—"Captain," said he, "you must not fight that man. You are our captain, and if that fellow was to lick you, we should all be disgraced. But I will fight him, and if he licks me it won't hurt the credit of the company." Morgan at once

engaged the bully, and in a short time gave him so severe a beating that he was unable to rise from the ground. It might be pertinent to remark here that Morgan was large, strong and muscular, six feet in height, and had a stentorian voice. This voice was destined to become famous, and it was said that his commands could be distinctly heard by his troops above the roar and din of battle. As soon as the Revolutionary War broke out, living then at Winchester, Virginia, he raised a company of hardy mountaineers, containing ninety-six men called the "Morgan Rifles." Each one wore a hunting shirt, on the breast of which were stitched in letters by their wives, mothers or sweethearts the words: "Liberty or Death." He marched with his company six hundred miles to Boston, where George Washington was then in command of the Continental forces. Arriving near Boston late in the evening, his company were resting under the shade after their long march, when Morgan saw Washington riding out alone. He had been with Washington at Braddock's defeat, and recognized him at once. He drew up his men into line, as Washington approached, and saluting him, said: "General, I come six hundred miles from the right bank of the Potomac and bring to you these gallant men, every one of whom knows how to shoot a rifle and every one of whom knows how to die for liberty; for you see, sir, that each man bears his banner upon his breast, 'Liberty or Death.'" The great Washington leaping from his horse, went down the line, and shook hands with every man and with tears streaming down his face, remounted his horse and rode off without saying a word. Morgan was next heard of on the plains of Abraham, charging the bastion of St. Roche, when the glorious Montgomery was killed and Morgan was taken prisoner. Here let me relate another incident which illustrates his character as a man as well as a soldier. He made at the head of his riflemen so gallant a charge and fought so desperately that the English were filled with admiration for his bravery. He was now their prisoner, and was sent for by the British general, who in flattering terms offered him a commission as colonel in the English army if he would abandon the cause of the rebels (as he called them) and join the English army. This was a tempting offer to a poor, humble and uneducated man like Morgan, but

he spurned the offer and the words which he uttered ought to be engraved in enduring marble forever. "I hope," he said, looking sternly at the English general, "that you will never again insult me in my distressed and unfortunate situation by making me offers which imply that you think I am a scoundrel."

In early life Morgan was dissipated but happily, by the time he was twenty-seven, had reformed his habits. At this time he married Abigail Bailey, who for the rest of his life was his affectionate wife and devoted companion and counsellor. Morgan rendered valuable service during the memorable campaign between Gates and Burgoyne, and was one of the heroes of the battle of Saratoga. Upon his return to headquarters one night after a hard day's fighting Gen. Gates embraced him, saying, "Morgan, you have done wonders this day. You have immortalized yourself, and honored your country; if you are not promoted immediately I will not serve another day." Morgan replied, "For God's sake, General, forbear this stuff, and give me something to eat and drink, for I am ready to die with hunger and fatigue." Alas for fickle human nature, for notwithstanding the important services which Morgan rendered in this campaign, they were not deemed worthy of more than a cursory notice in Gates' dispatches, and his name was not even mentioned in the official account of Burgoyne's surrender.

In this case there was *not* enough glory for all. Gates at this time entertained strong hopes of being enabled to supplant Gen. Washington in the chief command of the American army. Immediately after Burgoyne's surrender Morgan visited Gates on business when he was taken aside by the general and confidentially told that the main army was extremely dissatisfied with the conduct of the war by the commander-in-chief, and that several of the best officers threatened to resign unless a change took place. Morgan sternly replied, "I have one favor to ask of you, sir, which is, never to mention that detestable subject to me again; for under no other man than Washington, as commander-in-chief would I ever serve."

Morgan frequently told his men in battle to shoot at those who wore epaulettes. At the first glance many would condemn a practice of this kind, as adding unnecessarily to the sanguin-

ary features of war. But this constitutes one of the principal arguments in its defense. Every additional horror which war acquires lessens in a corresponding degree the likelihood of a resort to it, and thus tends to perpetuate the blessings of peace.

Morgan was an ideal commander. He appealed to the pride rather than to the fears of his men, and always encouraged them to come to him whenever they had any just cause of complaint. He took great pains to have them provided at all times with a sufficiency of provisions, clothing and everything necessary to their comfort; and the wounded and sick experienced his constant attention and care. He never permitted any of them to be brought before a court martial or to be punished by whipping. When one of them was charged with an offense which called for punishment the accused if guilty, was taken by Morgan to some secluded place where no one could witness what might occur, and there, after a lecture on the impropriety of his conduct, would receive a thumping more or less severe, according to the nature of his offense. Morgan rode up one day where a number of his men, under the command of an ensign, were repairing a road. The ensign looked on while two men struggled but without effect to remove a huge rock. "Why don't you lay hold and help?" inquired Morgan, addressing the ensign. "Sir," replied the latter, "I am an officer." "I beg your pardon," responded Morgan, "I did not think of that." Instantly alighting from his horse he approached the rock, seizing hold of which he exclaimed to the men, "Now heave hard, my boys." The rock was soon removed, when Morgan, without another word, mounted his horse and rode off.

Morgan's rifle corps frequently received the public acknowledgments and thanks of the commander-in-chief, and no regiment of the Revolutionary War contributed as largely to the success of the cause or the glory of our arms as Morgan's "Rangers."

He received his commission as brigadier general just before the battle of Cowpens. His promotion should have come long before this for he had served actively and with great distinction throughout the entire war, with the exception of fifteen months when he was compelled from illness to retire to his home to recuperate. There was no period during the whole war when the

condition of affairs was more gloomy than just previous to the battle of Cowpens. At the North even the great Washington, devoted as he was to the cause, could scarcely hold together a little handful of brave but famishing men. At the South the whole country, except where a few heroic partisans maintain their birthright with their good swords, was in the possession of the enemy, and the people were in despair. They had to meet in this fearful conflict not only the British but their allies, the worthless Tory and the savage Indian. Every incident that could add horror to war was thus present with these unhappy people. The country from Charleston to the mountains was in the possession of the British, and the people were subjected to the cruel domination of military rule. It was at this time, so full of hopeless despair, that Greene, the great soldier and unconquerable patriot, was assigned to the command of the Southern department. Under Greene were three Virginians of remarkable ability, Henry Lee, familiarly known as Light Horse Harry, William Washington, a distant cousin of the commander-in-chief, and Daniel Morgan. The British forces in the South were commanded by Cornwallis. In order to confuse Cornwallis, Greene divided his army, sending one part to the northeast part of South Carolina to threaten Cornwallis, and the other to the southwest. This compelled Cornwallis to divide his force. He sent half of his army to the southwest under Colonel Tarleton to meet Morgan, and they met at Cowpens.

The place was called Cowpens on account of it being a grazing ground for cattle, for in the genial clime of South Carolina where the grass is springing in every month of winter, cattle grazed in the field all the year round. Morgan had been advised to avoid an engagement, but he finally found this impossible. With a noble confidence in himself and in his troops, he resolved to give battle to his pursuers. In the evening of the 16th he moved among his men inspiring them with cheerfulness. An hour before daylight he saw that Tarleton's troops were within five miles of his camp. One of the first duties of a commander is to keep himself well informed of the movements of his adversary, this is the chief element of military success. In his long career, Morgan never experienced a surprise. His

men were roused quietly, breakfasted, and prepared for battle. The principal commanders under Morgan were Howard, Pickens, Triplet and Wm. Washington. Morgan's last words to his assembled troops before the battle commenced were these: "The old wagoner will crack his whip over Ben Tarleton in the morning as sure as he lives. Just hold up your heads, boys; three fires, three cheers and a charge, and you are free. And then when you return to your homes how the old folks will bless you, and the girls kiss you for your gallant conduct." More eloquent and stirring words have been said—said by Napoleon when on the soil of old Egypt and under the shadow of the Pyramids just before he fought the Mamelukes, he proclaimed, "Soldiers of France, from the heights of yonder pyramids forty centuries look down upon you." Or when Nelson threw out his glorious ensign at the battle of Trafalgar, in the presence of all the sailors of England upon which were emblazoned the words: "England this day expects every man to do his duty." Or when Wellington, in the supreme and decisive moment at Waterloo said to his veterans, whom he had held in reserve, "Up guards, and at them."

I say, these words by these great leaders may have been put in more eloquent phrase, but they were not *more effective* to stir the patriotism and stimulate the courage of a true soldier than the homely but immortal words of Daniel Morgan. "When you return to your homes how the old folks will bless you, and the girls kiss you for your gallant conduct."

In a short time the conflict was over; the battle was lost and won; victory, so long a stranger, perched on our banners, and the battlefield of Cowpens became sacred to Liberty for all time.

The rout of the British was complete, and the fugitives did not halt until they reached the camp of Cornwallis. The results of the victory of Cowpens were of vast importance. By it the British not only lost their hold on Georgia, North and South Carolina, but they were forced ever after to act on the defensive. Thus it was that the battle of Cowpens made the siege and capture of Yorktown possible. Without Cowpens we might not have had Yorktown. In the battle the British greatly outnumbered the Americans, but the result was—Americans, 12 killed and 60 wounded, British, 300 killed, 500 prison-

ers, 2 standards, 100 dragoon horses, 35 wagons, 800 muskets, 82 field pieces, a traveling forge and all the enemy's music.

To the honor of the victors notwithstanding the cruel warfare which Tarleton had waged had exasperated the Americans to the last degree, not one of the British was killed or wounded or even insulted after the surrender. Here is Morgan's modest report of the battle to Congress: "Our success must be attributed to the justice of our cause and the gallantry of our troops. My wishes would induce me to name every sentinel in the corps I have the honor to command." In Tarleton's own report of the battle are these words: "The defeat of the British must be ascribed either to the bravery or good conduct of the Americans, to the loose manner of forming which has always been practiced by the King's troops in America or to unforeseen events which may throw terror into the most disciplined soldiers or counteract the best concerted designs." A verse from one of the oldest Revolutionary songs says:

"Come listen awhile,
And the truth I'll relate,
How brave General Morgan,
Did Tarleton defeat;
For all his proud boasting,
He forced was to fly,
When brave General Morgan,
His courage did try."

At the close of the battle of Cowpens when the Americans were chasing the British from the field, Col. Washington spurred his horse and rode in hot pursuit of three horsemen who were riding abreast. Washington was so excited that he failed to see that he had gone far ahead of his troops. The horsemen seeing him alone took advantage of the situation and one of them made a lunge at him with his sword. Washington wounded him in the arm and his sword fell to the ground. Instantly another one of them came to the rescue and would undoubtedly have killed Washington, but just in the nick of time a boy (who had followed the American troops) rode up, drew his pistol and shot the soldier in the shoulder. Washington spurred on his horse for the third rider, for he was now close enough to recognize the terrible Tarleton himself. They engaged in a

hand to hand encounter and both were slightly wounded. Unfortunately Tarleton succeeded in making his escape. The wound that Tarleton received from Washington was twice the subject for the sallies of wit of two American ladies who were sisters, daughters of Col. Moultfort of Halifax, North Carolina. When Cornwallis and his army were at Halifax on their way to Virginia, Tarleton was at the house of an American. In the presence of Mrs. Jones, one of the sisters, Tarleton spoke of Col. Washington as an illiterate fellow, hardly able to write his name. "Ah, Colonel," said Mrs. Jones, "you ought to know better for you bear on your person proof that he knows very well *how to make his mark*."

At another time Tarleton was speaking sarcastically of Washington in the presence of Mrs. Ashe, the other sister, "I would be happy to see Col. Washington," Tarleton said with a sneer. Mrs. Ashe instantly replied: "If you had looked *behind* you, Col. Tarleton, at the battle of Cowpens, you would have enjoyed that pleasure."

It is related that while at Salisbury the British officers were hospitably entertained by Dr. Newman, notwithstanding he was a Whig. There in the presence of Tarleton and others, Dr. Newman's two little sons were engaged in playing the game of the battle of Cowpens with grains of corn, a red grain representing the British officers, and a white one the American. Washington and Tarleton were particularly represented as one pursued the other as in a real battle, the little fellows shouted, "Hurrah for Washington, Tarleton runs! Hurrah for Washington." Tarleton looked on for a while but becoming irritated he exclaimed, "See those cursed little rebels."

After the battle of Cowpens, Morgan received a letter of thanks from the commander-in-chief and congratulations from the principal officers in the army. Congress gave him a vote of thanks and a gold medal, and Virginia voted him a horse and a sword. At the close of the Revolutionary War he retired to his estate in Virginia, a few miles from Winchester, which he called "Saratoga." He served a term in Congress during the administration of John Adams. In the year 1800 he changed his residence to Winchester, where he died in July, 1802, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His grave is in the Pres-

byterian cemetery at Winchester, and over it stands a plain horizontal marble, raised from the ground, with this inscription :

"Major General Daniel Morgan departed this life on July 6th, 1802, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Patriotism and valor were the prominent features of his character, and the honorable services he rendered to his country during the Revolutionary war crowned his life with glory, and will remain in the hearts of his countrymen a perpetual monument to his memory."

The Cowpens Centennial in 1881 was a great event in Spartanburg, a few miles from the site of the battle. A century after Morgan's brilliant victory the Forty-sixth Congress by a unanimous vote appropriated \$20,000 for the bronze statue which crowns the monument in Spartanburg. The prediction on his tomb proved true, even in the fourth generation. "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die." I am greatly indebted to the Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay who was chairman of the centennial committee, also to Mrs. D. A. DuPre, historian of the Spartanburg Chapter who furnished me with information contained in my paper. At the unveiling of the Morgan statue, it was a notable gathering—senators and representatives, officers of the army and navy, mayors, governors, masons of high degree and descendants of the noble heroes of Cowpens. The statue was unveiled amidst a burst of oratory and patriotic song. At last full honor was bestowed on Daniel Morgan, the hero of Cowpens.

To his memory his grateful countrymen erected that noble statue, a mute but eloquent memorial of a brave soldier and incorruptible patriot.

HOMES OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

By E. Ellen Batchellor.

RICHARD STOCKTON.

RICHARD STOCKTON was born near Princeton, Somerset county, New Jersey, October 1, 1730; died February 28, 1781, in the house called "Morveen," now occupied by a descendant.

This house is in good order, a fine type of colonial mansions. He was buried somewhere on the place but the exact spot is unknown.

JOHN WITHERSPOON.

JOHN WITHERSPOON was born in Scotland February 5th, 1722. He came to this country and was so opposed to the pretensions of the British government he espoused the cause of the colonies. He is buried in the graveyard at Princeton where rest the remains of Aaron Burr, Jonathan Edwards and James McCosh. His grave is suitably marked and well taken care of. Of his house I can learn nothing.

JOHN HART.

JOHN HART was born at Hopewell, New Jersey; died May 11, 1779. His house was burned during the Revolution and he and his family fled to the Sourland mountains for shelter. His wife died from privations that she suffered at this time. He was known as "Honest John Hart" and was a power in the state. Historians say that he suffered more and gained less than any other patriot in the land. A monument was erected to his memory on July 4, 1868, and stands to-day in good condition in the old Baptist churchyard at Hopewell, New Jersey.

ABRAHAM CLARK.

ABRAHAM CLARK was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, February 15, 1726; died in the autumn of 1794. He is buried at Rahway, New Jersey. The inscription on his gravestone reads thus: "Firm and decided as a patriot, zealous and faithful as a friend to the public, he loved his country and adhered to the cause in the darkest hour of its struggle against oppression."

FRANCIS HOPKINSON.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the year 1737. He died in Bordentown, New Jersey, May 9th, 1791. His house is still preserved in Bordentown, but he lies in an unknown grave.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

While Virginia and Tennessee are agitated over the readjustment of their boundary line which was established just one hundred years ago, we thought possibly it might be of interest to your readers to recall the names of the commissioners of 1802. These men were, I think, every one Revolutionary heroes.

Representing Virginia, were General Joseph Martin, of Henry county, Virginia, whose county seat was named in honor of him, Chancellor Creed Taylor, and Peter Johnston; representing Tennessee, were Governor John Sevier, Moses Fiske, and George Routledge.

Some of Tennessee and Virginia's most prominent citizens descend from these men.

LUCY HENDERSON HORTON.

SOME REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS FROM VIRGINIA.

Copied from the

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE

OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, BEGUN AND HELD AT
THE CAPITOL

IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, ON MONDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF
DECEMBER, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO.

RICHMOND:

PRINTED BY THOMAS RITCHIE,
PRINTER FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.

1822.

A petition was presented and read of WILLIAM STONE, of Stafford Co., an old Revolutionary soldier praying a pension. (Page 18.)

A petition was presented and read of PETER FRANCISCO, a soldier who performed many extraordinary exploits, and was several times wounded, during the Revolutionary war, praying some remuneration for his service, and also for an horse of his, which he lost in the said war. (Page 20.)

A petition was presented and read of WILLIAM WHITE and others, representatives of William White, deceased, who served as an ensign and afterwards as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, praying to be allowed five years pay as compensation for his said service. (Page 22.)

Resolved, As the opinion of this committee,

That the petition of WILLIAM STONE, stating that he served as a soldier throughout the Revolutionary war, and received several wounds, which, in his old age, have rendered him incapable of procuring a subsistence, and without the aid of his country, must end his days in poverty and want of the necessaries of life; that he has been allowed a pension by the United States at the rate of eight dollars per month, and that in consequence of its being ascertained that the regiment in which he served was not on the continental establishment, his name was stricken from the roll of pensioners on the nineteen day of June, 1821, and praying that he may be allowed a pension by the legislature of Virginia, is reasonable. (Page 30.)

Resolved, As the opinion of this committee,

That the petition of CHARLES CLEMENTS, stating that he served as a soldier on continental establishment during the Revolutionary war, that he received several wounds, which, in his old age, have rendered him unable to procure a subsistence;

That he has been allowed a pension by the legislature of Virginia of forty dollars per annum, about twenty-four years ago, which, by his own care and industry, and with the assistance of several able bodied sons who then lived with him, enabled him to raise six or eight children in honest credit; that his children have now left him and his aged wife to support themselves through the remainder of their days with no other dependence than the small pension of forty dollars heretofore allowed him, and that he is now very old and infirm, and totally unable to support himself, and praying for an increase of his pension by the legislature of Virginia, is reasonable. (Page 73.)

Resolved, As the opinion of this committee,

That the petition of Cyrus Robinson, on behalf of himself and others, stating that in the year 1814, they volunteered their services under a proclamation of the governor, and marched to Camp Fairfield under command of Major Floyd;

That the documents necessary to establish those claims for service then rendered, were deposited in the office of the accountant of the war

department, and there lost, and praying to be allowed compensation for thirteen days service be rejected. (Page 147.)

Resolved, Also as the opinion of this committee,

That the petition of ANSELM BAILY, of the county of New-Kent stating that he enlisted as a private soldier, at an early period of the Revolutionary war, and continued in the army during the war.

That he was engaged in many important battles; that he is now sixty-two years old, and very poor and infirm, and praying to be placed on the pension list is reasonable. (Page 148.)

And a petition of THOMAS EVANS, an old Revolutionary soldier, praying a pension. (Page 71.)

Resolved, As the opinion of this committee,

That the petition of HANNAH RUSSEL, widow and executrix of JOHN RUSSEL, deceased, an old Revolutionary officer, and James L. Russel, Gervas E. Russel, Joshua Russel and John B. Russel, sons and executors of said John Russel, praying that an act may pass allowing full pay for five years, in commutation of their claim for service rendered by said John Russel, during the war of the Revolution, is reasonable. (Page 78.)

Resolved, As the opinion of this committee,

That the petition of WALTER T. COCKE, representing that he is the holder of a certificate for military services rendered under a royal proclamation of the King of Great Britain, in October, 1763, by Thomas Cocke, for whose services no compensation has ever been made, and praying that compensation may be allowed the petitioner, be rejected.

A petition of WILLIAM BROADUS, praying compensation for military services during the Revolutionary war. (Page 71.)

Resolved, As the opinion of this committee,

That the petition of WILLIAM BROADUS, a Revolutionary officer, praying to be allowed for five years active service, and for three years supernumerary during the Revolutionary war be rejected. (Page 147.)

Resolved, As the opinion of this committee,

That the petition of LUKE WILES, a Revolutionary soldier, stating that he was engaged in the battle at Guilford court house in North Carolina, and on that day received a wound, from the injury of which he has never recovered;

That he is seventy years old, nearly blind and unable to labor for a support, and praying to be placed on the pension list, is reasonable. (Page 147.)

Resolved, As the opinion of this committee,

That the petition of JAMES GIBSON, of Scott county, stating that he enlisted as a soldier in the army of the Revolution, in the year 1776, and continued in service two years;

That he was then taken sick and remained so four months, in which time he became perfectly blind, and has continued so to the present time;

That he is far advanced in age, and very poor and infirm, and praying that he may be placed on the pension list, is reasonable. (Page 147.)

Resolved, Also, as the opinion of the committee,

That the petition of LEWIS SPENCER, stating that he was at an early period of the Revolutionary war, called into the militia service of this commonwealth, that although he never enlisted in either the state or continental lines, that from his near contiguity to the scene of war in Virginia, he was repeatedly called out from year to year, and sometimes several times a year, to defend the state from the aggressions of the enemy; that he was lastly, at the siege of York, at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, from which place he was discharged, not only for having served out his last tour of duty, but likewise on account of a cold which he had contracted from long and repeated exposure; that he returned home impoverished and unremunerated for past services, with an entire loss of health;

That the sufferings and hardships which he experienced during this long and arduous struggle for liberty, brought on diseases which settled upon his eyes, and finally, about eighteen or nineteen years ago, deprived him entirely of his sight; and praying that he may be allowed a pension, is reasonable. (Page 74.)

Resolved, Also, as the opinion of this committee,

That the petition of RALPH STEWART, an old Revolutionary officer, stating, that he was in various engagements during the Revolutionary war, in one of which he was wounded by a musket ball passing through his right shoulder;

That he was twice taken prisoner, was afterwards at the capture of Lord Cornwallis, and after escorting the prisoners to Winchester, he was marched home and discharged; that in consequence of the wound he received, he is unable to labour for support of his numerous family; and that he is now seventy-three years old, and praying to be allowed a pension, is reasonable. (Page 102.)

Resolved, As the opinion of this committee,

That the petition of SYLVESTER BEVERLY, an old Revolutionary soldier, stating that he enlisted as a soldier in January, 1776, and served as such to the end of the Revolutionary war; that he was engaged in many battles, viz: Monmouth, Stony Point, Powel's Hook, White Marsh, Guilford, and the siege of York, and was one of the guard that conducted Cornwallis' captive army to its destined place of confinement; That he is now eighty years old, and very infirm, and praying to be placed on the pension list is reasonable. (Page 102.)

Resolved, As the opinion of this committee,

That the petition of JOSEPH FRIEND, an old Revolutionary soldier, stating that he enlisted as a soldier in the year 1776, and continued in the army during the war; that he was engaged in many battles; that he is now seventy years old, and very infirm, and having received an injury when in active duty during the war, which now renders him unable

to labor for a support, and praying for present relief, and to be placed on the pension list, is reasonable. (Page 105.)

Also a petition of JAMES BLACK, an old soldier, now 97 years of age, for certain military services of his during the war which ended in the year 1763; or, if the great length of time which has elapsed since those services were rendered, should be considered an obstacle to allowing his just claim, that something, at least, be advanced for his present relief; and that a small sum annually, be allowed him, by way of pension for the small remnant of his days. (Page 34.)

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. MARY MOWER BALDWIN.

Mrs. Mary Mower Baldwin, a member of Camden Chapter, Camden, New York, is the daughter of Peter Mower, a Revolutionary patriot who entered the service of his country in 1778 at the age of fourteen years. In "New York in the Revolution," on page 90, this patriot boy is recorded as serving under Brigadier General Marinus Willet, a gallant officer, who after the death of General Nicholas Herkimer commanded the Tryon county militia in the battle of Johnstown and along the Mohawk valley. Again on page 258 of same book Peter Mower is recorded as being in the third regiment of the Tryon militia under Col. Frederick Visscher and Capt. Gerrit Putnam. His whole term of service was two years. The home of the Mower family was at Currytown, New York. The family consisted of the parents and nine sons. The father and three eldest sons entered the army at the beginning of hostilities. Peter, the father of Mrs. Baldwin, did not enlist with his father and brothers, being then too young. George Mower, the oldest of the sons, was at the battle of Oriskany and was wounded in the shoulder, it being broken by a ball of the enemy. This prevented him from loading his gun. He was an expert marksman. He took a position behind the upturned roots of a fallen tree, and with the aid of a companion who loaded his own and Mower's gun also, kept up a continuous firing from 11 o'clock A. M. until dark, killing many of the enemy. He served six years in his country's cause. History of New York states that

the notorious Walter N. Butler who was the instigator of the Cherry Valley massacre was killed by an Indian. 'This uncle of Mrs. Baldwin, George Mower, according to family tradition was the person who shot Tory Butler (as he was called). Being pursued as he was fleeing to Canada with his band of Tories after the massacre, he crossed the Mohawk river not far below



Mrs. Mary Mower Baldwin.

what is now the village of Herkimer, a band of Indians and whites closely in pursuit. Approaching West Canada creek the whites all turned back with the exception of Mower, who waded the stream with the Indians, saying, "If I get my eyes on Butler he will never reach Canada." Not far above this crossing-place, called to this day Butler's Crossing, is Middleville. Here Butler dismounted to quench his thirst from a spring in the side of the bank. Mower knew him by his uniform. Butler, turning, made a defiant motion and Mower taking aim, fired the shot that killed this Tory.

Mower went directly back to camp and reported that Butler was killed, but did not say who did the deed. When the in-

dians returned they reported, "White man kill Butler on bank of West Canada Creek; we bring scalp." Long after the declaration of peace, Peter Mower settled in Danube, New York, and here occurred the birth of the Camden Chapter's much respected and only "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution, on November 5th, 1814. At a later period her father in going for a load of wheat into Genesee county, New York, overtook an Indian between Oneida and Stockbridge, whom he invited to ride. The Indian eyed Mower closely for some distance, when he said, "Me know you and me know your brother. Your name Mower. Your brother George kill Butler. Me see him shoot. Indian all glad to see him killed."

At the time of the terrible raid on Cherry Valley by Butler and his band, Mrs. Baldwin's grandmother, while combing her hair was surprised by the sudden approach of the Tories, and fled to the woods. The enemy shot at her, cutting a lock of hair from either side of her head. She took refuge under a pile of brush, remaining until after dark. Upon returning to her home, she found it had been plundered and burned.—E. T. PIKE, *Registrar Camden Chapter*.

MISS JANE MARTIN MORTON.

Miss Jane Martin Morton became the first "Real Daughter of the American Revolution" of the Ethan Allen Chapter, Middlebury, Vermont, early in 1898. She was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, in November, 1804, the youngest child of Dea. John and Elizabeth Leonard Morton. Her parents removed to Salisbury, Vermont, when she was about four years old, and in 1835 they went to reside in Milton, Vermont, remaining there fourteen years, when they again changed their residence, going this time to the adjoining town of Georgia, where late in the year of 1850 their home was burned to the ground, and Miss Morton only escaped a dreadful death by leaping from a second story window. Returning to Salisbury, she lived with her father in their old home until his death in 1857, since which time she has lived with a nephew, later with a widowed sister, and finally with a grand nephew, at whose home she passed away on Sunday, May 18th, of the present year, at the advanced age of 98 years. Her funeral was attended by five members of Ethan

Allen Chapter, who placed on her grave a pillow of white carnations, with the letters D. A. R. in purple violets in the centre.

Miss Morton never married, the lover of her youth having died early, and she afterward refused to leave her father, who needed her loving care. There is but little to say of her life, which was comparatively uneventful, but she was greatly beloved by all who knew her, for her sweet and gentle disposition, and her steadfast kindness to those in sorrow or trouble. She was intensely patriotic, loving her country as only the daughter of a faithful and true soldier can.

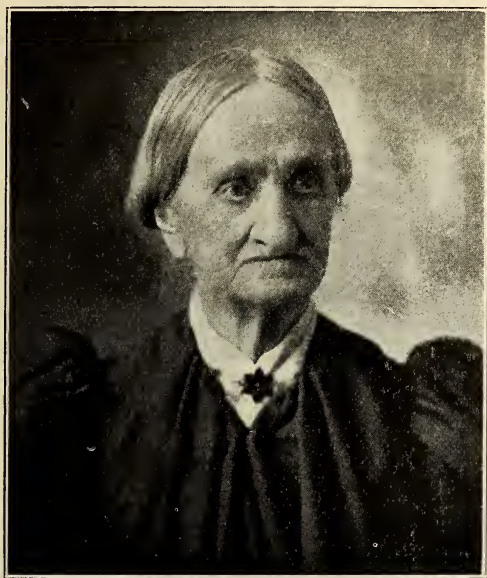


Miss Jane Martin Morton.

Her father joined the Revolutionary army when a boy; was in the skirmish with the British at the burning of New Bedford, and was afterward with the American army in Rhode Island. Coming to Salisbury he found the home militia in a perfectly disorganized condition, and he re-formed a company of 77 men, being elected captain. They fought against the British in 1812 and took part in the battle of Plattsburgh in 1814.

MRS. MARY ANN LUTHER BURR.

Cedar Falls Chapter is honored by having on its roll the names of two "Real Daughters," Mrs. Catherine Ann Roadman, whose obituary the "Monthly" recorded last year, and Mrs. Mary Ann Luther Burr, who is now in her 95th year. She was a daughter of Theophilus Luther and Zilpha Sherman. Her father when but 16 years of age served 6 months as a private in the Rhode Island troops of the Revolutionary War. He enlisted at Swansey, Massachusetts, and served under Capt. Carr



Mrs. Mary Ann Luther Burr.

and Col. Crary. The family moved in 1821 to New York where later Mary Ann Luther was married to Thomas Jefferson Burr. She was the mother of eight children, four of whom are now living. They moved to Independence, Iowa, in 1865. Since her husband's death in 1882, she has lived with her two sons in Cedar Falls. Although confined to her room she is well and retains her faculties remarkably. She spends her time reading, sewing and visiting her friends. Her memory is excellent and she can relate many an interesting event of her girlhood.

During the past year she received the Cedar Falls Chapter, which left a token of love in the form of a sofa pillow upon which was embroidered the emblem of the D. A. R.—ETA SUPLEE, *Historian*.

OUR REVOLUTIONARY MOTHERS.

By Alice Crossette Hall.

Brave were the fathers who made our land free
Who laid down their fortunes, their lives, all too soon;
Nor counted the sacrifice ought but too small
To buy for their children so precious a boon.

Brave, too, were the mothers who, when from their side
These heroes had fallen, stood firm at the helm,
And with hearts strong for duty, and hands nerved to rule,
So skilfully guided their own little realm.

With courage undaunted they battled with fate,
Toiled, suffered, and hoped for their dear children's sake,
Yea, gave all themselves in their efforts supreme
Worthy their country, their loved ones to make.

To stand and to fight and to fall by the foe,
Full often, alas, was the man's destined fate:
To stand and to fight to the long bitter end
Was the fate which full oft did the woman await.

And so, when we sing of the heroes who fell
Let us gratefully sing of the heroines, too,
Who through the long conflict for freedom and right,
Were brave as their brothers to dare and to do.

"Is life so dear, or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death."—*Patrick Henry*.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Connecticut State Conference.—When inviting the Connecticut Daughters to hold their ninth general meeting with the Wadsworth Chapter, its regent, Mrs. William W. Wilcox, added the hope that the day would be pleasant and every Daughter in the state present.

Limitless hospitality graciously expressed characterized every arrangement for the occasion. June lent herself gracefully to a "May Conference," and gave of her choicest.

The body of the church was crowded with Daughters and the galleries with interested on-lookers, as the stately procession of dignitaries, led by six young lady ushers, passed slowly up the main aisle. As the head of the procession appeared the audience rose, the organ pealed forth the inspiring strains of "Hail to the Chief," handkerchiefs fluttered in the air, and there was vigorous applause from the happy and enthusiastic assemblage. The special guest of honor, the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, was escorted by the state regent; Mrs. Hepburn-Smith, vice-president general, was accompanied by Mrs. Wilcox, representing the entertaining chapter; Miss Forsyth, of New York, ex-vice-president general, walked with Mrs. Townsend, chaplain for the occasion.

Here where she worshiped and memorials to her stand, it was natural that tender thoughts of Miss Susan Carrington Clarke should take precedence, and so soon as might be after convening, upon an eloquent tribute from the state regent presiding, Mrs. Sara Thompson Kinney, to her predecessor in office, the second state regent of Connecticut, the members rose to the motion of Miss Chew, regent of Lucretia Shaw Chapter, that during the day flowers be laid upon the grave of Miss Clarke in Indian Hill cemetery. The memorial consisted of forty-four white rose buds, one for each chapter in the state, their long stems tied with wide satin ribbons of blue and white. The Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, of Meriden, the only chapter organ-

ized by the second state regent during her brief term, sent a special gift of flowers.

At both sessions the chair was filled by the state regent, whose felicitous introductions and announcements by the way in that position no reader of this magazine need be assured of. The varied and interesting program arranged by Mrs. Kinney and the entertaining chapter is here given:

MORNING SESSION.

ORGAN SELECTION, MR. W. U. PEARNE.

"Let rich music's tongue unfold the imagined happiness."—*Romeo and Juliet*.

INVOCATION, MRS. JOHN TOWNSEND,
Wadsworth Chapter.

"Deep below as high above,
Sweeps the circle of God's love."—*Whittier*.

MUSIC, "Star Spangled Banner" (*Francis Scott Key*).

"Flag of the free, heart's hope and home,
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven."—*Drake*.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME, MRS. WILLIAM W. WILCOX,
Regent, Wadsworth Chapter.

"You are welcome as I have words to bid you."—*Cymbeline*.

RESPONSE, MISS HANNAH K. PECK,
Regent, Ruth Hart Chapter.

"Many and hearty thankings to you."—*Measure for Measure*.

MUSIC, Violin Solo—*Fantasia from "Faust"* (*Henry Farmer*),
MR. ARTHUR N. TASKER.

PAPER, "Middletown: a Historical Sketch,"
MRS. D. WARD NORTHRUP,
Wadsworth Chapter.

"Slumber not in the tents of your fathers. The world
advances. Advance with it."—*Mazzini*.

ADDRESS, "Continental Hall," MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

"If we have built castles in the air, our work need not
be lost; that is where they should be; *now put foundations
under them.*"—*Thoreau*.

"MACBETH: If we should fail?

LADY MACBETH: We fail!

But screw your courage to the sticking-
place, and we'll not fail."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL WILL RECEIVE THE CONNECTICUT
DAUGHTERS AND THEIR GUESTS.

"This is the lady that I sent for.

Welcome, fair one."—*Pericles*.

ADDRESS: "The American Monthly Magazine,"

MISS MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH.,
Ex-Vice-President General of New York.

"Let us turn over a new leaf."—*Middleton*.

PAPER, "Spinning Wheels and Spinsters." . . . MRS. JOHN L. BUEL,
Regent, Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter.

"When Adam dolve, and Eve span,
Who was then a gentleman?"

"Leave your quilling, leave your spinning;
What is all your store of linen

If your heart is never gay?"—*Whittier*.

MUSIC, "The Deathless Army" (*H. Trotter*), MR. MONTGOMERY.

SYMPOSIUM: Topic, "Do the Daughters of the American
Revolution owe any debt of
gratitude to their national
organization, and, if so, what
is that debt?"

MRS GEORGE S. BARNUM,
Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter.

MRS. AUGUSTINE M. LEWIS,
Hannah Woodruff Chapter.

MRS. OTIS S. NORTHRUP,
Melicent Porter Chapter.

MRS. STANLEY A. SMITH,
Lucretia Shaw Chapter.

MRS. MARIAN R. H. LILLIE,
Lucretia Shaw Chapter.

"Knowing how the debt grows, I will pay it."—*Comedy of Errors*.

PAPER: "A Woman of the Revolution," . . . MRS. RUFUS W. BUNNELL.
.. *Mary Silliman Chapter.*

"I think it must somewhere be written that the virtues of
the mothers shall occasionally be visited on the children as
as well as the sins of the fathers."—*Charles Dickens*.

MUSIC, "America," TO BE SUNG BY THE AUDIENCE.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
That never to himself has said,
This is my own, my native land."—*Sir Walter Scott*.

ADJOURNMENT.

"Time goes, you say? Ah, no!

Alas, Time stays—we go."—*Austin Dobson.*

At noon the Wesleyan University Glee Club, famed among college singers, gave a concert.

Add to these attractions a luncheon and reception, when all had an opportunity to meet the officers and distinguished guests.

With the chimes of Holy Trinity church near by ringing a neighborly welcome in patriotic airs, Judge Pearne at the organ before us taking up the strain, Sousa's "Stars and Stripes" from the Wesleyan men bringing every one to her feet, and the speakers of the day, standing beneath those emblems of the Nation, the three vines of the state, and the wheel and distaff of the society, quickened by the spirit of the moment, there was everything to stir the pulse.

This spirit culminated when, after the fine address of the president general, the gentle hint from Thoreau appended to its announcement on the printed page was acted upon:

"If we have built castles in the air, our work need not be lost; that is where they should be; now put foundations under them."

The information from Mrs. Fairbanks that a definite bit of *terra firma* for the substructure of our air-castle had been purchased within the week gave reality to the project. We understand that Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb, regent of Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, of Connecticut first brought this site to the attention of the Continental Hall committee, with so business-like arguments as to prompt favorable consideration and ultimate action.

And now the Connecticut Daughters gave another object lesson in the way they "do things." With inspiring words from the state regent and a charming little speech by Mrs. E. B. Rosa, presenting \$50 from the chapter so lavishly entertaining, and of which she was vice-regent, the money for those foundations began to come in, contributed by chapters and individuals until the amount reached \$948.50. Thirty of the forty-four chapters joined in this offering, as did individuals from others, while some not represented in it had given most generously already, notably the Abigail Phelps Chapter, of Simsbury, which had previously increased the fund by \$3,800, through collective and

individual members. On this occasion one of their number, Miss Mary P. Eno, gave \$10 to the magazine as first fruits of Miss Forsyth's address. Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn-Smith, vice-president general of the National Society, briefly addressed the meeting, and gave \$105 to the Continental Hall fund through the Freeloze Baldwin Stow Chapter, of which she is a member. In the afternoon a laughing suggestion that the "hat be passed" to raise the sum of \$1,000 resulted in a collection—the president general insisting that the plate be first passed to her—which brought the total contribution to Continental Hall fund on this occasion to \$1,225.

An invitation to hold the next state business meeting with the Lucretia Shaw Chapter was accepted.—FANNIE M. OLMSTEAD, *Ruth Wyllys Chapter*.

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter (Litchfield, Connecticut).—July 15th was notable in the annals of our chapter, when the state regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney and Miss Forsyth, ex-state regent of New York, and former vice-president general of the National Society, were present.

The meeting was held at the house of Mrs. John Hutchins, and opened as usual with the Lord's Prayer followed by the roll call and the singing of America. The regent, Mrs. John L. Buel, after a few words of welcome introduced Mrs. Kinney.

This chapter has been favored several times with the presence of our state regent, but she never fails to bring words of help and inspiration to the chapter. Mrs. Kinney spoke briefly upon the future work of the society and said it seemed to her that work along educational lines should and will be taken up more and more by the chapters. Not just the teaching to read and write, but teaching which shall make loyal American citizens.

Mrs. Buel then introduced Miss Forsyth. Her address was filled with Christian patriotism, and set before her hearers the same high ideals which Mrs. Kinney had presented. "What can the Daughters of the American Revolution do to help onward and upward the life of our country?" This was the thought upon which the speaker dwelt. "Doing the thing which lies nearest one, which will help some one on, is the sur-

est preparation for being fitted to do some larger thing when that shall come." As President Roosevelt said on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to the Spanish-American soldiers in Arlington cemetery, "It is better to live for one's country than to die for it."

Everyone who can, should join the Daughters of the American Revolution so as to be able not only to receive the help it gives to one's own life, but so as to be the better able to help carry out the patriotic work which is to be done.

These were a few of the helpful thoughts with which the speaker's talk was filled.—MISS CORNELIA BUXTON SMITH, *Historian*.

George Rogers Clark Chapter (Oak Park, Illinois), held its annual meeting May 14th at the residence of Mrs. Frances A. Wood. After the usual reports and general business were dispatched the annual reports were received, showing a condition of chapter which might well be emulated. An item in historian's report related to the historical naming of streets of Chicago, with a recommendation that a protest be sent from their chapter to city council should it favor changing name of Clark street, which for so many years has been a reminder of the devoted services of Gen. George Rogers Clark, who so gloriously wrested our state from the hands of the British. The election of officers resulted as follows: Regent, Mrs. Frances A. Lackey; vice-regent, Mrs. Adelaide Hemingway; secretary, Mrs. Nora Richardson; treasurer, Miss Caroline Wood, re-elected; registrar, Mrs. Grace Davidson; historian, Mrs. Annie Gibbs. Mrs. J. H. Walker from Chicago Chapter, honorary member of this chapter, presented a gavel made from olive wood from Nazareth, brought to this country by Bishop Walker, and also of wood from San Juan Heights artistically blended together with an inscription of silver upon the handle. Mrs. Hutchinson, the regent, in accepting this gift expressed the thanks of the chapter. The interesting work of the year was the study of the history of Illinois. This has proved so profitable that a continuation of same line of work was recommended by program committee. George Rogers Clark Chapter is a stir

ring, wide-awake organization, showing power and influence.
—EMMA L. MORTON, *Secretary*.

The North Shore Chapter (Highland Park, Illinois), celebrated Flag Day at "Egandale," the beautiful home of Mrs. W. C. Egan. The regent, Miss Henrietta Ord Flint, presided, and the literary part of the program consisted of an interesting history of "Our Flag" by Mrs. Warren, and several appropriate songs rendered by Miss Ethel Turnley. The transaction of considerable business was unavoidable as this is a live chapter, always carrying out some scheme to benefit somebody. Among the interesting collection of Revolutionary and colonial relics were a picture painted in 1700 by Anne Edwards; a knapsack carried by a follower of Israel Putnam; a Hessian cart-ridge box; an army canteen; a pair of blankets spun over a hundred years ago by the great-grandmother of Miss Eva R. Egan; dainty sugar tongs; teapot of 1790; flower vase of 1780; brick from chimney of Roger Wolcott's house built in 1774; old manuscript and legal documents; gold locket owned by a daughter-in-law of Jonathan Edwards.—ADELINE E. P. CUMMINGS, *Historian*.

Peoria Chapter (Peoria, Illinois), celebrated Flag Day by a picnic to the site of historic Fort Crevecoeur, and marked the beautiful spot by a large boulder of red stone. This is one of the chain of forts connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi. It was erected in 1680 by La Salle and Tonty, and marks one of the stepping stones by which the white man was enabled to call this fair land his own. The name Crevecoeur (broken-heart), is pathetic and beautiful. Situated on the top of a hill south of Peoria and commanding a fine view of the city, the Illinois river, and the surrounding bluffs and ravines, one can easily imagine it would be an ideal spot upon which to build a block house. The chapter was the recipient of a silk flag presented by Mr. S. S. Clarke, in memory of his wife, Lydia Jack Clarke, who was one of the chapter's charter members. This beautiful emblem was unfurled for the first time in honor of the occasion and the day. The regent, Mrs. B. F. Ellis, made a fitting address, at the close of which she presented

the chapter with a valuable relic—a broken sword that had been unearthed near the old fort, and had evidently once been the property of a French officer. The handle is of bronze, bearing the petal of the fleur-de-lis, and the lion's head—both emblems of France. About seven inches is broken from the tip of the sword. The treasurer, Mrs. W. H. McLaughlin, gave an interesting address, the result of research of the records of the



French explorers relative to the location of Fort Crevecoeur. The monument bearing this inscription, "Fort Crevecoeur, 1680, Peoria Chapter, D. A. R., 1902," was then unveiled by the twin sons of Mrs. McLaughlin and after singing patriotic songs the chapter with their guests repaired to the beautiful grove where a feast of good things awaited them, and afterwards listened to Judge David McCulloch, of the Illinois state historical so-

ciety, who said that Father Marquette preached the gospel to the Illini Indians in these very hills over two hundred years ago, and afterwards baptized a dying Indian baby, and expressed himself as being fully recompensed for all the hardships he had encountered in his trip if in the end he had been instrumental in the saving of one soul. In protecting this historic spot by erecting this simple but enduring monument, the Peoria Chapter hope this boulder will ever be an object lesson, instilling into the minds of the young lessons of patriotism and duty.

The chapter is prosperous with a membership of about sixty-five and enough application papers out to reach the one hundred mark. Death has claimed three of our valued members during this year, two of them, Mrs. Clarke and Miss Rouse, were charter members. We can boast one "Real Daughter," Mrs. Lydia Moss Bradley, daughter of Zealy Moss, who enlisted in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1777, and served two years as assistant quartermaster, re-enlisted in 1780, and served to the end of the war as wagonmaster. He was in the battle of Yorktown, and witnessed the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and the English forces. Mrs. Bradley is in her eighty-sixth year, but bright and active as many are at sixty, a lady of wide resources, generous and philanthropic. Years ago she built an Aged Women's Home, and has given a beautiful park to the city and quite recently founded Bradley Polytechnic school and endowed it with two and a half million dollars.

The chapter will be honored by a visit from the state regent, Mrs. Charles H. Deere, on November 11th. Illinois history will be a prominent feature in the line of study for the coming year, and plans for increased historic work in the public schools, and a prize for the best essay on a Revolutionary subject are under consideration.—MRS. LOUISE DINWIDDIE ELDER, *Historian*.

The Ann Rogers Clark Chapter (Jeffersonville, Indiana), was organized January 15th, 1901, with a charter membership of twenty, which has increased to twenty-six.

Mrs. Fannie Belle Pile Sparks, who was chosen regent and is now serving her second term, was the prime mover in awakening the ladies to the realization that it was their privilege to become members of that grand and noble order of women who

keep ever before their children the memory of the men and women who were so loyal to the flag of their country.

The program arranged for the year was instructive as well as interesting, taking us to the very beginning of the history of Indiana, through her dark and bright periods until she became a state.

On the anniversary of George and Martha Washington's wedding day the chapter gave a reception at the home of Prof. and Mrs. A. C. Goodwin. The invitations were in verse, composed by Miss Lila Jewett, and in the old English style. The home was beautifully decorated and the ladies were dressed in colonial costumes.

The most pleasing feature on Flag Day was an original poem by Miss Lillie Timmonds entitled, "The Flag," which is given elsewhere.

On the 23rd of June Jeffersonville passed its century mark. The chapter took a great interest in the event. It was an occasion requiring a display of patriotism and civic pride. Factories blew their whistles, church bells rang joyfully, and a great parade was formed which was followed by speeches made by men who were born or had lived most of their lives in the city. At night a pyrotechnical display on the Ohio river brought the celebration to a close.

The chapter is proud of their gavel which was made of historic wood taken from the home of Governor Jennings, first governor of Indiana, inlaid with wood from the old elm tree at Carydon under which the first state legislature was held. Their chapter frame will be made of historic wood from Indiana. But prouder still are they of the two "Real Daughters."—EMMA READ, *Historian*.

Old South Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—The final business meeting of the chapter, Mrs. Laura Wenworth Fowler, regent, was held with Mrs. E. M. Stillings on April 9. Reports of officers for March were read and other business considered. The regent referred to a letter from Mrs. Barton, of Chicago, giving a description of the Rev. Dr. Barton's journeyings in Europe. On board the *Celtic*, on the voyage to Europe, among other entertainments was one prepared by Dr. Barton,

called "Mayflower Day," which he as a prominent member of the society made most interesting. Dr. Barton is honorary chaplain of the Old South Chapter. The chairman of the nominating committee reported a unanimous renomination of the past board of officers and stated that the committee *refused* to *consider* the withdrawal of Mrs. Fowler's name from the list. Mrs. Fowler, however, declined positively, under any circumstances, to serve longer as regent, and at her suggestion, Mrs. H. C. Hodgdon was nominated for the office. Mrs. Almira J. Prouty was nominated to fill the office of historian, made vacant by Mrs. Hodgdon.

These officers with others of the board of last year were elected: Mrs. Samuel Eliot, national honorary vice-president general and regent of the Warren and Prescott Chapter, the first formed in Massachusetts, of which Mrs. Fowler was a charter member, was made honorary member of the chapter.

Mrs. Fowler referred with pride to the work of the chapter formed by her six years before, with the *largest charter membership* (60) *in the organization*. From the 87 meetings, including business, literary meetings and field-service, she had never once been absent. With two or three exceptions she had arranged for every meeting without expense to the chapter. She expressed the hope that the good work of the chapter among the foreign population of the North End of Boston, would be continued. She stated she had written over 8,000 personal letters in the interest of the chapter, since its formation.

The death of a charter member was reported, Mrs. Loretta Post.

As usual on Decoration Day the grave of Dr. S. F. Smith, author of "America," was remembered and decorated.

The last literary meeting of the chapter was held at Social Hall, Tremont Temple. By request of the regent-elect, the retiring regent, Mrs. Laura W. Fowler, presided. With the singing of "America," Miss Annie Whitmore at the piano, a delightful program prepared by Mrs. Isabel Morse and Mrs. Albion Brown was given. There were violin solos by Miss Marr, songs by Miss Abramson and readings by Miss Thomas. After a review of the important matters considered at the busi-

ness meeting, the recording secretary read her annual report. It gave an interesting and concise account of the work of the chapter for the past year and paid high tribute to the faithful work of the retiring regent, who has been most unselfish in devoting her time to the chapter's interests. Mrs. Fowler, after a brief address, given with much feeling, made use of the gavel for the last time, and called the regent-elect, Mrs. H. C. Hodgdon, to the chair. Mrs. Hodgdon made some announcements and the secretary read a resolution offered at the business meeting, which was passed unanimously, making Mrs. Fowler honorary regent of the chapter and a life member of the national organization. Tea and a social hour followed the exercises.

Saint Paul Chapter (Saint Paul, Minnesota).—June 17th, the 127th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, the St. Paul Chapter patriotically observed the day. The objective point was Spring Park, a lovely spot on the bank of Lake Minnetonka. It is fitting to recall the days of the past, days when beset by every difficulty and obstruction our nation bloomed upon the world a grand and magnificent success. The hand that change has wrought has been so artistic in its chiseling in other directions that the pathetic bravery and self-sacrifice of our ancestors would be obscure indeed save for these repeated and honored observances.

Reaching the beautiful Spring Park, our party, one hundred in number, stepped aboard a steamer which plies between the various points surrounding this historic sheet of water, and made a tour of the lake. An interesting program had been prepared when, after the usual opening exercises, we listened to an address by Dr. McGregor given in an unusual manner. He proved a clever sketcher of the wonderful achievements of the day as though he had been a personal observer. He drew a diagram of the battle ground, led his listeners into the thickest of the fight and held them with fire, pathos, wit, and humor until, in imagination, we could see victory perched upon their banners; then gracefully closed with a few entertaining reminiscences. The charm was that of the well known tale to which we can listen over and over again because it was told so well. With good music accompanying we felt that we had had a full day.

And now as the sky with its gold and cerise gave way to the twilight our party bade adieu to the restful quiet of this enchanting spot, and turned our steps homeward.—MARIE M. MCKENNEY, *Historian*.

Else Cilley Chapter (Nottingham, New Hampshire).—Following was the program for Flag Day in Nottingham, under the auspices of Else Cilley Chapter:

10 A. M., drum corps of Nottingham; prayer, Rev. I. D. Morrison; salute to the flag, school children; song—"Star Spangled Banner;" address of welcome, Miss Jenny Bartlett; response, Mr. Morrison; duet, Luella E. Harvey and Ada M. Perkins; prize recitations, Wendell P. Davis, Helen Miles, Marjorie Leonard, Eddie Dame, Wesley Harvey; solo, Ethel Willey; prize compositions, Laurel Smith, Wesley E. Davis, John Proctor, Laura Glidden, Mildred Gerrish, Ada M. Perkins; duet, Charlotte Stevens and Laura Glidden; song—"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean;" drum corps. Lunch at twelve o'clock. 1.30 P. M., drum corps; quartette; address—"Patriotic," John Scales; address—"School Work," Channing Folsom; awarding of prizes; song—"America;" benediction, Rev. Allen Brown.

The day being perfect there was a large gathering of townspeople and from surrounding towns.

Wendell Davis won first prize in recitation, and Helen Miles second. Ada Perkins won first prize in composition and Wesley Davis second.

Much credit is due the regent of the Else Cilley Chapter for this day's celebration.

An unusually well attended meeting of the Else Cilley Chapter was held at the home of the Misses Lizzie and Laura A. Marston at Deerfield, on July 19th. After the routine business had been dispatched, a literary program followed.

A paper on "Colonial Literature," by Mrs. Helen Levinson, of Chicago, was read by Mrs. Mifflin; Misses Jenny and Mary Bartlett sang a duet; Miss Laura Marie Marston recited a very charming original poem, written some years ago on "The Old Willow Tree." The tree referred to is very ancient and stands a short distance from the home of the Marstons. Miss Elizabeth Cilley played a solo on her violin; Miss Currier, a lecturer, and

a former teacher at Wellesley College, gave an interesting account of the revival of old domestic arts in various parts of this country, and then recited with great feeling, Kipling's "Recessional."

In the dining room, with its decorations of old and priceless china, all partook of refreshments served as a fitting preparation for the drive of miles intervening between this delightful home and their own widely scattered domiciles.

Catherine Schuyler Chapter (Allegany county, New York).—The Catherine Schuyler Chapter met at Wellsville, July 23, in the parlors of the Congregational church. Mrs. E. B. Hall and Mrs. A. S. Brown acted as hostesses. Mrs. Hamilton Ward, of Belmont, regent, presided, and Miss Miriam Thornton acted as secretary.

The principal business transacted was a change in the plan of awarding the prize essay medals to the various high schools in the county. It was decided to award no medal unless at least five students from the school compete for it. For the best essay in the county a gold medal will be given. To each winner of a high school competition, the prize will be a silver medal. No student will be permitted to take two medals in the same competition. Mrs. Ward had written to all the high school principals in the county asking their opinions of the advisability of continuing this award. The answers were universally favorable as the principals said the competition surely stimulated the study on United States history.

After the business meeting, the state regent, Mrs. Little, of Rochester, delivered an interesting address on the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and won the hearts of everyone present. An interesting feature of this meeting was that each wore some Revolutionary or colonial relic. Perhaps the most notable of these was a watch belonging to Mrs. Herman Rice, of Friendship, made in the 17th century in London, and carried through the colonial wars and the Revolution. The next meeting of the chapter will be August 6th at Angelica.

Cayuga Chapter (Ithaca, New York).—Flag Day was observed by the chapter in a loyal and delightful manner. A reception was tendered by Mrs. George E. Priest.

The brief program opened by the singing of "America," and was followed by the reading of a poem, "Our Nation's Flag," by Mrs. Ireland. A character sketch, "The Village Singer," was then rendered by a guest, Mrs. F. A. Mangang; after which Mrs. Bucklin presented to Cayuga Chapter, on behalf of the donors, Mrs. O. L. Dean and Mrs. George E. Priest, a large and beautiful flag, which is to be held as a sacred and precious charge.

The flag, which is a unique and typical banner of colonial design, with the circlet of thirteen stars like the one decided upon by Washington and the Continental Congress—was cordially received by the regent, Mrs. R. B. Williams, in behalf of the members, and the address responded to in earnest and eloquent words.

A choice collation followed in an apartment lavishly adorned, the feast ending with gifts to each guest of bonbons in tiny colonial or tri-cornered hats, with cockades of red, white and blue.

On the return to the drawing room a brief account of Chicago Chapter, the "banner chapter" of the society, having eight hundred members, was given by Miss Rappelye, of Chicago; and with songs, feasting and flowers, and thanks for courteous entertainment, Flag Day came to its close.—HARRIETT D. IRELAND *Historian*.

North Carolina State Conference.—The second annual state conference was held in Charlotte, May 20-22, 1902. To all loyal North Carolinians the twentieth of May is "a day of days," a time to be set apart as belonging especially to the old "North State," since on that date, one hundred and twenty-seven years ago, the men of Mecklenburg drew up and signed the immortal Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. And so, no more appropriate time than this could have been chosen by the Mecklenburg Chapter to invite the members of the North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution to meet in Charlotte.

On the evening of the twentieth, an elegant reception was given the delegates and visiting Daughters by the local chapter at the home of Mrs. D. P. Hutchison. The following morning the conference held its first session in the Chamber of Commerce

rooms. After prayer by the Rev. J. W. Stagg, D. D., and the singing of "America," Mr. Hugh W. Harris, acting for Mayor P. M. Brown, bade the visitors welcome to historic Charlotte, the birthplace of American independence. Mrs. John Van Landingham, regent of the Mecklenburg Chapter, delivered the address of welcome which was responded to by Mrs. Edwin Overman, of Salisbury. Next on the program was a vocal selection, after which followed the able address of Miss Mary Love Stringfield, state regent.

Mrs. Clark Waring, vice-president general, of Columbia, South Carolina, and Mrs. Frances Mather Jones, of the Rebecca Motte Chapter, Charleston, South Carolina, each addressed the conference and assured the members of the conference of the deep interest and good wishes of a sister state.

After the acceptance of the report of the credential committee, came the roll call of delegates:

Arden Chapter—No delegate.

Dorcas Bell Love Chapter—Miss Amelia P. Butler, Mrs. Robert H. Mitchell.

Elizabeth Maxwell Steel Chapter—Mrs. Edwin Overman.

Guilford Battle Chapter—Mrs. Schenck, Mrs. Grissom.

Mecklenburg Chapter—Mrs. Van Landingham, Mrs. E. D. Latta.

Whitmel Blount Chapter—Mrs. Shannon.

At five o'clock Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Latta gave a delightful trolley ride to the Daughters, stopping at Latta Park for refreshments. The session on the morning of the 22nd opened with the singing of "Carolina." The constitution and by-laws were discussed and adopted. The state historian, Mrs. Charles Van Noppen, submitted an interesting report. Reports were heard next from the chapters, six in number, and showed that the work was progressing well, and interest increasing rapidly, especially in the western part of the state.

After a vocal selection came the discussion for the good of the order. Among other things the fact was brought to light that North Carolina is not very active in the collection and preservation of Revolutionary relics, and the interest that was aroused goes to show that more importance will be attached to this in future. Mrs. Waring gave a delightful little talk and urged that the society be kept in evidence everywhere; that all

who could should attend the National Congress and be filled with the enthusiasm it inspires.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: Miss Mary Love Stringfield, state regent, Waynesville; Mrs. Edwin Gregory, Salisbury, vice-regent; Miss Julia M. Alexander, Charlotte, secretary; Mrs. W. O. Shannon, Henderson, treasurer; Mrs. Charles Van Noppen, Salisbury, historian.

The conference will meet next year with the Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter, in Salisbury. The Southern Manufacturers' Club tendered to the Daughters a charming reception on the afternoon of the 22nd, thus bringing to a close the second annual conference. Under the efficient guidance of the state regent, Miss Stringfield, the North Carolina society hopes to do great things in the year just entered upon. North Carolina holds a high position in the history of the United States in Revolutionary days, and it is the duty of each succeeding generation to revere the names and deeds of the men who made that history.—JULIA M. ALEXANDER, *Secretary*.

Guilford Battle Chapter (Greensboro, North Carolina).—This chapter, organized October 15th, 1901, although the youngest in the "Good Old North State," bids fair to be one of the most energetic and effective. Its young regent, Mrs. Adelaide



Guilford Battle Ground.

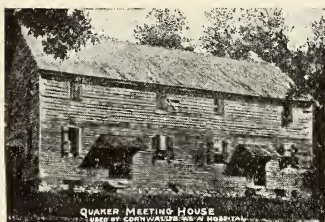
Caldwell Donnell Van Noppen, descendant of the Craigheads, Alexanders and Caldwells of Colonial and Revolutionary memory, is an inspiration to all who come in touch with her, while the felicitous pen of our secretary, Mrs. Mary Dawes Appleton

Staples, descendant of the Appletons of New England, and *par excellence* of George Dawes who rode with Paul Revere on that memorable night, gives to the chapter and to the public many things more interesting than formal reports. Here are represented also the Johnstons, Breckenridges, Blair, Gillespies, Broadnax, Schenks and Caldwells, Lindseys and Moreheads.

It is North Carolina's distinction and pride to have been *first* to make resistance to the Stamp Act; and in broad daylight, without disguise, her "Sons of Liberty" destroyed tea in Wilmington harbor. And as Major Joseph M. Morehead, the acting president of the Guilford Battleground Co., says and has embodied in bronze on a colonial column:

"North Carolina fought the *first* battle in the Revolutionary War. (Alamance, May 16, 1771.)

Convened the *first* representative assemblage that ever met in America save by Royal authority, and in defiance of the Crown. (Newberne, 1774.)



Was the *first* to absolve allegiance to the Crown. (Mecklenburg, May 20th, 1775.)

First to demand thro' her delegates Continental absolution. (Halifax, April 12th, 1776.)

In maintenance of all this achieved the *first* victory of the Revolutionary War." (Moore's Creek bridge, Feb. 27th, 1776.)

It was the famous battle of Guilford Court House, March 15, 1781, that "crippled Cornwallis and made possible the surrender at Yorktown the following October." To memorialize this battlefield has been the loving work of a company of loyal, patriotic citizens of Greensboro, the county seat—five miles from the battlefield and named for General Nathaniel Greene.

This company has, within the last fifteen years rescued from oblivion this sacred place and has converted the hills and gullies into a beautiful park of a hundred acres with lake and fountain and drives, a fire proof museum of relics—autographs, portraits statuary and pictures, while nineteen monuments adorn the place and commemorate the deeds of the heroes.

To this Mecca of North Carolina patriotism there come annually thousands of people, on the 4th of July, to erect another monument, do honor to the dead and catch inspiration to make "our lives sublime."



Upon the recent Fourth of July the Guilford Battle Chapter held a reception in the house of the president of the Battle Ground Company upon the battlefield and there received the orator of the day, the Hon. Thomas Pittman (who eulogized Nathaniel Macon) and other guests from various parts of the country.

A spinning wheel stood conspicuous in the center of the reception room presided over by two little maids, Sarah Mason Cook Grayson and her sister Maria Julia Grayson, descendants of the Washingtons and Masons of Virginia, dressed in colonial costumes made from gowns inherited by our secretary from her own grandmother. They presented bouquets to the speakers of the day at the grand pavilion.

Two monuments were unveiled, one to Nathaniel Macon, one of North Carolina's noted soldiers and statesmen. It is of rough stone, with an iron tablet bearing these words "Nathaniel Macon willed that his memorial should consist of rude stones. Here they are." The cord was drawn by Miss Emma Whitfield, and Miss Helen Schenck laid a wreath upon the top of the stone, and three cheers were given for the Guilford Battle Ground Company. The other monument is more pretentious, made of granite with broad base and large capstone, upon which the Daughters of the American Revolution had placed a spinning wheel wreathed with flowers. Upon a large bronze tablet was inscribed:



Colonial Column, 1771-1776.

1781-1902.

"A Heroine of '76." Mrs. Kesenhappuch Turner, of Maryland—who rode horseback from her home in Maryland and here nursed a wounded grandson back to health and gave him again to "Home and Country."

Here also two little maids, five and six years old respectively, drew the string, and revealed the monument. These little girls are descendants of Revolutionary heroes, Adelaide Donnell Van Noppen, descendant of Dr. David Caldwell, the Presbyterian divine, and Fannie Williams, descended from Mrs. Penelope Barker, of Edenton Tea Party fame, and president of the meeting, held there by fifty-one ladies, October, 1774, where they declared they "would not conform to that Pernicious custom of drinking Tea—nor promote ye wear of any manufacture from England."

Mrs. Turner's is a beautiful memorial to the ancestress of many soldiers from '76 down and from her have sprung the Morehead families of Kentucky and North Carolina. While the crowd cheered and the band played, Miss Rebecca Schenck and Miss Lilian Weatherly, representing this chapter, repeated in unison, "The Daughters join the Sons in showing to succeeding generations how we honor our heroic dead."

This is, I believe, the first monument in the United States to a Revolutionary woman.

After these proceedings the chapter served a dinner to their distinguished guests.



Major Winston's
Statue.

These ladies are planning for much work when the summer wanderers return. They have had engraved handsome postal cards with views from the battle ground, which they are selling for the benefit of the chapter. They propose also to rebuild a log court house brought from the battle ground fifty years ago to this place. It will be placed in the large park adjoining the state normal college in the city of Greensboro. They will also write up "Little Journeys" to famous places in this or other sections of the country. A few weeks ago we had the pleasure of entertaining the state regent, Miss Mary Love Stringfield at the home of our regent, Mrs. Van Noppen. She has been organizing new chapters and says the interest is increasing. She

is honored by descent from illustrious ancestors and organized one chapter of fifteen members and everyone a Love.—ANNIE MOREHEAD WHITFIELD, *Historian*.

Mecklenburg Chapter (Charlotte, North Carolina) began the official year with fifty-one members. The membership at the present time is fifty-seven. The officers are: Mrs. John Van Landingham, regent; Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, honorary regent; Miss Cordelia Phifer, vice-regent; Mrs. D. P. Hutchison, registrar; Miss Julia Alexander, secretary; Mrs. P. C. Brunson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. L. Smith, treasurer; Mrs. C. B. Stephenson, historian.

On September 26th, anniversary of the battle of Charlotte, and our chapter day, the autumn social entertainment was given at the residence of Mrs. J. S. Myers. The program consisted of music by Miss Julia Alexander; recitations by Misses Willie Durant and Dora Barron; an historical selection read by Miss Fanny Armisted Burwell and a paper by Mrs. Stephenson on the battle of Charlotte. The meeting then resolved itself into an informal social session, during which refreshments were served.

In the preceeding year a committee, composed of Mesdames Platt Walker, Latta Johnston and C. B. Stephenson, was appointed to erect a suitable monument on the spot where occurred the splendid fight known as the "McIntyre Skirmish," seven miles from Charlotte. The monument is stately in style, built of rough stones of native granite; is six and one-half feet high and eight and one-half feet wide; and has imbedded in the front a marble tablet bearing this inscription:

In Commemoration of
the McIntyre Skirmish,

Oct. 3rd, 1780.

Erected by the Mecklenburg Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution.

During the occupation of Charlotte by Cornwallis in September and October, 1780, being without sustenance for his army, he sent a foraging party to McIntyre's farm, where he had reason to believe the Americans had provisions stored. Here

thirteen daring patriots under Colonel George Graham utterly routed this foraging party which consisted of four hundred doughty British soldiers.

The original McIntyre building is still standing some forty or fifty yards back of the monument. The deeply pitted scars and thickly dotted bullet holes upon its immense hewn logs bear mute and thrilling testimony to the awful stress put upon that brave thirteen in the memorable encounter.

At the February meeting the chapter was entertained by Miss Cordelia Phifer with stirring patriotic music, refreshments flavored with spice of wit, and pleasant converse, interspersed with reading having reference to our immortal first president.

Mrs. Rufus Barringer presented to the chapter a piece of historic wood, part of a tree cut from the battle ground of Guilford Court House, and which was standing when the battle was fought. The chapter has had it made into a table.

Miss Fanny Armistead Burwell was our delegate to the National Congress.

In Charlotte, the twentieth of May stands for everything in the war of the Revolution that meant fine patriotism, splendid courage, deathless deeds of valor. It was eminently fitting, therefore, that the chapter should choose this date on which to entertain the state conference.

There are six chapters in the state, all organized within the last five years, our own being the mother chapter. The leaven from these is working rapidly, and will doubtless result in the early enrolment of many other Daughters of noble ancestry.

The social feature of the conference was delightful. The reception at the residence of Mrs. D. P. Hutchison, given by the local chapter, was one of the most charming functions the city has known. Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, the "first lady" of North Carolina was there; Mrs. Clark Waring of South Carolina, vice-president general; Mrs. Frances Jones, regent Rebecca Motte chapter; Miss Mary Love Stringfield, our able state regent, Mrs. John Van Landingham, the distinguished regent of our chapter, and Mrs. Edward Latta, from whose torch these beacon fires were lighted. Mrs. Latta, a few years ago, was appointed state regent and amid great difficulties persevered until she has succeeded in arousing the interest of North Carolina women in the rich stores of their own history.

At this closing meeting of our chapter year, as you call to the historian, "What of the hour?" she would reply "All's well;" that the spirit of harmony and coöperation prevails and that we are full of zeal and purpose for future achievement, anxious that the chapter shall every way vindicate the right to the historic name of Mecklenburg.—FLORENCE DOTY STEPHENSON, *Historian*.

George Clinton Chapter (Wilmington, Ohio).—A more perfect day could not have been made than was given to Washington, D. C., on Memorial Day. The services at the Congressional Cemetery were appointed for an early hour. Few who visit Washington ever hear of or visit this quiet city of the dead, and yet here rest in their last long sleep some of the most noted men of our nation. Only recently was it made generally known, through the Sons of the American Revolution gathered here in their national congress, that the graves of two vice-presidents of the United States, both conspicuous leaders in the Revolution and the early days of the nation, were within this sacred enclosure,—General George Clinton and Elbridge Gerry. These graves were marked with the flags by the Grand Army of the Republic. Flowers were placed on the grave of General Clinton by a member of the George Clinton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, as a representative of the chapter. It seemed particularly appropriate for one born and reared in Clinton county, and whose father was the first white child born in the county, to lay a tribute on this almost forgotten grave. After the decoration of the graves was finished, the services followed. Fine music by band and choir, an uplifting invocation, an inspiring poem, and a grand and thrilling address. The orator was Judge Edward P. Seeds, deputy auditor for the war department, formerly judge of the United States court for New Mexico.—K. S. Foos.

Mary Washington Chapter (Mansfield, Ohio).—On the twenty-fourth day of April the chapter unveiled a bronze tablet erected in memory of Commander Edward Parker Wood.

Commander Wood was one of Admiral Dewey's five captains

in the battle of Manilla harbor. Commander Wood fought his ship, the "Petrel," with great gallantry and skill, and his native town honors itself and him in thus perpetuating the memory of a hero. The tablet was placed in the wall under the portico of the Soldiers' and Sailors' memorial building. It was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

Letters of regret from Admiral Dewey, General Miles and others were read, and the navy was represented by the late Commander's son, Lieut. Wood.

When Commander Wood was fourteen years old, Senator John Sherman (a relative of the Wood family) said, "Ed, what are you going to do, or be in the world?" The boy answered, "I'd rather have an appointment to Annapolis than anything else in the world. I want to be a sailor." The next week his appointment came and the wish of his heart was realized. The tablet bears in relief the head of Commander Wood and the inscription:

In Memory of Commander
Edward Parker Wood,
United States Navy,
Who Commanded U. S. S. Petrel
At the Battle of Manila Bay,
May 1, 1898.

Born in Mansfield, August 16th, 1848. Died in
Washington, December 11, 1899.

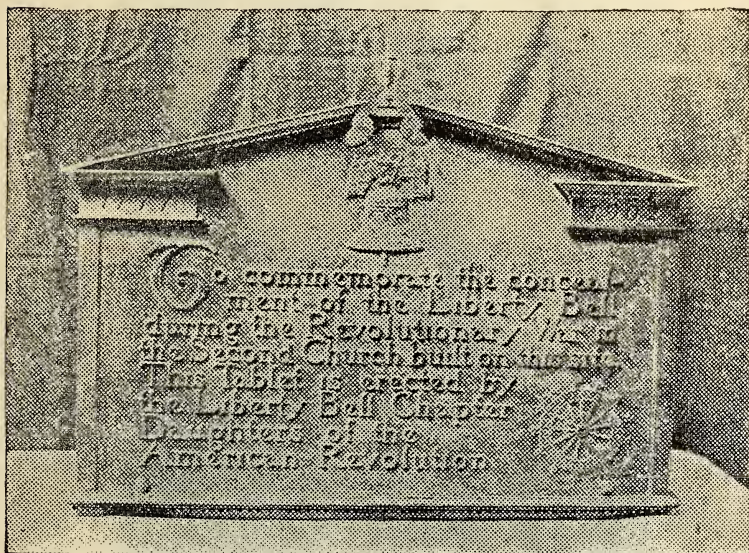
Erected by the Mary Washington Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, and the citizens of his native town.

—MRS. MARION DOUGLASS, *Secretary*.

Liberty Bell Chapter (Allentown, Pennsylvania).—To commemorate the fact that during a portion of the Revolutionary war the Liberty Bell was hidden in old Zion Reformed church, Liberty Bell Chapter unveiled a tablet, June 27, on the outer wall of the Zion church, which stands on the site of the old edifice. The ceremonies, though simple, were impressive and attracted a large concourse of people.

The opening prayer was delivered by the Rev. Dr. S. A. Repass, pastor of St. John's Lutheran church. This was followed by the presentation of the tablet by Mrs. Alfred G. Saeger, regent. It was accepted on behalf of Zion congregation by the

pastor, the Rev. Thomas J. Hacker, and on behalf of the city by Mayor Fred. E. Lewis. Then followed the oration by Professor George Taylor Ettinger, Ph. D., of the faculty of Muhlenberg College. The tablet was unveiled by Miss Minnie F. Mickley, of Washington, District of Columbia, first regent of Liberty Bell Chapter. To her belongs the honor of first suggesting the idea of commemorating the event in this appropriate manner.



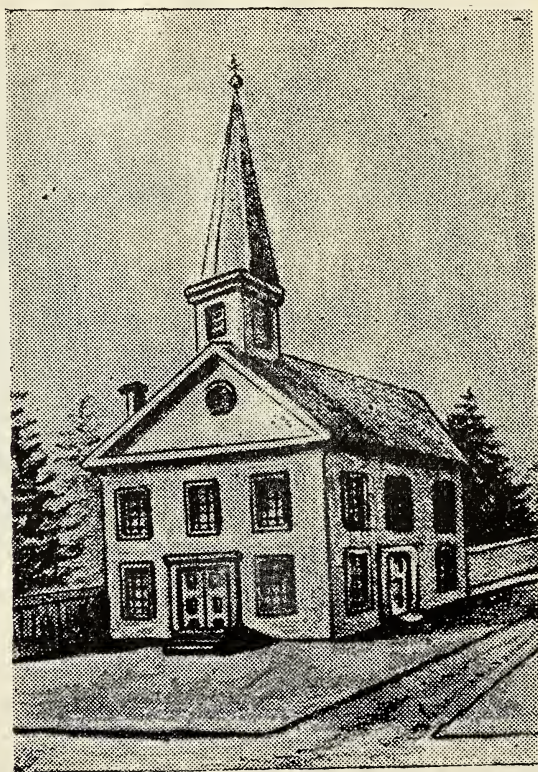
The tablet bears on its face a bas-relief of the Liberty Bell and the emblem of the Daughters of the American Revolution—crossed distaff and spinning wheel. On the tablet is this inscription:

"To commemorate the concealment of the Liberty Bell during the Revolutionary war in the second church built on this site, this tablet is erected by the Liberty Bell Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution."

Dr. Ettinger in his oration spoke particularly of the loyalty and devotion of the Pennsylvania Germans, saying:

"The readiness with which the authorities in Philadelphia were willing to send the precious bell to the very heart of the Pennsylvania German population for safekeeping is the best tribute to the loyalty of this people. These Pennsylvania Germans had been attracted to the land

of Penn by the peace principles of its founder and by a zeal to establish homes in a land of civil and religious liberty. 'When anyone says in your hearing,' writes Dr. Brumbaugh of the University of Pennsylvania, 'that the Pennsylvania Germans were ignorant people, deny it boldly. They were the most learned settlers that came to America.' As early as 1753, Dr. Wm. Smith, who had no sympathy for these peace-loving Mennonites and Dunkers, wrote: 'They import many foreign books and



The Second Zion Reformed Church beneath the pulpit of which the Liberty Bell was concealed in 1777. Copied from an old drawing in the possession of Mrs. Nelson Weiser, Allentown, Pa.

in Pennsylvania have their printing houses and their newspapers.' In 1690 Wilhelm Rittinghuysen built the first paper mill in the colonies, on a branch of the Wissahickon Creek. Christopher Sauer, of Germantown, was the first great printer in America. In 1743, 39 years before the Bible was printed in English on American soil the Pennsylvania German was reading the Word of God in the German language from the

press of the learned Dr. Sauer. The first speaker of the House of Representatives, F. A. Muhlenberg, and seven of the governors of Pennsylvania had Pennsylvania German blood in their veins. The second great printing establishment in America was at Ephrata, Pennsylvania, where Peter Miller, the greatest linguist of colonial America, translated the Declaration of Independence into seven foreign languages and thus helped to explain to the world the reason for the American Revolution. The history of these excellent and patriotic people, though much-maligned and often misunderstood, now publishing under the auspices of the Pennsylvania German Society of this state, will add a new and a surprising chapter to the annals of America. It will show a people second to none in intelligence, in devotion to duty, in loyalty to country, and in all those sterling qualities that make for individual and civic virtue.

"Of the people of this section, the History of Pennsylvania says: 'When independence was declared, the people of this locality united in hailing the glorious event. Immediately, through the exertions of David Deshler and others, associations were promptly organized. Few held back for conscience's sake. The courage, fortitude and self-denial of the German inhabitants of Lehigh were not surpassed in that emergency. Surrounding dangers, difficulties and provocations were no obstacles to their unconquerable love of freedom and determined resistance to tyranny.' From the Bethlehem Diary, in which is recorded the fact that the wagon on which the Liberty Bell was conveyed, broke down and another had to be secured, we also learn that upon the refusal of the citizens of Bethlehem to have the laboratory for the manufacture of cartridges at that place, it was removed to Allentown.

Of the 10,000 men to be raised for the so-called Flying Camp, 346 were sought from Northampton county, of which all this region was then a part, and 120 came from that portion of the county then embraced in the present limits of Lehigh. The same diary tells us that on July 30, 1776, '120 recruits from Allentown and vicinity passed through this place (Bethlehem) to the Flying Camp in the Jerseys,' and on February 10, 1777, the diary contains this entry: 'For the past week, we have been informed of threats of some militia in the vicinity of Allentown against us and our town.' One authority suggests that we may suppose the threat to have arisen from the Tory principles of many of the inhabitants of Bethlehem, as the citizens of Lehigh county were not backward in showing their attachment to the principles of the Revolution.

"In a community of such loyal citizens the Liberty Bell was concealed under the floor of the structure then standing on the very spot where we are now gathered to commemorate this interesting event in our local history. We learn that the patriotic pastor of this congregation, the Rev. Abraham Blumer, who served the congregation from 1771 to 1801, himself assisted in concealing the bell. The skies, however, grew

brighter for the American cause and in the latter part of 1778 the bell was returned to its permanent home, where for fifty years it rang the glad tidings of joy on every anniversary of the nation's birth."

Merion Chapter (Bala, Pennsylvania).—The annual meeting of Merion Chapter was held April 1, 1902, at which officers were elected.

Miss Harvey reported having received from the Hon. Henry D. Green, member of congress from Berks county, a copy of the Third Report of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, District of Columbia. This report covers the work of the National Society and chapters from October, 1898, to October, 1900. Merion Chapter is recognized as one of those chapters which have made a specialty of collecting and preserving records and relics. Mention is made of the charter frame—from historic wood. Also, of Miss Harvey's work in connection with the Pennsylvania and Georgia Archives, and the presentation to Mrs. Peel, of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, Atlanta, of a set of Pennsylvania Archives by Mrs. Peter J. Hughes. Appendix F consists of a list of 2,000 names of Georgia Revolutionary soldiers, collected by Miss Harvey. Appendix H, of a "List of Historic Spots in Lower Merion."

Lower Merion is one of the old Welsh townships. During the Revolutionary period it was in Philadelphia county, but in 1784, it was cut off and made part of the newly erected Montgomery county. Merion Chapter was organized at Bala Station, which is in Lower Merion township, a few yards outside of the city limits. Some of the members reside at a distance but all are descended from the Welsh pioneers who founded Lower Merion Friends' meeting in 1682. All claimed to be descended from the old Welsh king Merion, who had given his name to Merionethshire in North Wales, whence, his descendants carried their Keltic blood to Merion, in Pennsylvania. Many Revolutionary patriots were descended from the same stock. Both Lower and Upper Merion took a prominent part in the American Revolution. Every square foot is sacred soil.

On May 6th Merion Chapter held a lawn party at "Wynn-stay," near Bala, the residence of Miss Sallie Wynne. The old

mansion is the repository of a number of valuable relics, among them an armchair brought from Wales by Dr. Thomas Wynne, in the good ship *Welcome*, the same vessel in which William Penn came to Pennsylvania.

After an immense amount of research, Merion Chapter has succeeded in locating the graves of ninety-one Revolutionary soldiers in the burying grounds of Lower Merion township. It is believed that this number does not include half those patriots actually buried there.

In St. Paul's cemetery is interred Christian Stark, a soldier who fought under Napoleon, and participated in the battle of Waterloo. The local Grand Army of the Republic posts decorated these graves on Memorial Day, marking them with flags upon information furnished by Merion Chapter. The chapter also sent laurel wreaths, tied with the society's ribbon, to the graves of all deceased members.—BEULAH HARVEY WHILLDIN, *Recording Secretary*.

George Washington Chapter (Galveston, Texas).—The colonial tea given by the chapter at Mrs. Groce's beautiful home in response to a request from headquarters that all the Daughters in the country give a tea in celebration of Washington's marriage anniversary, the proceeds to go to the erection of a Continental Hall in Washington. For this purpose the regent, Mrs. T. J. Groce, with the same generosity she has always shown, gave her home, which was decorated with the national colors. Upon entering the house a vision was presented to view that was unique and attractive. After Mrs. Groce welcomed the guests, they were greeted by the state regent, Mrs. Fontaine, who, in a handsome colonial gown, stood at the entrance of the drawing room. Next to Mrs. Fontaine stood the vice-regent, Mrs. Ed. Harris, and other officers of the chapter. Most of the Daughters were attired in colonial costumes, making the scene altogether charming and attractive.

The first number on the program was a vocal duet by Mesdames Hanna and Selby. This was followed by an instrumental duet by Misses Josie and Frances Kenison. Then came the children's minuet, a charming feature of the afternoon, danced by eight children in white wigs and colonial costumes. The

little dancers were Misses Margaret Keenan, Linda Fowler, Margarite Boschke and Jennie Alvey, and Masters Felix Mistrot, Eugene Cavin, Mott Spillane and Fishback Wheless. Afterward these same little sons and daughters, with the addition of Patience Groce and Dorothy Finlay, were grouped in four tableaux, as follows: "The Courtship of George and Martha Washington," "The Boston Tea Party," "Betsey Ross Displaying Her First Flag," and "The Minuet as Danced by Lafayette and Dolly Madison."

Mrs. George Reid with a song, and Miss Bertig with a reading, accompanied by Miss Clark on the piano and Miss May Clark on the violin charmed all. A band of music furnished national airs. There were over two hundred and fifty callers.—
BERTHA FISHBACK WHELESS.

The Spirit of Liberty Chapter (Salt Lake City, Utah) has had a very pleasant and profitable year which closed with the April meeting. The following officers were elected for the next year: state regent, Mrs. Margaret Wallace; honorary chapter regent, Mrs. Harriet Wetmore Sells; chapter regent, Mrs. Corinne M. Allen; vice-chapter regent, Mrs. Minnie W. Miller; Secretary, Mrs. Anna E. Murphy; treasurer, Mrs. Antonette B. Kinney; registrar, Mrs. Kate H. Hancock; historian, Miss S. S. Monroe.

Remote as we are from historic Revolutionary places, which it is the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution to preserve, we have sought other means to foster love of country in the people among whom we live.

It has been the custom for this chapter to offer a medal to the girls of the high school senior class for the best patriotic address.

The Sons of the American Revolution joined with us in offering the same to the boys. The several unsuccessful contestants were each presented with a copy of E. E. Hale's "A Man Without a Country."

Our first meeting of the year was in September. The address was given by Miss Munroe. Subject, "Women in the Civil War." October was in charge of Mrs. Breeden. Subject, "Lessons Drawn from the Assassination of President McKin-

ley and a Review of Social Conditions, and a Study of Anarchy."

The November meeting was in charge of Mrs. Chisholm, and the program, music and a review of the "Logbook of the Mayflower" by Mrs. Allen. December was in charge of Mrs. Hall, who was absent and the subject selected by her was read by Mrs. Wallace.

The January meeting was in charge of Mrs. Miller, who read from a book entitled "Colonial Days," giving an account of "Dutch Household Customs." Miss Murphy reviewed a book, "Betsey Ross, the Maker of the American Flag."

At this meeting Miss Monroe read the following resolution: Resolved, That the Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, do not admit as members those who practice, believe in, or condone polygamy. The resolution was adopted.

At a special meeting in February a request was forwarded to the continental congress asking them if they desired as members those who believed in, or practiced polygamy.

On February 22nd the chapter was pleasantly entertained by the regent and vice-regent, Mrs. C. E. Allen and Mrs. W. W. Chisholm. An inspiring address was given by Mrs. Ira Mason Weed, of Iowa. Subject, "Ours." Some fine music was rendered.

This chapter has one "Real Daughter," Miss Harriet Wetmore Sells, whose father at the age of sixty married a lady of nineteen for his second wife. Mrs. Sells was their only child. She has two interesting documents, one the discharge of her father, signed by General Knox, and the discharge of her uncle, signed by George Washington. The chapter has now nearly fifty members and more applicants. We are keeping alive the spirit of liberty and patriotism.—S. S. MONROE, *Historian*.

Hands Cove Chapter (Shoreham, Vermont).—On June 14, 1902, Hands Cove Chapter, royally entertained at the home of Mrs. Wyman Clark in Orwell, Vermont, and held there, their annual meeting and celebrated "Flag Day." At the business meeting the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. C. N. North; vice-regent, Mrs. Wm. N. Platt; registrar, Mrs. C. W.

Howard; treasurer, Mrs. W. T. Delano; secretary, Miss Marcia Douglass; historian, Miss Nellie R. Platt. At the close of the business meeting, Mrs. Wyman Clark, Mrs. Murray Wright and Mrs. Caroline Dewey presented the chapter with a large and elegant silk flag, decorated with gold fringe and having a folding staff and hand embroidered stars, Mrs. Wright making the presentation speech in a graceful way. This was responded to and the flag accepted by the regent and a rising vote of thanks was tendered those ladies. The literary program which was appropriate to the day came next, and after it bountiful refreshments were served and each lady was presented with a silk flag as a souvenir of the occasion.

Esther Reid Chapter (Spokane, Washington).—The members of the chapter were delightfully entertained on the afternoon of Flay day, June 14th, by Mrs. Geo. S. Brooke. The rooms were fragrant with flowers, and of interest to the ladies were many rare and valuable relics, some of them over two hundred years old.

Interest was shown in the discussion of the plans for the next year's work.

The two chapter babies, George Laurence Coulter and Elizabeth Bailey Brown, were presented with silk flags and a note written on official paper, of one of which the following is a copy: "Esther Reed Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, presents to George Laurence Coulter this flag, the emblem of the land in which he was born. May he live to cherish its traditions and may its colors be typical of his life. May the red say to him 'be brave,' the white, 'be pure,' and the blue 'be true.'" Flag Day, June 14, 1902.—ELIZABETH TAPPAN TANNATT, *Historian*.

The fourth report of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the Smithsonian Institution is now going through the press, under the able hands of Mrs. Kinney. All who desire to secure copies should order *at once* directly through the Public Printer, Washington, District of Columbia. The first report is also being reprinted by the government and can be ordered in the same way.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Names that adorn and dignify the scroll
Whose leaves contain the nation's history.

—Fitz-Greene Halleck.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired, send self-addressed envelope and extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

42. ROYCE. (Roys).—In the cemetery of the Episcopal Church Cheshire, Conn., is the grave of Ensign Nathaniel Royce—with the following inscription on the stone:

"In memory of Mr. Nathaniel Royce, who died with the small pox, June 3, A. D. 1793.—A.E. 60.—Remember Death."

The graves of his wife Lois, and their daughters Sibyl and Martha, who married Israel Hotchkiss, and of Phebe, are adjoining that of Nathaniel.

The Cheshire records give him the title of ensign, and in Conn. State records Vol. I, is the following: "Upon memorial of Nathaniel Royce and others, officers and soldiers in the fifteenth Co. 10th Regiment of Militia in the state of Conn.," etc., dated Dec. 29, 1777, and in Vol. II Conn. records: "This Assembly do establish Nathaniel Royce to be ensign of the 15 Co. or 'train-band' in the 10th Regiment in this state." Oct. 1778. The date of death on tombstone 1793, with his age, 60 years, seems to prove him the Nathaniel inquired for, born 1734.—L. M.—and M. K.

137. (5) KINGSLEY.—Ebenezer Kingsley, Jr., (son of Ebenezer (4), John (3), Northampton, Mass. Enos (2) from Dorchester to Northampton, John (1) at Rehoboth and Dorchester), was in the expedition to Crown Point, 1775, and was killed in the battle. Ten men went from Southampton, but eight returned. The Rev. Mr. Judd, pastor in Southampton, 1743-1801, calls the two who were killed, Ebenezer Kingsley, Jr., and Sergt. Eliakim Wright, "two hopeful and valuable young men."—(*Southampton Centennial, 1841*), L. B. N.

164. (1) DAVIS.—Asa Davis, born in Rutland, Mass., Oct. 17, 1743, died in Rutland, July 1799. Married, August 27, 1769, Mary Smith, daughter of William Smith, who moved from Newton, Mass., to Rutland, 1765. Asa Davis was son of Capt. Peter and Rebecca (Hoperisson) Davis. The children of Asa and Mary (Smith) Davis were Asa, Phineas, William, Enoch, Sally, Joseph, Betsey, Mary, Peter, John, all born in Rutland.—(*History of Concord*), (*History of Rutland*).

Asa Davis is mentioned as private in Capt. Thomas Eustis' Co. of minute men in Vol. 4 Mass. soldiers.—J. S. N.

The writer of the above says "Phineas Davis was the father of my own dear grandmother, Sarah (Davis) Lamb. My great-grandmother, Mary (Smith) Davis, was a dear old lady, small, very frail and very wrinkled. Her hearing was somewhat impaired, but she was bright and active, stepping about the house as lightly as a young girl."

177. TOWNSEND.—Timothy Townsend was in the 5th Co., 2nd Regiment, Conn. Militia, under Capt. Caleb Mix, of New Haven. (*Conn. Men in Rev.* page 623).

There is no record of his marriage with Hannah Alling in Alling-Allen Gen.—L. B. N.

179. (3) RAYMOND.—Silas Raymond was the youngest son of Samuel of Norwalk, and his second wife, Mary Kitto, an English woman.

He had sisters, Mary and Mercy, who with their families and their mother, left Norwalk, 1783, and settled in Kingston, New Brunswick. The mother died, 1793, aged 96 years.—M. L. P.

QUERIES.

196. HAWLEY-DAFFEL.—Wanted, the ancestry of Julia Hawley, of Danbury, Conn. She married in 1820, David Daffell, of Camden, N. J.—E. M.

197. Would like dates of birth and death of Mrs. Dorcas Nelson, wife of Gen. Richard Richardson; Mrs. Catherine (Livingston) Ridley, of N. J. and Baltimore; Mrs. Catherine Van Rensselaer, wife of Gen. Philip Schuyler; Isabella S., wife of Charles Sims, of S. Car.; Katherine Fisher, wife of Thomas Skeel, S. Car.; and maiden name and husband's name of Esther Skinner, who died in Torrington, Conn.—W. A.

198. SPENCER-GREENE.—Thankful Spencer (widow Williams), married as second husband Eleazer Greene, (born 1749, died 1813). They lived in Woodbury, Conn. Eleazer Greene's name appears on the pay

roll of Capt. Nathan Chapman's Co. 1777-78. The parentage of Thankful Spencer is specially desired.—A. R. B.

199. SHEPARD-SUMMER.—Wanted, the colonial service of the ancestors of Philana Shepard, who married May 13, 1762, at Newton, Conn., Benjamin Summer, (born Jan. 8, 1733-4). He was son of Samuel and Rebecca Summer, grandson of Sergeant Samuel and Abigail Summer, married about 1699, according to Stratford records.—B. S. M.

200. FAIRBROTHER.—Can any tell me of the ancestry of William Zara Fairbrother, born 1845? He lived at one time in Rutland, Vt., but left home when a mere boy. He had a sister named Cecilia. Any clue will be appreciated.—C. F. H.

201. GOBLE-GREENE.—Abraham Goble was born in 1754 and served as a Revolutionary soldier. He married Lucy Greene, supposed to be a descendant of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. Her ancestry is desired. Many of the Goble family are buried in Newark, N. J.—J. J. B.

202. HARRISON-SINGLETON.—Information is desired of the descendants of Lucy Harrison, daughter of signer of Declaration of Independence, who married for her second husband, Anthony Singleton, of Williamsburg, capt. of artillery, in Rev. war. Nathaniel Donham (son of George), had by first wife four sons, by second wife, Keziah Crosley, a daughter Mary (married Henry Lee), and sons, Abel, Robert, William, and Jonathan Singleton, born Feb. 18, 1786, in Penn., died 1856 near Richmond. Can any connection be established through the uncommon name of Singleton?—G. S. D.

203. (1) SPERING.—Can any one help me to learn the ancestry of Henry Sperring, of Easton, Penn.? He was a drummer and fifer in the Rev. war, was at Valley Forge with Washington. He was made postmaster of Easton as a reward for his services, and he also served in the war of 1812 as an officer. His father, John Sperring was an Englishman and returned to England. His mother was ——— Richards, and remained in America with her children. Any clue to either family will be welcome.

(2) KIETHLUN.—Three brothers by this name came from Germany and settled in Long Island, and some of the family afterward went to Penn. Can any one trace the name?—M. A. L.

204. GAITHER.—Henry Gaither was an ensign in Rev. war, 1776, from Montgomery Co., Md.; lieutenant 1777; captain, 1777; served until 1783. He was also a member of the Society of Cincinnati of Md. Was he the son of Edward and Sarah (Howard) Gaither? When was he born? When did he marry Elizabeth Stuart (daughter of Col. John Stuart of Ga.), and when did he die?—M. C. McCa.

205. PARKS-HARRIS.—Wanted, name of father of Martha Parks, of Groton, Conn., born March 2, 1761, married James Harris, of Preston, April 6, 1780.

(2) WADSWORTH.—Did Jonathan Wadsworth, born 1722, at Roxbury, Mass., afterwards of Milton, 1752-1755, died at Becket, Mass., 1798, render any service in the Revolutionary war?

(3) DAVENPORT.—Would like the ancestry of Rebecca Davenport, born in Roxbury, Mass., 1723, married Jonathan Wadsworth at Milton, 1742. Colonial or Revolutionary service desired.

(4) WADSWORTH.—Benjamin Wadsworth, born 1746, at Milton, married Olive Sharpley, 1768, and died 1824. It is said that he aided the cause of independence financially. Where can proof of this be found? Also the ancestry of Olive Sharpley?

(5) WADSWORTH.—Sarah Wadsworth, daughter of Benjamin, married Jesse Johnson, of Chester, Mass. Wanted, his ancestry, and any Rev. record.—M. A. R.

206. LEWIS-MAINE.—Who were the parents of Elisha Lewis, born between 1755 and 1770. His wife was Ann Maine, their children were Elisha, Ruth, Wolcot, Ezekiel, Charles, and Lizzie. The family lived in Conn., but later emigrated to Ohio?—S. L. G.

207. THROCKMORTON.—The ancestry is desired of James Throckmorton, born in New Jersey, May 4, 1782. An estrangement with his family led him to call himself James Throck Morton, or James T. Morton. He moved in early life to Ohio, where he married first Abigail Bunnell, second Feb. 14, 1815, Sarah Miller. They had eight children, five of whom died in youth. Oliver Perry Throck Morton (Gov. O. P. Morton, of Indiana,) was one of his youngest sons.

Would like also the ancestry of the following Throckmortons found on the Rev. pension list of Monmouth Co., N. J.: Holmes Throckmorton; James; Samuel, sergt.; John, corporal; and Joseph Throckmorton.

I am compiling a "genealogical tree" of the Throckmortons, of N. J., and any information will be of service. John Throckmorton, the progenitor of the family in America, came with Roger Williams to America, Feb., 1631.—F. G. S.

208. CROMPTON.—Wanted, the ancestry of Elizabeth Crompton (a niece of Benjamin Franklin), born March 3, 1734, died April 6, 1802. She married John Carlisle, of Providence, R. I.—A. D. C. P.

209. MILES, IRVIN, SIMMONS.—Information of Rev. service is desired of the following:

Jacob Miles in N. Car. cavalry, he removed to Logan Co., Ky.

William Irvin (or Irving), of Green Co., Ga., served under Marion, afterward removed to Robertson Co., Tenn. He died about 1832.

Samuel Simmons, born in Md., 1740; died, 1804; married, 1763, his cousin, Elizabeth Simmons, and resided in Montgomery Co., Md.; served in Rev. war.—A. A. S.

210 SAWITZ-DICTER.—Joseph Sawitz was born in Bucks Co., Penn. He married Gloy Dictier; a daughter, Mary, married Jacob Nagel, born Feb., 1785, and lived in Lehigh Co., Penn. Joseph Sawitz, my ancestor, is said to have been a colonel in Rev. war, and I wish to prove eligibility to the Daughters of the American Revolution.—L. O. D.

211 SMEAD.—Wanted, the ancestry of Amasa Smead, who lived in Vt., also his birthplace, and name of his wife. Had he any Rev. service?—J. B. H.

212 (1) BEALL-SILVER.—Ancestry of Zephania Beall, who died in Berkley Co., W. Vir., June 15, 1809, aged 56 years. He had a daughter, Ann, who married Francis Silver, of Berkley Co., W. Va. (then Virginia).

(2) SILVER.—Ancestry of Francis Silver, who died Oct. 7, 1852, aged 77 years. Tradition says the family came some generations earlier, from Silver Springs, Penn.

(3) GRAY.—Would like the Rev. service (if any), of John Gray, a Scotchman, born 1746, died in Berkley Co., Va., July 1, 1816. He married first Mary Sherrard, second, 1805, Jane Gilbert, who died 1869.—M. J. S.

213. (1) ERWIN.—Robert Erwin, a Presbyterian from Ireland, settled in Sherman Valley, Penn. His son Andrew, married Sarah McCollough. Their son, Robert, married Jane Frazier (or Fraser), born Nov. 27, 1779, daughter of Joshua, son of James, son of Alexander, from Scotland. The name of Joshua's wife was Deborah, daughter of Peter Mash, from Ireland. Who was the wife of Robert? The dates of his birth and death, and also those of his son, Andrew. Also any information of the above families. In Penn. Archives (second series), Andrew Erwin is in Rev. service, 1777, and 1778, and Robert Erwin, 1778.

(2) GREEN.—Information of Ebenezer Green, of Atkinson, New Hampshire, whose daughter, Judith, born June 6, 1780, died Jan. 31, 1841, married Eben Carpenter, of Alstead, N. H.—M. E. H.

214. FISK.—Sophia Fisk, b. at Westminster, Vt., July 5, 1786. Married in Brookfield, Vt., Dec. 8, 1807, to Dr. Nathan Barron Spaulding. Wanted, date of her baptism. Will some one who has access to church records of Westminster, Brookfield, or Hardwick, Vt., kindly look up this date?—C. W. M.

215. BURROUGHS.—Wanted, ancestry and names of descendants of Ann Burroughs, cousin of Lord Fairfax, and mother of John Neville, who was born July 26, 1731, near the Occoquan River, Va. Also the Revolutionary service of Thomas Burroughs, of Virginia.

(2) REECE.—Revolutionary and ancestral record of Isaac Reece, of Fairfax county, Va., is desired.

(3) BENNETT.—Information is desired of the Bennetts, of Winchester, Va. A son, born February, 1776, was named Robert, and another son was named John. The father was probably Thomas Bennett and the oldest grandson was named William.

(4) KENNEDY.—Wanted, Revolutionary record of the brothers Francis and Thomas Kennedy, Brownstone, Pa.

(5) CRIST.—Also, Revolutionary record of Christian Crist, Montgomery, Orange county, N. Y. He is said to have served under Gen. Montgomery at Stony Point.

(6) RUDE.—Also, Revolutionary record of Zelah Rude from Pennsylvania or Virginia. He moved to Ohio, 1792.—M. K. W.

THE FLAG

By Lillie Timmonds.

Beat every heart at the name of it,
Thrill every soul with the fame of it,
Bare every head at the sight of it,
Cheer every voice the might of it—
Our beautiful red, white and blue!

Our blood is the red that is in it,
Our purpose unfaltering, the blue;
The white symbols ever our peacefulness
And the stars limit only our view.

Love it? Ah, yes, we love it,
And shall keep it from dishonor's stain,
Where it floats o'er our distant island,
And here, on our well tried main,

No flag on earth flies above it;
God grant that it ever be so!
That the world shall strike to our colors,
While the tide of the ages flow!

The Magazine Committee has offered a prize of \$60 for the best original story of Revolutionary times, to be competed for only by members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The MSS. must be sent to the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, not later than September 25, 1902. The story must be about eight thousand words in length; it must be signed by a *nom de plume*, the real name and address of the writer must be placed in a sealed envelope, accompanying the MSS. The accepted story will be published as a serial in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.



YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT



NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE

Children of the American Revolution

REPORT OF MRS. CHARLES E. LONGLEY, STATE DIRECTOR OF RHODE ISLAND.

Madam President and Children of the American Revolution.—I have the honor to present to you to-day my second annual report of the seven societies, Children of the American Revolution, in Rhode Island.

I am disappointed not to be able to report one or two new societies formed. I had encouragement last winter that a society might be organized in Woonsocket, but, as yet, nothing definite has been accomplished. I also feel that we should have a society in Newport, and if a Daughter of the American Revolution from Newport, would, to-day, come to me and tell me she would accept the office of president and would form a society there, I should feel very much pleased. As our present state regent has her summer home in Newport I think it would be most fitting for a society to be formed there during her tenure of office. Will not this be an incentive to some enthusiastic Newport Daughter to organize a society this winter? I am sure there are patriotic children there who would gladly welcome the opportunity to become members of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution.

But if we have no *new* societies we have some increase in members and, I hope, in interest.

Last year I suggested that we have a meeting of all the societies in the state, in June, at which reports of the work done through the winter should be made, and a prize given by the state director to the society having the best record. We held this meeting at my residence in Pawtucket, on June twenty-second, at eleven o'clock A. M. Unfortunately a severe thunder storm occurred about nine which kept some away, but we had quite a representation notwithstanding the weather. About half past eleven the sun appeared and the members all went out upon the

lawn and sang "The Star Spangled Banner," while a large American flag and a Pan-American banner were unfurled. The reports of the different societies were then read and a committee composed of our former state director, Mrs. Hezekiah Conant, our ex-state regent, Mrs. George M. Thornton, and others awarded the "Prize Banner" for the year to the Samuel Ward Society, of Westerly, the first society formed in the state, Mrs. John P. Randall, president; The Commodore Abraham Whipple Society, of Pawtucket, being a close second, and receiving honorable mention. Regarding this banner, Mrs. Randall writes me that she considers it an incentive to increasing activity in her society. It will be awarded next June to the society deserving it. If any society is the winner of the "Prize Banner" for three successive years, it will then become the property of that society.

Our first meeting in the fall was delayed a short time because of my desire to have Captain Richmond P. Hobson, the hero of the *Merrimac*, meet with us and address the Children of the American Revolution.

His address to the Daughters assembled in Buffalo on Flag Day, June fourteenth last, was so inspiring that I made the decision that day to get Captain Hobson to Rhode Island, if possible. I felt that the desire to see and hear so great a hero as he had shown himself to be, would surely call out the boys to our annual fall meeting and I hoped to increase their patriotism and interest so they would regularly attend all meetings in their several societies.

Our meeting occurred Saturday, November the sixteenth, and we had with us, besides our honored guest, Captain Richmond P. Hobson, our founder and honorary president, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, our two national ex-vice-presidents, Miss Amelia S. Knight, of Providence, and Miss Julia E. Smith, of Westerly, Mrs. Richard J. Barker, state promoter, and Mrs. Hezekiah Conant, our ex-state director. Mrs. Alice Wentworth MacGregor added greatly to the interest of the occasion by leading the singing and singing the solo parts of the "Star Spangled Banner," and Miss Harriet Fairbrother and Miss Lorraine Johnson, of the Commodore Abraham Whipple Society, of Pawtucket, gave the piano and violin accompaniments.

Captain Hobson was greeted with great applause and spoke in a brilliant and instructive manner on "The Navy and Its Patriotic Associations." Two essays were read, one by Miss Fannie Shove, of the Commodore Abraham Whipple Society, of Pawtucket, on "General Nathaniel Greene," and another by Miss Mary Whipple, of the Samuel Ward Society, of Westerly, on "The Burning of the Gaspee." Both of these essays were written in competition for a prize offered by the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters of the respective cities. Mrs. Lothrop spoke merely a few words of welcome in a most delightful manner, expressing her pleasure at being present, and her hope that she might meet with us next year. The "Prize Banner" was brought up to the platform and exhibited that all might see just what they had to

work for each year. The meeting closed with the singing of "America," after which Captain Hobson held a short reception.

I hope this coming summer we may all go together on some patriotic excursion as I think that frequent reunions of the several societies can but awaken greater interest in the organization and work.

I would like to present the reports received from the presidents of our local societies:

SAMUEL WARD SOCIETY, Westerly, Charlotte S. D. Randall, president.—Thirty-five members are now enrolled in this society,—eighteen boys and sixteen girls, four new members having been admitted during the past year. The treasury is in a good condition, forty-seven dollars (\$47.00) being deposited in a savings bank. The annual fees for 1902 have been paid and the fund has been further increased by the giving of an entertainment which netted the society twenty-two dollars (\$22.00). Three dollars (\$3.00) have been expended for a charter, five dollars (\$5.00) contributed to the Prison Ship Martyrs' fund, five dollars (\$5.00) to a liberty pole and flag for the town, ten dollars (\$10.00) to the Continental Hall fund at Washington, and the society has placed two copies of Edward Everett Hale's book "The Man Without A Country" in two of the grammar schools of the town.

Some very creditable essays have been written the past year by members of the society on the "Burning of the Gaspee," "The lives of Col. Samuel Ward and Gen. Nathaniel Greene," "The Prison Ship Martyrs," and a review of the book, "The Man Without A Country." Some members entered into a competition for a prize offered to the high school by the Westerly Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter, others wrote for a prize offered specially to the Samuel Ward Society by a friend.

Last June the state director awarded a "Prize Banner" to the Samuel Ward Society for activity in carrying forward the aims and purposes of the organization. It is needless to state that the members appreciate the distinction of being the banner society and the first custodian of a beautiful silk flag richly ornamented with gold fringe and embroidered stars. Without doubt the efforts they make to continue worthy of the honor will stimulate them to fresh endeavors in patriotic work.

L'ESPERANCE SOCIETY, Bristol, Evelyn Bache, president.—Circumstances make my report very brief, but it is something to keep patriotism alive, if only a spark, in twenty-six lives, and I anticipate passing my girls on to the Daughters of the American Revolution to do more faithful and effective work. One, Elizabeth S. Bullock, has already joined the Bristol Chapter. We have one new member, therefore our roll-call stands as it did last year,—twenty-six.

We have held three meetings during the year. At the annual meeting Mary Perry was elected vice-president; Catherine Reynolds, secretary; Leah Young treasurer; Jane Rockwell, registrar. On Gen. Nathaniel Greene Day, Mrs. Rockwell kindly invited the Children of the Ameri-

can Revolution to her house to listen to two most interesting and instructive papers. The music on this occasion was furnished by L'Esperance Society. Banner day, June 22nd, our state director entertained us at her home. Twelve of the society accompanied me. On the twenty-ninth of August, the anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island, one of the field days of the Bristol Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the first summer state conference was held in Bristol. Twenty of the Children of the American Revolution were present and served ices and assisted in other ways. Twenty of the members were present on the sixteenth of November in Sayles' Memorial Hall, Providence, and listened with the deepest interest to the address of Captain Richmond P. Hobson. In behalf of L'Esperance Society, I wish to thank Mrs. Longley for all of her kindness and interest in the society and the pleasure she has given its members. Our treasury has a balance of four dollars (\$4.00). The society is arranging for an entertainment to raise funds for the Gen. Nathaniel Greene statue.

Trusting the fine reports we heard from the different societies in November will stimulate us to greater effort in the year to come, I submit my report in behalf of L'Esperance Society, Children of the American Revolution.—EVELYN BACHE, *President*.

JOSEPH BUCKLIN SOCIETY, Providence, Minnie L. Bartlett, president.—The Joseph Bucklin Society, Children of the American Revolution, has held three meetings during the past year, in February, April and November. At each meeting, games, essays and music of a patriotic nature were enjoyed. The sum of five dollars (\$5.00) was contributed by the society to increase the fund for the Gen. Nathaniel Greene statue. A tax of five cents has been imposed for failure to appear at a meeting. This seems to be a very satisfactory method of increasing the attendance, and swelling the treasury, when it is impossible for members to be present. The society is composed at present of fourteen members. Several application blanks are being filled out so that the number will be greater soon. The society has a fair amount of money in the treasury which will be expended upon some worthy object.

Respectfully submitted,

MINNIE L. BARTLETT,
President.

COMMODORE SILAS TALBOT SOCIETY.—Owing to illness of the president and some of the members of the Commodore Silas Talbot Society, the annual meeting has not been held, as yet.

The present officers are: First vice-president, George W. Evans; 2nd vice-president, Martha J. Hale; 3rd vice-president, Mortimer R. Earle; recording secretary, Eliot G. Parkhurst; corresponding secretary, Marguerite Thurber; treasurer, Stephen B. Ames; historian, Henry G. Jackson.

Four of the members having attained their majority, have consequently

withdrawn, two have resigned, and there has been one death. The society now numbers thirty-four.

There have been no appropriations and there are thirty-six dollars and sixty-two cents (\$36.62) in the treasury at the present time. Respectfully submitted,

For the secretary,

ELIOT G. PARKHURST,

By LUCY A. JACKSON, *President*.

THE COMMODORE ABRAHAM WHIPPLE SOCIETY, Pawtucket, Miss Bessie C. Walker, president.—The Commodore Abraham Whipple Society have held during the past year seven largely attended meetings, the members displaying much interest in the society.

At present we have forty-seven members, several new members having been admitted and some have reached the age limit and have been transferred to Daughters of the American Revolution chapters.

The amount in the treasury is about forty dollars (\$40.00) with all fees paid for the year at Washington.

The society is, at present, planning an entertainment hoping largely to increase the amount of money in the treasury. They are to give a play,—probably "Little Women" at Grand Army hall on the twenty-second of February. During the past year they contributed twenty dollars (\$20.00) to the Gen. Nathaniel Greene statue fund, ten dollars (\$10.00) to the Prison Ship Martyrs' fund, and ten dollars (\$10.00) to the Continental Hall fund.

At the last meeting, January seventeenth, they voted to present a flag to the Pawtucket boys' club, as soon as the new building, donated the club by Mr. Lyman B. Goff, is completed and ready for occupancy. They also voted to have the "Pledge of Allegiance" and "Our Flag of Liberty" printed in large illuminated text and hung upon the walls, if agreeable to the management. They are working hard and mean to win the "Prize Banner" in June, if possible. Respectfully submitted,

BESSIE C. WALKER.

LUCRETIA ALLEN SOCIETY, East Greenwich, Mrs. M. E. Reeve, acting president.—The Lucretia Allen Society has not yet been able to find a permanent president and has suffered in consequence. Mrs. M. E. Reeve has very kindly consented to take the position of acting president until some one can be found to accept the position of president, but she does not feel that she can give enough time to accept the position permanently.

The society has fourteen members, one having reached the age limit, one removed to the far West, and one has been removed by death. Eight of the members with the color-bearer attended the November meeting at the Trocadero when Captain Hobson addressed the Children of the American Revolution.

There are fourteen dollars (\$14.00) in the treasury.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. M. E. REEVE.

GENERAL JAMES M. VARNUM SOCIETY, Edgewood, Mrs. George L. Arnold, president.—This society reports very little work done during the past year. With one exception all the members are very small children. All that is attempted by the president in charge is to keep up the interest and to impress upon the children the object and aim of a patriotic society like theirs. It is hoped in the coming years that more visible results may be reported and these little people take their places as enthusiastic workers. There are eight members and three applications on hand. There are four dollars (\$4.00) in the treasury.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. GEORGE L. ARNOLD, *President*.

REPORT OF MRS. R. S. HATCHER, STATE DIRECTOR FOR INDIANA.

Children of the American Revolution: It affords me much pleasure to comply with your request to give you a report of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution at New Albany, Indiana. The initial meeting was held at the home of the vice-regent in January, 1900, seven little ones in attendance. The plan of the organization was explained to them, followed by brief literary exercises and a social hour. At the conclusion, a child exclaimed "let us have it all over again." That enthusiasm and interest still continues and we have just entered the third year. At the meeting in February two more were present. In March the application papers of the seven having been accepted, the organization was perfected, the president appointing the following officers: Second vice-president, Marguerite Hardy; secretary, Mary Beach; treasurer, Cook Greene; registrar, Clinton Hardy; color bearer, Llewellyn Johnson; historian, Elizabeth Hedden. Two more were added to the list, making eleven. There are at present sixteen members, and two are endeavoring to have their records verified. Have one honorary member, Miss Mary Cardwell, ex-regent, Piankeshaw Chapter. Have a few by-laws to govern the local society, one is that the officers serve one year, giving each child an opportunity to be an officer, as they are all anxious to be officers, and the training will be a benefit to them in after life. The nominations and elections are by ballot. The officers conduct the meetings the president only directing. Children enjoy being like "grown up folks," and manifest greater interest if they can be active participants. The meetings are held each month, excepting July and August. The literary exercises have been the study of the history of the Revolution from the battle of Lexington step by step, until at the last meeting had the French alliance, and a paper on General Lafayette. At roll call all respond with a quotation pertaining to the subject. One boy responded thus: "To bring that far away time down to the present." My grandfather in company with one who served under General Lafayette, walked up to Jeffersonville, and shook hands with General Lafayette when he visited there in 1805. Will re-

late a coincidence, the boy's grandfather in time came into possession of the homestead of the gentleman and soldier who served under Lafayette, and the boy now lives there, his grandfather was twenty-three years of age in 1825. The pledge and salute to the flag always closes the exercises. Flag day has always been observed in an impressive manner. We have no historic spots to mark or historic places to visit. No special work has been done. When increased in number, will strive to have an influence spread abroad. They are a bright and enthusiastic band of patriots, and if the occasion required would display as much heroism as the boy's and girl's of "seventy-six." The present officers are Mrs. Seaboldt, vice-president; Edith Bly, second vice-president; Bonnie McKay, secretary; Elizabeth Hedden, treasurer; Julia Schan, historian; Newland Cannon, color bearer. This is only an outline of what is done. Would be pleased to have suggestions. What to do and how to do it to advance the work?

Respectfully submitted,

FANNIE M. HEDDEN,
President.

CORRECTION.

In the report of the treasurer general for the period January 31—March 31, 1902, printed in the May number occurs an error which she desires to correct:

The life membership fee of \$25.00 for Mrs. John Paul Egbert, sent through Mrs. J. E. McWilliams, should be credited to Minnesota, not to Illinois.

The contributions to the Nathan Hale memorial window of \$5.00 from Mrs. L. A. Doty, \$3.00 from Mrs. Henry H. Vaughan, \$1.00 from Mrs. Du Val. F. Polk and \$1.00 from Mrs. A. L. Lilienthal, being \$10.00 in all, collected for this purpose by Mrs. J. E. McWilliams, should also be credited to Minnesota, not Illinois.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
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IN MEMORIAM

"Oh! Master Builder of the solemn tomb,
Oh! Mighty Weaver of the shrouds of gloom,
These are not thine, Oh Time, for they shall be
When not a withered leaf remains to thee."

MRS. ANNA STILLMAN WILLIAMS, Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome, New York, died February 27, 1902.

MRS. ELENORA S. HOPKINS, charter member, Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome, New York, died March 9, 1902. For several years she was the valued and faithful chapter historian.

MRS. ELIZA KERR COE, Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome, New York, died June 12, 1902.

MISS ANNA MARIA WRIGHT, charter member, Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome, New York, died July 22, 1902.

MRS. CLARISSA LORAIN SLOCOMB WHEELER, of Faribault, Minn., member of Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, Ansonia, Connecticut, died January 13, 1901.

MRS. MARIA R. SLOCOMB TERRY, Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, Ansonia, Connecticut, died December 17, 1901.

MRS. EUGENIA ALLING PLUMMER, Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, Ansonia, Connecticut, died August 15, 1901.

MRS. RUTH DUNHAM CARPENTER WILSON, Stars and Stripes Chapter, Burlington, Iowa, wife of Horace P. Wilson, departed this life, May 27, 1902, greatly mourned. The chapter passed resolutions of sympathy and regret.

MRS. MYRA L. DOWLING, treasurer Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo, Ohio, died July 29, 1902. The chapter passed resolutions of love and regret. They attended her funeral in a body.



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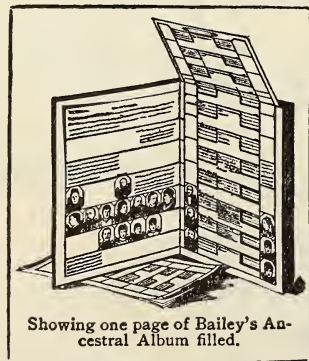
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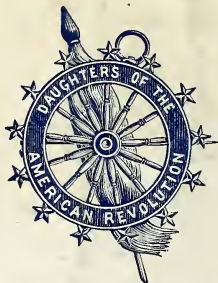
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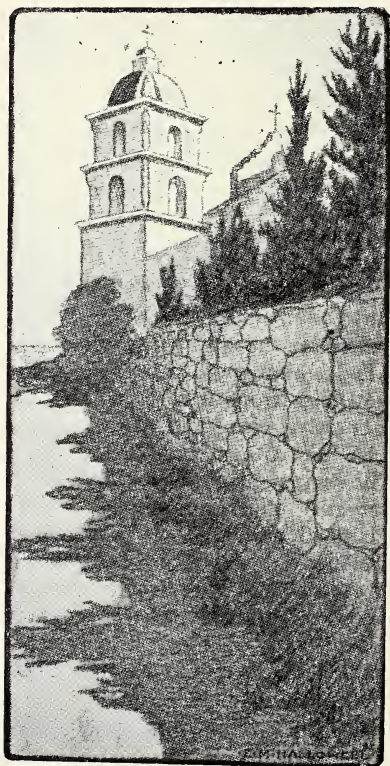
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CALIFORNIA IN THE REVOLUTION.

By Margaret B. Harvey.

To offset any possible surprise or incredulity caused by this heading, I shall declare at the outset that California's great Revolutionary heroes were Jose and Bernardo de Galvez.

The more one delves into the Spanish-American annals of our vast Northern Continent, the more is one amazed and overwhelmed by the grandeur of these colossal figures. And the wonder and bewilderment deepen, when one pauses to think how very, very little we have heretofore heard about them.

I am beginning to believe that we have but four Revolutionary demi-gods—Washington and Wayne, representing the Keltic and Teutonic races, and Jose and Bernardo de Galvez, the Latin.

Hubert Howe Bancroft, the historian of California, unhesitatingly avers that Jose de Galvez, in his day, was the ablest man in all America.

The American Revolution was a sublime assertion of the rights of humanity—a stupendous upheaval involving the whole civilized world! Now, imagine for an instant what might have been the fate of thirteen struggling colonies had the ablest man in all America been arrayed against them; particularly, when that ablest man in all America represented a proud nation who had not yet lost her rank among the great powers of the civilized world, and who owned the larger part of all American territory! The rights of humanity might have been relegated to oblivion for an indefinite number of centuries.

In the light of recent events, how truly pathetic it is to realize that the humane, enlightened Galvez, while upholding the rights of Americans, was raising his own sword to strike his mother-land a fatal blow. So much the more claim he has upon every true American for grateful remembrance. So much higher should he be held in honor by those Americans, especially, who are living on any portion of that ground once included in Spanish-American territory.

Galvez made California. And California, to this hour, feels the beneficent effects of his liberal, far-sighted policy.

We can say this without abating one jot or tittle from the credit due those Keltic-Americans and Teutonic-Americans who came after him. I laud the brave "Forty-Niners" as much as any human being could. Why should I not, when my own blood is represented in that marvellous crimson track painted across the plains? A track of disaster, death, but not defeat! Yet the impartial historian is bound to concede that the Forty-Niner built upon foundations laid by Galvez.

The following brief biographical sketch is found in Yoakum's "History of Texas." See footnote, page 101:

"Don Jose Galvez was a remarkable man. He was the son of Don Matthias de Galvez, viceroy of Mexico. He was born in the city of Malaga, in Spain, and held, under the king, the honorable posts of intendant of the army, and member of the supreme council. In 1765, he was appointed visiter general of New Spain, which office he discharged with such fidelity that, in 1768, he was appointed to the council of the Indies. In 1777, he was made governor of Louisiana. In the Revolution, his sympathies were with the United States; and when the king of Spain informed him that he was about to commence hostilities, he joined with the people of Louisiana in the joy which the news imparted. He prosecuted the war with great vigor, taking eight hundred of the enemy prisoners. This was an effectual aid to the United States. For these important services he was appointed brigadier general; afterwards captain general of Louisiana; then, in addition, captain general of Cuba; and, finally, upon the death of his father, in 1785, he was created viceroy of Mexico. A more able and enlightened representative of the king had never occupied the vice-regal palace. He facilitated the administration of justice, established intendancies for the protection of the Indians, and effected a general reformation of the government. He was exceedingly popular with all classes, but especially with the natives, and well deserved that his name should be perpetuated in that of the chief town and island of Texas."

Unfortunately Mr. Yoakum has confused two persons. The first part of the above sketch applies to Don Jose de Galvez, brother of Matthias. The latter part, to Don Bernardo de Galvez, son of Matthias, and nephew of Jose. Taking either part separately and applying it to the proper person, the facts and dates are correct.

From Lippincott's "Biographical Dictionary" we may gather the following additional items:

Don Jose de Galvez was born in 1729. In 1775 he obtained the place of minister of the Indies, the most important office in the kingdom, next to that of prime minister. He directed the affairs of the colonies with ability and received the title of Marquis of Sonora. Died in 1786. (Bancroft says, in 1789.)

Don Bernardo de Galvez was born in Malaga in 1756. Died in 1794.

* * * * *

Galvez (Jose) came to Mexico in 1765 as "visiter" or "visitador-general" of New Spain. He was the highest official who had set foot upon its soil since the days of Cortez. The power of Galvez was almost absolute; but he was one of those few choice spirits who know how to use absolute power wisely.

The Russians had taken possession of Alaska in 1741. They were now pushing down the coast, and had already effected a landing near Cape Mendocino. Galvez saw the necessity of settling Upper California in order to prevent any further Muscovite aggressions.

Suppose we pause long enough to ask, What might have been the consequences had Galvez not seen this necessity just when he did? Alaska might have been extended to the southern borders of California—then there would have been no Mexican Cession, no Hegira of "Forty-Nine," and no Pacific Coast for the United States of to-day—the civilization of the western half of our continent might have been Cossack and not Saxon. Do we need any further evidence that the God of Nations has mapped out our manifest destiny?

Galvez, also, had reason to fear the English, as they were just then in the mood for making extended explorations—

Captain Cook had already started for the Pacific on his first voyage of discovery. Again we are constrained to ask, What might have been? Suppose Captain James Cook, in a British ship, had entered San Francisco Bay, a few years or a few months prior to the Declaration of Independence. The Mississippi river might have remained our western boundary, as it was in 1783, and California might have been another Australia.

Two additional motives are given for the determination of Galvez to settle Upper California. One was a desire for the conversion of the Indians. Subsequent developments show that he was sincere in this desire—the early missions were founded according to his directions, and actually carried out the benevolent plan of aiding and teaching the natives.

Another motive was the advisability of having a port, or stopping place for the Spanish ships from Manila! Strange enough does such an item sound to-day. One hundred and thirty-seven years ago it was considered expedient to establish a city on the Pacific coast in order to accommodate trade with the Philippines. In our own time the cities on our Pacific coast afforded us an opportunity to attack the Philippines. And yet, if we have come into possession of these now-famous islands it is just as logical as our coming into possession of any part of Spanish-America. The Philippines were settled by a colony from Mexico in 1564, hence were American from the beginning.

Again we see how Galvez raised his sword in our behalf and struck his mother-land a fatal blow. Again do we see the obligation resting upon us to render him additional honor. Surely his purified spirit, from its elevated sphere, must see that, although he prepared the path for his own nation's downfall, he opened a highway for the progress of humanity. And this was a cause ever near and dear to his mighty heart.

General Galvez began his grand work for California by sending out an exploring expedition of twenty-five volunteers under Lieutenant Pedro Fages. This Fages was a young man of great ability. He afterwards became governor of California, and ruled with energy from 1782 to 1790. The expedition which he commanded explored the interior of what

is now the State of California, and approached the Bay of San Francisco by an inland route.

In 1769 Galvez sent Father Junipero Serra into Southern California with orders to make a permanent settlement. Father Serra landed at San Diego, or, rather, at the spot upon which he himself founded the town of San Diego. He was accompanied by a body of white settlers, priests and soldiers from northwestern Mexico. This settlement was successful from the first.

I am happy to say that the place of Father Serra's landing is marked by a statue of the good priest, erected by Mrs. Leland Stanford, honorary state regent of California and member of Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Father Serra was a native of Spain. At the time of his settlement at San Diego he was fifty-five years of age. After a life of honor and usefulness he died in 1784.

Carrying out the wise and generous policy of Galvez, the following named towns were founded in order:

Monterey and San Bonaventura, 1770; San Antonio de Padua, 1771; San Gabriel, San Luis Obispo, San Antonio, Santa Clara, San Carlos Borromeo, and San Francisco, 1775; Los Angeles, 1781. And, about the same time, San Juan and Santa Barbara.

In every town the first building of any importance erected was a mission church for the Indians. As a rule, the saint in whose memory the church was dedicated gave the town a name. A company of soldiers was always stationed near the mission, ready to protect its native disciples from the aggressions of rival tribes. A large settlement had its presidio, or fort. The missions were not only places of worship, but industrial schools as well.

The history of the early settlement of California is altogether different from that of other Spanish states. California's first annals are those of benevolence and not of bloodshed. In this connection, I can think of no better name to call Jose de Galvez than the Spanish William Penn. And every man of prominence connected with California's early development—explorer, priest, official or soldier—seems to have been a person of ability and integrity, truly actuated by a sense

of duty. If abuses crept in during this primitive period, they were not sufficiently flagrant to deserve special notice.

So much for the building of a great Pacific commonwealth, the work of a Revolutionary diplomat. California now enters upon another period, of which more presently—a period which we call Revolutionary as distinguished from colonial.

Shortly after sending out Father Serra's expedition to San Diego, Don Jose de Galvez returned to Spain to hold the office of minister of state for the Indies. This was the highest position in the realm, next to that of Grimaldi, the prime minister. Galvez held this place of honor and influence during the whole Revolutionary period, and directed the affairs of all Spanish America.

In 1776-7 Don Bernardo de Galvez, nephew of Jose, was sent to the New World as governor of Louisiana. While holding this office, Bernardo entered upon his brilliant Revolutionary career, capturing Baton Rouge, Natchez, Mobile, Tampa, and Pensacola. (See Harper's "Cyclopedia of United States History," Vol. II, page 1327; Gayarre's "History of Louisiana;" Brewer's "History of Alabama;" Fairbank's "History of Florida," etc.) Historians unite in sounding his praises. He was the very "mirror of knighthood," more like a romantic, half-mythical hero of old-time chivalry than a modern warrior. And yet, in many respects, he was far in advance of his age. Like his illustrious uncle, he had a lively conception of the rights of the people.

Gayarre is authority for the statement that Bernardo de Galvez was in direct communication with Col. George Morgan, then commander at Fort Pitt. Also, that this eminent Spaniard rendered every possible assistance to Oliver Pollock, American agent residing at New Orleans, through whom the friendly Spanish sent supplies into Western Pennsylvania. It is undoubtedly true that Bernardo de Galvez, while keeping open the Mississippi river and driving the British out of Louisiana and Florida, was striking his mother-land a fatal blow, in concert with his uncle, and justly earning our everlasting gratitude.

Once more we are forced to ask, What might have been? Had the British kept their foothold in Louisiana, there would

have been no Louisiana Purchase and no Mexican Cession. The English would have pushed through Spanish America to the Pacific, precisely as the Americans did, not many years later.

From Salmon's "Kingdoms of the World," a quaint geography published in London in 1772, I find that as late as that year the British had not abandoned their idea of claiming California on the strength of the discoveries of Sir Francis Drake. And they expected to get it through the British colonies extending westward.

As viceroy of Mexico, Bernardo de Galvez governed the provinces of California and New Mexico, and carried out his uncle's benevolent plans of colonization. Bernardo died very suddenly at Chapultapec in 1794, at the height of his fame and popularity. It can be truthfully said that during the administration of the Galvez family Spanish America enjoyed her highest degree of happiness and prosperity.

From Gayarre we learn that the wife of Bernardo de Galvez was a Louisiana woman who is described as beautiful, charitable, lovely in disposition and highly cultivated, in every way worthy of her eminent husband.

* * * * *

In 1774 California passed under the rule of Don Felipe de Neve, who held the office of governor from that year until 1782. Governor Neve derived his authority directly from the Marquis Teodoro de Croix, commandante-general of the Northern Provinces of Mexico, who resided at Arizpe, in the Mexican state of Sonora, just outside of what is now the southwestern boundary of Arizona.

In 1776 King Carlos III issued a royal order that Governor Neve should reside at Monterey and make it the capital of the province of California.

Neve may be considered California's Revolutionary War governor. It is true that the chief Revolutionary events, occurring on the Atlantic coast, were not known upon the Pacific until months after they took place—nevertheless, before the Declaration of Independence was four years old, every Spanish-American subject of King Carlos knew that Spain was at war with England.

That England was at war with France was known in California in July, 1778. On the 26th of that month Commandante-General Croix sent to Governor Neve a copy of the king's order dated March 22, enjoining strict neutrality in the Anglo-French war. But the king soon had reason to issue a contrary order. Neve, through Croix, was instructed to be on the watch for Captain Cook's two vessels that had been dispatched from England and not permit them to land. Cook was then on his last voyage, having left Plymouth July 12, 1776. As we all know, he did not attempt to land on the coast of California, but proceeded from Alaska to the Hawaiian Islands, where he was killed by savages, February 14, 1779. But, no matter where he landed, the king's order is most important to remember, for this reason: It brought California within the Revolutionary area, inasmuch as California's soil thereby ceased to be neutral.

We are altogether within the bounds of reason when we say that the grand tidal wave, then lashing the shores of the Atlantic Ocean would necessarily send some resulting ripples to reach the Pacific. And as a corollary, we may add that two remote ripples reached Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands, inasmuch as Captain Cook represented a nation with which the United States was then at war, and the king of Spain had proclaimed him an enemy.

The king also issued orders for the fortification of San Diego and Monterey. This he did with the distinct expectation of an attack by the English.

Following is a chronology of the principal events of this period:

August 26, 1779. General Croix forwarded to Governor Neve royal orders for defense and reprisals against the English, with whom Spain was then at war.

February 11 and 18, 1780. Croix forwarded to Neve orders for non-intercourse, reprisals, etc.

June 24, 1780. This day was set apart as one of public and private prayers for the success of Spanish arms. The time was fixed by order of the padre presidente, dated June 15, 1779, in Spain, and received in California, June 13, 1780.

August 25, 1780. Croix warned Neve of Admiral Hughes's

departure from England, in March, 1779, with a fleet to operate on the west coast of America.

September 22, 1780. Croix expressed to Neve the "remarkable not to say idiotic opinion" (I am quoting Bancroft) that to stop the breeding of horses in California and other frontier provinces would keep foreigners away.

March 22, 1781. Neve ordered Carillo, at Monterey, to drive away the live stock in case the English fleet should appear in order to be free to defend the city.

August 12, 1781. Croix forwarded to Neve the royal order of Carlos, dated August 17, 1780, in which the king called upon all his loyal American subjects for a donation towards meeting the expenses of the war.

1782. Fages succeeded Neve as governor of California.

March 17, 1784. Treaty of peace between Spain and England announced in California.

The expected English never appeared. Captain Cook and Admiral Hughes both avoided California. While Cook went to the Hawaiian Islands, Hughes proceeded to India with the intention of attacking the French colonies there, thus carrying the Revolutionary War around the world as the Spanish-American war was carried in our own day.

The non-appearance of the English in nowise detracts from the honor of the brave Californians who prepared to meet them. "They also serve who only stand and wait."

But if preparation were California's only claim to the credit of participating in the Revolutionary War, we might readily allow that this was very little. It was not her only claim, however. We have already seen that Jose de Galvez, her chief founder and sometime ruler, was one of the greatest of all Revolutionary statesmen; and that Bernardo de Galvez, her later ruler, was the most illustrious Revolutionary soldier of all Spanish America. Still, this is not all.

On August 17, 1780, Carlos III called upon his American subjects for a donation towards paying the expenses of the war with England, fixing the contribution of each Spaniard at two dollars, and each Indian vassal at one dollar. This amount was not levied as a tax, but asked as a free gift. As

we already know, General Croix forwarded this request to California, August 12, 1781.

The response was liberal. Soldiers were exempt, as it was thought they might be called upon to fight—but the soldiers gave as freely as the citizens.

The amount collected through the missions has been recorded as follows: San Francisco presidio and two missions, \$373; Monterey, \$833; San Carlos, \$106; San Antonio, \$122; San Luis, \$107; Santa Barbara presidio, \$249; Los Angeles, \$15; San Gabriel, \$134; San Juan and San Diego, \$229; San Diego presidio, \$515. Total, \$2,683.

Los Angeles, founded by Riviera, in August, 1781, was only a few days old when contributing \$15.

On December 7, 1782, General Croix named the total amount received as \$4,216. Of this, Ignacio Vallejo, major domo at San Carlos, gave \$10. General Neve contributed \$2,000 out of his own private purse.

Now, if money constitutes the "sinews of war," the little towns of California make quite as good a showing as some of the older, richer cities of the Atlantic slope.

It may be possible to find the names of those who gave their mites. Take the "History of California," by Hubert Howe Bancroft, Vol. I. Near the end is a list of all male inhabitants residing in the province from 1769 to 1800. Now, if any readers are possessed of sufficient knowledge and patience to sift out the names of all who were under eighteen years of age in 1780-81; all who died prior to that year; all who came to California at a later date, and all convicts, the industrious searchers will have in the remaining names, those of California's humble Revolutionary patriots—citizens, priests and soldiers.

When California's great Revolutionary heroes are blazing suns, we need not be surprised to discover that her lesser ones are pale satellites or minute nebulae. But let us remember that "one star differeth from another star in glory," and render "honour to whom honour" is due.

It should be remarked that Carlos III called upon all his American subjects for aid in the war against England. This call, then, was addressed to other subjects than Californians.

It was addressed to the inhabitants of all Spanish America, which then included Louisiana, Texas and what we now know as Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

In the time of the Galvez family Nevada was a part of California, while Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Arizona were all called New Mexico, and comprised within the Northern Provinces, or Provincias Internas. During the Revolutionary period, the governor of New Mexico was Lieutenant-Colonel Juan Bantista de Anza, who derived his authority from the Commandante-General de Croix, as did Neve, the governor of California. Anza was an admirable character, distinguishing himself by an exploration of California, which he made by way of Utah and Nevada.

Santa Fe, in New Mexico, was settled in 1595; Tucson, in Arizona, in 1762; Durango, in Colorado, at quite an early date. Now, future research ought to show that the loyal inhabitants of these old towns sent their patriotic contributions through their own governor to Croix.

For the leading facts and dates given above connected with the colonial and Revolutionary periods in California and adjacent territory, my chief authority is, of course, Bancroft, whose voluminous writings constitute the archives of our Pacific states.

What are we to conclude?

First, that we have never done justice to our Spanish-American history.

Second, that there are scores, perhaps hundreds of women living to-day upon old Spanish-American territory, who are descendants from Spanish patriots, soldiers, sailors and civil officers who gave material aid to the cause of American Independence. These women have as good a right of admission to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution as women descended from any patriotic Puritan, Patroon, Quaker or Cavalier. There can be no question about the eligibility of any living daughter of either Galvez, Jose or Bernardo; or of Croix, Neve or Fages—perhaps none regarding that of any living daughter of Anza.

Third, that looking up the eligibility of all such women is

proper work for any chapter located in any part of that old Spanish American territory.

And, finally, it is time for us as a nation to pay our long-delayed debt, and rear imperishable monuments to the memory of Jose and Bernardo de Galvez.

OLD ST. PAUL'S AND THE BOMBARDMENT OF NORFOLK JANUARY 1, 1776.

Old St. Paul's, Norfolk, has in its walls on the southern side of the head of the cross near its eastern gable, a cannon ball. Some have said it was fired in the war of 1812, although no hostile cannon got nearer than Hampton Roads, while some have said it was fired during the Civil war, during which no shot was fired at the city; none knew its correct history. For this reason, recently the Daughters of the American Revolution had a tablet put under the ball reading: "FIRED BY LORD DUNMORE, JANUARY 1, 1776." The erection of the tablet led the historian of the Great Bridge chapter to write the story of the event connected with this ball.

The battle of Great Bridge had been fought and won by the patriots, on the 9th of December, 1775, and the remnant of the British troops, with the sailors, and their Tory and negro allies had retreated to Norfolk, and were quartered on the British vessels in the harbor, together with the greater number of loyalists, from the borough, who sought protection from the patriot troops, who under General Howe, marched to Norfolk and took possession on the 14th of December.

The enemy's ships were crowded almost to suffocation, and were unable to accommodate all who desired to go on board. Provisions running short, Dunmore attempted to send foraging parties on shore to obtain the necessary supplies to prevent the threatened famine, but as soon as they were landed they were driven back by the patriots under Colonels Woodford and Stevens. To add to their misfortune, the smallpox broke out in the fleet. Not satisfied with keeping the British

on their vessels, riflemen would fire upon those on board, and many were killed by the concealed marksmen on shore. There was one tall, fierce looking rifleman who took special pleasure in shooting the red coats on the men of war. He was nicknamed "Cornstalk" after a famous Indian warrior. He would take his station on shore and from his blind would pick off some unfortunate fellow, who, would appear on the poop deck of Dunmore's ship. This was his daily employment, and he finally drove the vessel from its anchorage, abreast of the town, to a wider part of the harbor. Dunmore became wild with rage and sent word by flag of truce, that if the firing did not cease, and his detachment be allowed to land and obtain provisions, they must expect the town to be knocked about their ears."

Norfolk at that time was the most flourishing and prosperous town in Virginia and one of the most important in the colonies. Its imports in 1769 were about £851,000, equivalent to ten million of dollars at the present time. Although the vessels were small, yet it took all the more to bring the goods and merchandise, and, tradition says, that on several occasions, had they been moored side by side they would have made a bridge to Portsmouth.

Many of the inhabitants occupied and owned costly, elegantly furnished and commodious residences, with fine gardens and every convenience that wealth could procure. Rents amounted in 1775 to £10,000. At this time Norfolk had a population of 6,000. In 1840, sixty-five years after, it was only 10,920. Had it not been completely destroyed and its business men scattered, or absorbed in the army, it would have continued the principal town in Virginia.

Our great historian, George Bancroft, in his history of the United States, says:

"New Year's day, 1776, was the saddest day that ever broke on the women and children then in Norfolk. Warned of their danger by the commander of the squadron, there was for them no refuge. The *King Fisher* was stationed at the upper end of Norfolk; a little below her the *Otter*; *Belew* in the *Liverpool*, anchored near the middle of the town; and next him lay *Dunmore*; the rest of the fleet was moored in the harbor. Between three and four in the afternoon the *Liverpool* opened its fire upon the borough; the other ships immediately followed

his example, and a severe cannonade was begun from about sixty pieces of cannon. * * * * *

"In this manner the royal governor burned and laid waste the best town in the oldest and most loyal colony of England, to which Elizabeth had given a name, and Raleigh devoted his fortune, and Shakespeare and Bacon and Herbert foretold greatness; a colony where the people themselves had established the Church of England, and where many were still proud that their ancestors in the day of the British commonwealth, had been faithful to the line of kings.

"When Washington learned the fate of the rich emporium of his own 'country,' for so he called Virginia, his breast heaved with waves of anger and grief. 'I hope,' said he, 'this, and the threatened devastation of other places, will unite the whole country in one indissoluble band against a nation, which seems lost to every sense of virtue and those feelings which distinguish a civilized people from the most barbarous savages.'"

The following is an extract from a letter written by a midshipman on his Majesty's ship *Otter*, published in Dawson's Battles of the United States:

"January 9th. The detested town of Norfolk is no more! Its destruction happened on New Year's day. About four o'clock in the afternoon the signal was given from the *Liverpool*, when a dreadful cannonading began from the three ships, which lasted till it was too hot for the rebels to stand on their wharves. Our boats now landed and set fire to the town in several places. It burned fiercely all night, and the next day; nor are the flames yet extinguished; but no more of Norfolk remains than about twelve houses, which have escaped the flames."

From information received from the British admiralty record office, the three men of war engaged in the bombardment were:

H. M. S. *Liverpool*, 28 guns, 200 men.

H. M. S. *Kingfisher*, 14 guns, 110 men.

H. M. S. *Otter*, 14 guns, 110 men.

With these were several tenders and armed vessels. Lord Dunmore's vessel, which was crowded with women and children, does not seem from the above report to have engaged in the bombardment.

Although Dunmore had given notice, the inhabitants generally did not seem to realize that he would carry out his threat, and while the more prudent gathered up their household goods

and left for the country in carriages and carts or embarked in boats across the river, yet many on that New Year's afternoon were enjoying the festivities of the day with patriot officers for their guests. The taverns were filled with enthusiastic patriots and soldiers on temporary leave, while a party of prominent citizens were playing billiards at the saloon at West's corner, (Main and Church streets) and enjoying their egg nog. Suddenly, shortly after three o'clock, a furious bombardment began, and then followed the wildest excitement. The frigate *Liverpool*, lying at the foot of Church street, fired the first shot, which went crashing through the upper story of the billiard saloon, unceremoniously interrupting the game of billiards. One of the party, an uncompromising patriot, hurried home and sending his family to the country with such belongings as they could gather in their haste, set fire to his beautiful residence, declaring it should never give shelter to a foe. Before morning his example was followed by others.

The scene in the old borough was now indescribably frightful, men, women and children were running hither and thither in the wildest alarm. Horses, carriages, wagons, carts, drays, boats and every imaginable description of conveyance were impressed for the flight from the doomed place. Soon it became dark, except where a burning building cast a lurid light around. Dunmore sent his marines ashore and they set fire to the large wooden warehouses on the wharves, and they communicated their flames to adjoining buildings and the whole river front of the town became a seething mass of fire.

Several women and children were killed, and seven persons wounded by the merciless cannon of the fleet. The old borough church became a sanctuary for escape and within and behind its stout walls the women and children who could not leave the town, were huddled, shivering with fear and cold, on that disastrous winter night. One shot struck the corner of the eastern gable of the church adding to their terror. (And the ball is now in the wall.)

The patriot soldiers were undaunted, and when the enemy tried to land cannon and further devastate the town, they were driven back with slaughter.

At two o'clock in the morning, the fleet ceased its torment altogether, believing they had driven the patriots out and completely destroyed the place.

A schedule of claims entered for losses sustained by the inhabitants of the borough of Norfolk in the year 1776 with a report of the commissioners appointed by the act of 1777, was published by order of the house of delegates of Virginia, by the auditor, January 20th, 1836. It would appear from the schedule that the total amount of property destroyed, before, during and after the bombardment by the British fleet: by the bombardment, by the enemy, by unknown persons, (doubtless those who set fire to their own property) by patriot troops and by order of the Virginia convention, to prevent the occupation by the enemy, amounted to 1,331 houses and one rope walk, with personal property, the total amounting to £176,426, 1s. 10d.

This schedule is very unsatisfactory, as the dates are evidently wrong as published, as it speaks of the fires in the town as occurring in 1775 instead of 1776. From this schedule it would appear, that the enemy had done comparatively a small part of the destruction and that most of the town was destroyed by order of the Virginia convention, some time after January 15th, evidently to prevent the enemy from having any shelter within its limits. Most of the sufferers were paid by Virginia, but in a depreciated currency. Of the losses the buildings were valued at £164,148 8s. 1 3-4d. and personal property at £12,277, 13s. 8 1-4d. The total, £176,426 1s. 10d. is fully equal to \$2,100,000 at the present time.

Our patriot fathers no doubt were right in destroying the town to keep it from being the harbor of disloyal citizens and negroes, but the destruction of the most beautiful and prosperous place in the colony was a severe blow to the borough of Norfolk and to Virginia, from which the former did not recover for a quarter of a century.

"The clocks are on the stroke of one—
One land, one tongue, one flag, one God."

NEW ENGLAND "FOOTPRINTS ON THE SANDS OF TIME."

Written by request of Massanutton Chapter, Harrisonburg,
Virginia, Daughters of the American Revolution.

By *Lucy L. Bailey Heneberger.*

To photograph, to engrave, to stereotype the vanishing footprints of a past century is the sacred duty assumed by the patriotic order we represent. No footsteps so distant or so faint that its echo through the corridor of time does not catch the loving, listening, longing ear of some Daughter of the American Revolution, if only its pathway led to or from the glorious consummation of July 4th, 1776. From Maine to Florida we cherish these fading memorials of a heroic past, and if sometimes one, here and there, idealizes and instead of the camera uses the imagination and pen of the artist to glorify shall we censure the filial fiction, or with iconoclastic impulse unveil the feet of clay?

You are asked to turn from the sunny debonair memories of Virginia Cavaliers, with their love of old England and her tardily dying love of them, to the Puritan of that New England, founded amid snow and ice and storm and opposition of all the elements on Plymouth Rock, December 20th, 1620. One of our own Virginia poets, James Barron Hope, has written concerning this brave little colony:

"The more it blew, the more they faced the gale—
The more it snowed, the more they would not freeze—
And when crops failed on sterile hill and vale,
They went to reap the seas."

* * * * *

In one sense of the word it is impossible to write an original paper about one's ancestors, and perhaps under the dictum of our philosopher, Emerson, who says "inquiry and learning are reminiscences all" we should be discouraged from ever supposing ourselves original under any set of circumstances. At all events, you will gladly have substituted for any words of the present writer what the matchless pen of the author of "Old

Virginia and her Neighbors" has to say. In his "Beginnings of New England" Fiske writes of the early settlers:

"As regards their social derivation the settlers of New England were homogeneous in character to a remarkable degree, and they were drawn from the sturdiest part of the English stock. In all history there has been no other instance of colonization so exclusively effected by picked and chosen men. The colonists knew this and were proud of it, as well they might be. It was the simple truth that was spoken by William Stoughton, when he said in his election sermon of 1688, 'God sifted a whole nation that He might send choice grain into the wilderness.'
* * * * * From these men have come at least one-fourth of the present population of the United States."

About 1643, just after the meeting of the Long Parliament and before the execution of Charles Stuart and about the time of the New England Confederacy, arrived on New England soil the first member of the English family from which came the soldier of the American Revolution in whose honor this sketch has been requested.

The ancient English name of Bailey then descended through three Johns to the *John Bailey* we present, who during the Revolutionary War commanded the Second Massachusetts regiment as its colonel. The Johns who preceded him were men of influence and affairs in their Hanover homes whence their descendants issued to fill honorable positions in church and state.

In one of these Massachusetts homes he was born in the year 1730, the son of Capt. John Bailey of the Hanover militia. Several Baileys are recorded as "friendly to the king, either from being Quakers, or members of the Episcopal Church." Not so our New England patriot. His footprints all lead toward the victory of Bunker Hill. At the beginning of the war he was lieutenant-colonel of Col. John Thomas' regiment. When the Continental army was re-organized he became colonel of the Second Massachusetts. On February 12th, 1776, he was with the Hanover troops when they threw up the intrenchments at Dorchester Heights. They passed from the camp at Roxbury to the place of their destination with great caution, under the cover of the night, and when the light of day exposed them to the view of the British in Boston, they

had thrown up a sufficient breastwork for protection and security in prosecuting the object of their enterprise.

On March 29th, 1776, Col. Bailey marched his regiment to New York and played an important part in the siege of that city.

He lost some of his men in the battle of White Plains; was in the battle of Princeton; crossed the Delaware with Washington and aided in the capture of the Hessian general, Rahl.

Just here a paragraph from another pen is inserted which describes vividly the campaign of this terrible winter:

"The New Year spent by your great-grandfather at Trenton in 1777 is the most interesting to me. He was a soldier, serving under our famous Washington, and crossed the Delaware river with his general, December 26, 1776.

The river was filled with floating ice and was very dangerous to cross, but the determined patriots not only did it successfully but captured over a thousand prisoners, with their equipments and retreated across the river again, having lost but four men, two of whom were frozen to death.

Four days later, Washington re-crossed the river and spent New Year's day in Trenton. Your great-grandfather, in writing about that time, calls it 'a feast of starvation,' for the soldier patriots had scarcely enough food to keep them from starving at times, and their clothes were often but a poor protection against the cold, wintry weather. Two days after that, he followed his general to fight the battle of Princeton. * * * * *

Col. Bailey was then sent to the Northern army, assisted in the campaign, and saw the surrender of Burgoyne. There is a letter in the state department at Washington from Col. John Bailey to Gen. Washington, dated November 18th, 1777, at Hardwick, New Jersey, stating that he is on the way with his regiment to join him near Philadelphia. There is also a letter dated West Point, June 13th, 1779. He resigned April, 1780, on account of ill health. His resignation was accepted October 21st, 1780, and he was retired on half pay.

During the latter part of his services, he acted as "Colonel Commandant" of "Late Leonards' Brigade." He lived through Washington's two terms, Adams's, Jefferson's and in the latter part of Madison's first term, he passed away, honored and respected, in 1810, at the age of 80. He was repeat-

edly chosen one of the selectmen of Hanover. Twenty-three orderly books of his regiment are in possession of Mr. Torrey, Broad Oaks Farm, Hanover, Massachusetts.

His second son, Luther, served through the entire war, ending his services as major of the Second Massachusetts regiment. There has always been a member of the "Order of the Cincinnati" in the family.

To the great-granddaughter of Col. Bailey, who is presenting these facts, the history of her great-aunt, his daughter Ruth is of particular attraction and not unworthy the patient hearing of her sister "Daughter of the American Revolution." We can not Kipling-wise say, "But this is another story"—so plainly is it the story of the father and mother's influence.

Ruth Bailey married William Stockbridge, who, although described as "a man of ready wit, an agreeable companion, and largest land owner in the town where he resided" was loyal to King George and known as "one of the six Tories of Hanover." His wife, however, was a staunch patriot and her active interest for the colonies was so great that it is indissolubly connected with her memory. She employed her time unknown to her Tory husband in aiding the cause. She "ran" bullets for her brother and her father, while her husband was at church.

At a dinner given in Hanover, Massachusetts, on the occasion of the erection of a monument to the soldiers of that town some years ago, a gentleman to whom was assigned the duty of speaking to this sentiment, "The Wives and Mothers of Hanover," paid the following beautiful tribute to Mrs. Ruth Bailey Stockbridge:

"One hundred and one years ago, when Israel Perry was appointed to make a list of all the Tories in town, his commission evidently included both sexes, for he reported both. Yet after the most diligent search, he reported only seven names, six men, but only one woman, Jane Stockbridge. The closest searching even in a time of intense political excitement, when indifference was construed into opposition, could detect no more. Some of the names reported were placed on the list simply because they were Quakers and so opposed the war; others only because members of the Church of England, and not active against the King. So that in fairness, a part even of that short list should be eliminated. But in all Hanover there was only one woman suspected

of Tory sympathies. When we remember that this woman was the wife of one who held a commission from King George for many years, we excuse even her, and say this record was a splendid tribute to the patriotism of the women of this town in that generation.

When all were so patriotic it might seem unnecessary to select individuals, but as illustrative of the patriotism of that period, we must refer to one who exhibited her love of country under severe difficulties even in Hanover. A year before the outbreak of hostilities, William Stockbridge, a son of the solitary royalist lady before named, married Ruth Bailey, a daughter of Colonel John Bailey, of this town, a brave officer, who served as a colonel in the Continental Line during the entire war of the Revolution. When the war began the sympathy of the young man was with his mother and the King's cause, and he was one of the reported royalists. Not so with his young wife; she threw her whole soul into the patriot cause and worked for it with a sort of inspired enthusiasm. While her Tory husband was at church on Sundays, or absent on business, she would vigorously, with her own hands, make cartridges for her father's soldiers. She did what she could. And as the thunders of the Revolution beginning its reverberations around Bunker Hill rolled away to the South, and the result hung so long, doubtfully wavering in the balance, and as her otherwise kind but royalist husband denied or disparaged the wisdom of the uprising for liberty, how peculiarly hard was the trial of her faith which never faltered, and was rewarded at last with the triumph of the cause so long prayed for, and with seeing her mistaken husband gratefully accept the blessings of citizenship in the new-born republic."

During that stormy period, three children were born to her, and she faithfully performed all the duties of wife and mother. Eleven children blessed her home, and nine of them grew to manhood and womanhood, all of whom by their strong characters, and useful spotless lives attested the wisdom and fidelity of her maternal training. Thus was performed her life's best work for good.

The old families of New England are dying out. Names once honored and numerous are lacking from the list. If, from the noble army of sainted mothers who have in the generations past gone up from Hanover to Heaven there could come down to-day through the blue expanse above us a message to their daughters of this generation it would be, "See to it, as you care for humanity, or far better, as you love your country and your God, see to it, as the first and principal work

of your life, that you do your duty faithfully and intelligently as mothers."

To conclude, Daughters of the American Revolution,

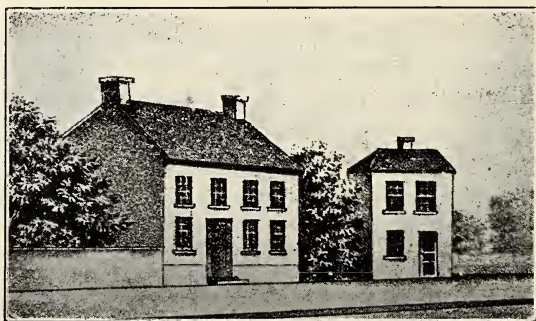
"With trust in God's free spirit,
The ever broadening ray
Of truth, that shines to guide us
Along our forward way,
Let us to-day be faithful,
As were the brave of old;
'Till we, their work completing,
Bring in the age of gold!"

JAMES SMITH, A SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

By Rachel Alice Eaby.

"Bend low, bend low, oh lordly land!
Bend low your head, uplift your hand,
'Thank God the soil whereon you stand
Is free to tread."

We feel that anything pertaining to the Declaration of Independence itself, or the signers of the same, must be of interest to every American to-day. We know that the structure of



Home and Office of James Smith,
of York, Pennsylvania.

the fathers stands secure upon its foundation, that it is now and will be in all years to come the government of the people, by the people and for the people. The names and characters of those brave patriots who risked their all in defense of their

country's liberties in the times that tried men's souls should be held in grateful remembrance throughout all time.

"Till the sun grows cold, and the stars are old,
And the leaves of the judgment book unfold."

On the seventh of June, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, the spokesman of the Virginia delegation, rose in Congress and presented the following resolution: "That the United Colonies are of right ought to be free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, that all political connection between them and Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved." On the eighth of July following the glorious Fourth these resolutions were read in the state house yard, cheered to the echo. Among the signers of this great Declaration from Pennsylvania was Col. James Smith, who was a resident of the county of York, a personal friend of the father of his country. We read in history that James Smith was about two years old when his father, John Smith, came to America from England. No record of his birth has been preserved. He is said to have kept the year a secret, which he carried with him to the grave, but was born between the years 1712 and 1720. We find he studied law in Lancaster, Pennsylvania with his brother George, and that soon after his admission to the bar, about 1750, he removed to Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. After remaining there for a few years, he took up his residence in the town of York, where he practiced his profession until the time of his death. In 1760 he married Eleanor, daughter of John Armor, of near New Castle, Delaware. At the commencement of the Revolution, Mr. Smith was one of the warmest friends of liberty and in 1774 was chosen a deputy to attend the provincial meeting in Philadelphia. In 1776 he served in the Colonial Congress, at which time he affixed his name to the Declaration of Independence. He was also a member of congress in 1777 and 1778. When that body sat at York the board of war was held at his office. He is said to have been a man of tenacious memory and fond of anecdote. James Smith was buried in the First Presbyterian church yard, York, and his monument bears the following inscriptions:

JAMES SMITH,
One of the signers of the
Declaration of Independence.
Died July 11th, 1806.

ELEANOR,
Wife of
James Smith.

We love to study the history of those brave men who took their lives in their hands that we might be free, for whose



deeds we thank the Father as we thank Him for the Declaration of Independence and for the glorious Stars and Stripes.

“Forever float our standard sheet,
Where breathes the foe, but falls before us
With freedom’s soil beneath our feet
And freedom’s banner waving o’er us.”

THE DISTAFF AND THE SPINNING WHEEL.

Read at the reception given by the Daughters of the American Revolution on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Donegal Chapter.

By James D. Law.

Not men alone make all the fight
When Revolution's bugle calls,
Defiance screamed to Britain's might
From our Colonial huts and halls.
So while we sing the spear and sword,
The rifle's and the cannon's peal,
No less applause must we accord
The Distaff and the Spinning Wheel!

Our matrons and our maidens then
Were of the true heroic stuff;
Well worthy to inspire a pen
More famed than mine and far less rough.
When carnage o'er the land broke loose,
With shot and shell and bristling steel,
Then nobly did they put to use
The Distaff and the Spinning Wheel!

But not in Amazonian groups
Did they rush forth to do and dare;
True members of the Household Troops,
Their loved ones were their special care.
They picked the lint and spun the flax,
They kept their homes in milk and meal,
And saved from all unfair attacks
The Distaff and the Spinning Wheel!

In songs and stories of romance
Amongst the mythologic stars,
Bellona, with her shield and lance,
A fit companion is for Mars.
But our Miss Liberty is still
An abler Dame from head to heel,
And sweeter types of woman's skill
The Distaff and the Spinning Wheel!

For Home and Country as they stood
When Independence was to win,
So stand they still for all that's good
Our independant land within;
True Daughters of a peerless past,
While they preserve their present zeal
No cloud to come can overcast
The Distaff and the Spinning Wheel!

Right here amongst ourselves we may
Feel truly grateful, one and all,
To know our local Dames display
The grand old name of Donegal.
No Chapter on the Nation's roll
A brighter lustre can reveal,
And none more worthy to extol
The Distaff and the Spinning Wheel!

Its members hail from near and far,
With brilliant wealth of name and fame,
Until each single spoke and star
Its representative can claim.
In ten short years how much they've done
Unwinding Time's historic reel,
What praise, esteem and love they've won—
The Distaff and the Spinning Wheel!

Long may they to their halls repair,
And peace within their borders bide;
By their example everywhere
Promoting patriotic pride!
Already solid, sure success
Is wreathed around their noble seal,
And ages yet to be shall bless
The Distaff and the Spinning Wheel!

“How stirs my heart to think this land
Bound in long day-time's yellow zone,
Maine and Alaska hand in hand,
The self-same hour beholds in one
A rising and a setting son.”

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS BURIED IN LOWER MERION.

Merion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has prepared the following list of Revolutionary patriots buried in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Their graves were appropriately decorated by the local Grand Army of the Republic Posts on Memorial day, May 30, 1902:

In St. Paul's Lutheran cemetery, Ardmore.—Col. Philip Lowry, Casper Weest, John Brooks, John P. Miller, Martin Miller (gunner), John Smith, John Goodman (artificer), William Smith, Lieut. Joseph Grover, William Wagner, Lieut. David Young, Captain Llewellyn Young, Lieut. Peter Ott, Peter Ott (2d), Peter Trexler, George Horn (1st), George Horn (2d), Daniel McElroy, John Horn, Captain Ludwick Knoll, Martin Wise, Adam Grow, Jacob Waggoner, Jacob Latch, Michael Fimple, John Fimple, John Fiss, William Fiss, John Righter, John Mowery (Maurer), Nicholas Pechin, William Sheaff, John Stadelman.

In Lower Merion Baptist cemetery.—Samuel Davis, William Thomas, Joseph Wilson, John Wilson, James Wilson, John Elliott, Ensign John Cornog, J. Righter, Griffith Smith, Christopher Shubert, Casper Scheetz (patriot papermaker, under direction of the council of safety), George Coulter, Benjamin Scheetz (patriot papermaker). Also Francis Scheetz, son of Benjamin.

As a boy, Francis Scheetz assisted his father in the patriotic work of making government paper and paper for the "Continental shimplasters." Francis Scheetz was government papermaker during Washington's administration, and continued to operate the famous "Dove Mill," on Mill Creek, making banknote paper for the United States Bank, until its charter expired in 1836. His daughter, Miss Kate Scheetz, a "Real Daughter," aged seventy-nine, presented to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in August, 1895, a foolscap sheet of "Dove Mill" paper, with its quaint watermark, a dove bearing an olive branch. Also, a similar sheet to Merion Chapter.

In the same cemetery is interred John Wilfong, one of the last Revo-

lutionary pensioners in Lower Merion. His daughter, Mrs. Catherine Wilfong Danley, a "Real Daughter," born in 1800, in the Wilfong homestead, near what is now Bryn Mawr, received a portion of ancestral property as a wedding gift, and spent all her married life in the same spot.

In Harriton family cemetery.—Major William Cochran. Here was first interred Charles Thomson, secretary of Continental Congress. After resting in peace for many years, Thomson's body was surreptitiously removed by professed admirers and entombed in Laurel Hill cemetery, Philadelphia.

Bicking family cemetery, Mill Creek.—Frederick Bicking, and his son, Richard, patriot papermakers, John M. Kuhn.

Lower Merion Friends' burying ground.—Lieut.-Col. Algernon Roberts, Thomas Roberts, Joseph Roberts, John Roberts, William Roberts, Isaac Roberts, Jacob Hoffman, John Wells, John Price, Isaac Davis, Lieut. Thomas Wynn, Jesse George (member of committee of correspondence), Daniel Williams (signer of the non-importation act), Lieut. William Holgate, Ensign Nehemiah Evans, John Zell.

West Laurel Hill cemetery, in plot of the German Reformed Church.—Colonel Archibald Steele, who served as aid-de-camp to Benedict Arnold, in his expedition to Canada, and who was one of the last survivors of that expedition. Colonel Steele, at the time of his death, was in command of the United States arsenal at Frankford, Philadelphia. He died in 1832, aged ninety-two years. He had been in the service of his country fifty-seven years. In the same plot, Captain Andrew Long, Charles Gerhart, Peter Gerhart, William Long, Jacob Eddenburne, Valentine Smith, James Irwin, John Stotsenburg, John Stroop, Jacob Koorer, John Coleman.

West Laurel Hill cemetery, in plot of the First Unitarian Church.—Henry Peale, Thomas Harper, George Murray, John Redman, Caleb Foulke, John Spencer, John Wright, W. Wright, Joseph Barnett, William Turner, Robert Campbell.

West Laurel Hill cemetery, in plot of the Church of the Epiphany.—William Brown, Robert Ellis, Henry Murray, Edward Moore, John Montgomery.

Many of the soldiers whose names are given above, served in the Pennsylvania militia.

MARGARET B. HARVEY,
Historian Merion Chapter.

FROM AN OLD GRAVEYARD NEAR OWEGO, NEW YORK.

Sacred to the Memory
of
Thomas and John Hendry,
Sacrificed to the Tory Party
April, 1780,

For the crime called
Democracy.
"When British and Tories o'er
this land bore sway,
A less cruel Indian my
body did slay."
THOMAS HENDRY.

He signs himself as being a reliable witness. His brother, John, also tells of his own death, on the same stone:

"When my brother was murdered
I was standing by,
But in Quebec prison
I was doomed to die."
JOHN HENDRY.

MRS. BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

NAMES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN BUFFALO VALLEY, PENNSYLVANIA.

The Shikelimo Chapter, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, has located the graves of the following Revolutionary soldiers buried in Buffalo Valley, Pennsylvania. Upon these they have placed the Pennsylvania state-marker, Daughters of the American Revolution:

Lewisburg cemetery.—Col. Henry Spyker, Col. John Kelly, Col. William Chamberlin, Capt. John Brady, Capt. Samuel Dale, Christian Nevius, Thomas Wilson, Hugh Wilson.

Mifflinburg cemetery.—William Lebkicker, Martin Crownmiller, John Linn, George Orwig.

Dreisback's Church.—Michael Grove, Michael Hafer, John Walter, John Brown.

Lewis cemetery.—Col. John Clarke, Lieut. Thomas Foster, Robert Barber.

Laurelton cemetery.—Christian Braucher, John Glover.

Buffalo Cross Roads.—Dr. Robert Van Valsah, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Sutherland.

Howard Green's farm.—Hon. Samuel McClay.

Huntingdon cemetery.—Sergeant Alexander King.

White Deer.—Hon. Matthew Brown.

MRS. W. C. BARTOL, *Secretary*.

"Revolutions are not made—they come."

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. NANCY ELIZABETH (PALMER) McDONALD.

Could we to-day turn back the pages of history a hundred and seventy years we should find nestled among the Berkshire hills of the Massachusetts colony the little hamlet purchased from the Indians called the "Houstine Property." Thirty years after it was incorporated as "Great Barrington."



Mrs. Nancy Elizabeth McDonald,
a real Daughter of the D. A. R.

To-day a hundred and forty years later it is a noted summer resort; with schools, churches and banks, intellectual and spiritual prosperity, illuminated by gas, supplied with pure water from the springs on its hillsides flowing into the waters of the Housatonic.

Our interest centers in the early history of the little hamlet just after its incorporation in 1761, when it was settled by emigrants from England, and in one of these families which had

come from over the sea to New England, which bore the surname of Palmer.

In those good old colony times the families which numbered less than a dozen children were not considered complete and our hero John was the eleventh in order in the Palmer family whose eyes first saw the light of day in 1766, ten years before the declaration of the independence of the thirteen colonies which caused the Revolutionary War.

Older brothers may have served in the earlier years of the war which animated our hero to go and do likewise for being a lad well developed and able to bear arms at the age of sixteen he enlisted and remained in the service until the close of the war. The marriage relation seemed to have little charm for him for not until thirty-five, quite a bachelor in those days of early marriages, was he present at his own wedding.

In Bible times Goshen was a land flowing with milk and honey, and in later years Goshen may have been noted for its fair women, for John's bachelor heart was conquered by the charms of the pretty maiden Irene Butler, of Goshen, Litchfield county, Connecticut, whom he married while yet in her teens. Eleven seems to have been the lucky number in the Palmer family for John and Irene were the parents of eleven children, the youngest of whom is Minneapolis Chapter's own daughter, her father being a soldier of the Revolution, Nancy Elizabeth McDonald, born in Venice, New York, August 11th, 1821. When Nancy Elizabeth Palmer was sixteen her family emigrated to the wilderness of Indiana then inhabited by a few white settlers and Wyandotte and Potawatamee Indians. The journey to Indiana was attended with many hardships and privations. Eight days were they detained in Buffalo, New York, waiting for the ice to leave Lake Erie and the slow mode of travel made the journey of nearly a thousand miles long and wearisome. Their forest home was a rude log cabin, white settlers few and far between, their more frequent visitors were Indians who came to exchange game for vegetables, or the Indian maiden daughter of the chief of the Wyandottes who came on her pony to look at the pale faced children who lived in a cabin of logs instead of wigwams of skins. Very little came into the life of Nancy Elizabeth to compare with that of her

girlhood home in New York. So when the opportunity was offered to become a governess in a family near Fort Wayne she gladly accepted the position, although to reach her destination involved a horseback ride of twenty-five miles, the bridle path marked by blazed forest trees. Nancy Elizabeth little dreamed as she rode over the frozen ground, so rough she could barely keep in her saddle, (and once fell over the head of her stumbling horse) what of light and gladness there was in store for her, for the outcome was nothing less than the love and offer of marriage from an older brother of the children, she was employed to instruct and at nineteen she became the wife of William Henry McDonald and lived in Kendall a few miles distant from Fort Wayne. Here Mr. McDonald was appointed postmaster, so their home became the stopping place of the mail carrier and the gathering together of the inhabitants of the little burg to obtain their share of the mail.

These were bright and happy years, for the country improved rapidly and soon possessed the advantages of older towns. Here the three children came to gladden the home life, and here the husband and father went into the beyond.

In 1885 Mr. and Mrs. Stratton came to Minneapolis and Mrs. McDonald accompanied them and the intervening years glided along pleasantly till on the seventy-ninth anniversary of her birth, our Daughters of the Minneapolis Chapter gathered to honor her and the day. Truly we can quote from the scriptures words especially appropriate on this occasion.

"And at eventide it shall be light."

In February, Mrs. McDonald, although in remarkable health for a person nearly eighty, had a presentiment that her days on earth were numbered, but she refrained from communicating her impressions fearing it might deter her daughter, the regent of the chapter, from attending the Continental Congress in Washington, but after her return she failed rapidly until like Enoch of old she seemed to be "walking with God and was not, for God took her."

On the morning of Good Friday we laid her away surrounded by the floral tributes of our affection. Beautiful flowers but

perishable! but her spirit more beautiful will live forever in the home eternal.

The Minneapolis Chapter as a token of their love and to perpetuate her memory have furnished a room in the "Jones Harrison House," beautifully located on the shore of one of our numerous lakes, where old ladies can delightfully spend their last days. The door plate bears this inscription:

Minneapolis Chapter, D. A. R.

In Memoriam.

Nancy E. McDonald.

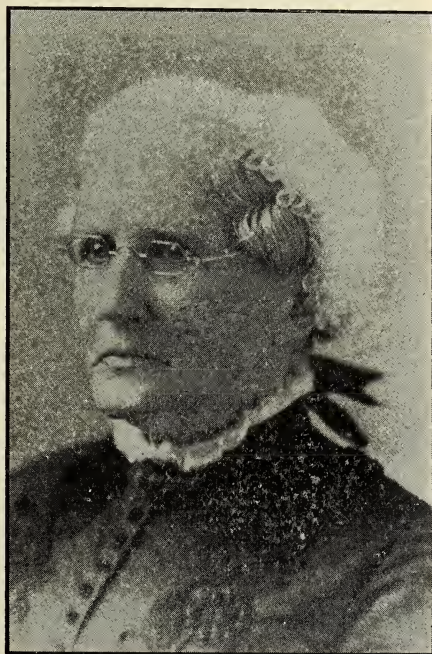
Our Own Daughter.

Minneapolis Sept. 12, 1902.

—E. J. M. NEWCOMB.

MRS. ANNA MATHIOT DORSEY.

Mrs. Anna Mathiot Dorsey was born in Connellsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1810. The last years of her life



Mrs. Anna Mathiot Dorsey.

were spent at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Cassandra Patton in Dayton, Ohio, where she passed away July 29, 1902, after a

lingering illness. She was the youngest of the large family of George Mathiot, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was one of the few surviving star members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

To those who know and loved her best, her beautiful, strong, noble character is a cherished memory.

"She was—but words are wanting what to say.

Think what a woman should be—she was that."

"Pale, withered hands, that more than four-score years
Had wrought for others, soothed the hurt of tears,
Rocked childhood's cradle, eased the fever's smart,
Dropped balm of love in many an aching heart;
Now stirless folded, like wan rose-leaves pressed
Above the snow and silence of her breast.
In mute appeal they tell of labours done,
And well-earned rest, that came at set of sun.

From the worn brow, the lines of care had swept,
As if an angel's kiss, the while she slept
Had smoothed the cobweb wrinkles quite away,
And given back the peace of childhood's day.
And on the lips, the faint smile almost said
"None know life's secret, but the happy dead."
So gazing where she lay, we knew that pain
And parting could not cleave her soul again.

—ELIZA DAVIDSON PHILLIPS.

MRS. MARY JANE GRIFFITH LANSING.

The Illini Chapter, Ottawa, Illinois, is fortunate in having for one of its members a "Real Daughter," of whom a short sketch follows:

Mary Jane Griffith Lansing was born in Worcester, Otsego county, New York, in 1827. She was the youngest daughter of Wm. Griffiths, Jr., who served in the Revolution as a ranger, a granddaughter of Wm. Griffiths, Sr., and of Jonathan Childs, both of whom served in the Revolution.

Her paternal grandfather, Wm. Griffiths, Sr., enlisted from Dutchess county, New York, during the early part of the war, and left his son William at home to care for the family. The Indians and Tories treated the women and children so cruelly,

often killing them and taking their property, that a company of young men was formed, composed mostly of those whose fathers had previously enlisted, in order that they might protect their homes. In this company of rangers Wm. Griffiths enlisted at the age of sixteen years.

Mrs. Lansing remembers that her father was very fond of telling them war stories, scarcely ever sitting down to the table without relating to them some incident.



Mrs. Mary Jane Griffith Lansing.

He was married twice and had twelve children. He was sixty-eight years of age at the time of Mrs. Lansing's birth.

Mrs. Lansing is a consistent member of the Baptist church, having united with it at the age of fifteen years.

She was married to James Lansing in Troy, New York, in 1848, and came to Illinois with her husband in 1855.

Mrs. Lansing has had five children, four of whom are living, two sons and two daughters. She also has fifteen grandchildren, one grandson, true to his fighting ancestors, having served in the Spanish-American War.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Oakland Chapter (Oakland, California).—The past year has been one of unusual interest. It has been our privilege to welcome visitors from various chapters of the east, who have given us some account of their works. Many regrets were expressed when our regent, Miss Babson, announced that she would soon leave us to be absent several months. Her duties then devolved upon Miss Alexander, vice-regent.

In the beginning of the year Miss Babson appointed a committee on by-laws, music, and places of meeting; also arranged a program of study for the year as follows:

“Groton Massacre.”

“Our Flag, and What it Did in the Northwest.”

“Paul Jones.”

“The Battles of Saratoga and Yorktown.”

“Our National Songs.”

“Shay’s Rebellion.”

“Royalists in the Revolution.”

“California During the Revolution.”

After the reading of the “Groton Massacre,” Mrs. Osgood and Mrs. James Wheeler were able to tell us real incidents connected with that bloody struggle for freedom, because of their ancestors having participated in it.

Mrs. French whose revolutionary ancestor fought at the battle of Saratoga, gave us an excellent description of that engagement.

Her great, great, grandfather as a little child dressed in a red cloak went on the battlefield to carry water to some wounded soldiers, and fortunately was not hurt by the flying bullets.

Mrs. Gray in addition to her paper on “Shay’s rebellion” read another, written by a remote ancestor, giving interesting details connected with that event, which as a boy he remembered.

The day that “Paul Jones” was to be the topic we listened

to an able paper by Mr. John Allen Hosmer, of San Francisco, a Son of the American Revolution, giving in detail the naval battles fought by that remarkable man, and the effect they had upon the cause of freedom.

It was an enjoyable afternoon when papers were read by four of our members on the following subjects:

"The history of music prior to the Revolution," and a description of the authors, and some incidents connected with their writings of our national songs, viz: "Yankee Doodle," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "The Star Spangled Banner." These were charmingly sung by Mrs. Martin Schultze accompanied by Miss Kendall.

On the 22d of February the officers of this chapter were invited to a reception given by the Puerto Del Ora Chapter of San Francisco.

On the 17th of April our chapter was invited to the wedding reception of one of our younger members, Miss Grace M. French and Mr. E. C. Bonner.

The one great and impressive event of the year was the reception given to President McKinley by the Sons of the American Revolution of San Francisco on the afternoon of May 24th, 1901, in the parlors of the Palace hotel. This chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution as well as those of San Francisco were invited.

We were all glad to meet our beloved president whose kindness of manner as well as his response to the welcome given him will always be fresh in our memory.

Little though we then how soon our joy would be turned into sorrow.

An appeal was sent by the Mount Vernon association to all the patriotic societies to contribute something for the restoration of Pohick church (General Washington's church). A full description of this church and its present needs having been read by the historian, the chapter voted to donate \$5.00, and more if necessary, a member afterward contributing \$100.

The close of the year finds this chapter in a prosperous condition.—ADELINE A. TAYLOR, *Historian*.

Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter (Willimantic, Connecticut), has had a year of prosperity under the leadership of Mrs. Martha Armstrong Chaffee, who succeeded Mrs. Sarah Preston Bugbee. Fourteen regular meetings have been held, the first occurring in September, 1901, the last in June, 1902, the former being a reception to the chapter, given by the program committee. To increase our funds, a musical, a colonial tea and whist party and an afternoon tea have been given.

At a special town meeting, held August 27, 1901, in response to a petition, a unanimous vote granted the chapter permission to place a memorial tablet in the vestibule of the Windham townhall, and on the 26th of October, 1901, under the able guidance of Mrs. Sarah Preston Bugbee, a tablet was unveiled

"To our patriotic sires, sons of Windham, who endured hardship and battle in the war of the American Revolution."

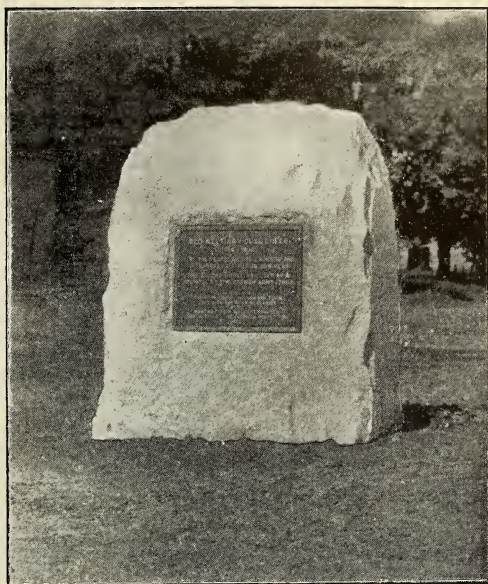
During the year the chapter has contributed to various local charities, and to the Anne Warner Bailey Chapter, of Groton and Stonington, and presented "Chapter Sketches" to Mrs. Angelina Loring Avery and Mrs. Minerva Grant Snow, daughters of Revolutionary soldiers.

At the March meeting the delegates to the Continental Congress presented to the chapter an entertaining report.

At the state conference, held at Middletown, in June, 1902, Mrs. Chaffee gave our contribution of twenty-five dollars for Continental Hall, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, our state regent, presenting it to the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks.

Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter (East Hartford and South Madison, Connecticut).—On May 27, 1902, the chapter presented to the town of East Hartford the reclaimed site of the first church built in that town while it was still a part of Hartford. From the time that Miss Frances L. Roberts, on December 13, 1900, introduced the motion that "the Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter coöperate with the Nathan Hale Lyceum, of East Hartford, in reclaiming and marking the plot of ground upon which stood the meeting-house of the Third Church of Hartford," the chapter has devoted itself to the work with energy and enthusiasm. Descendants of the founders of church and town gave generously to the project until the treasury of

the chapter contained a sum sufficient to warrant the grading and curbing of the little park, to be known henceforth as "Old Meeting-House Green." In early days the ground rose with a hill, but this had long been leveled and the spot became a shady waste, barren and unsightly and its significance in danger



of being forgotten. It is now a grassy triangle, with granite curbing and, near its southern side, stands a granite boulder six feet in height, bearing a bronze tablet, with the following inscription:

Old Meeting House Green,
1699—1836.

Here the people met for worship and to transact all public business.
The second house was used as a hospital by the French army, 1781-1782.
In honor of the founders of church and town, this site has been re-
claimed by

The Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution.
1902.

Paths will be laid out and trees and shrubbery planted. By a happy coincidence the work could be completed and presented to the town on the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the church. On the last afternoon of the bi-centennial celebration of the First Church of East Hartford, services were held under the auspices of the Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter. To the beautiful decorations of plants and flowers provided for the bi-centennial were appropriately added a background of flags and the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution painted on a banner. The following was the program:

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|---|---|
| Scripture Reading and Prayer, | The Rev. William B. Tuthill |
| Opening Remarks, | Miss Anna M. Olmsted, Regent |
| | Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter, D. A. R. |
| Address, | Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, State Regent |
| Address to the Students of the High School, | |
| |The Rev. Theodore J. Holmes |
| March from the Church to the Meeting House Green, where the exercises were continued, as follows: | |
| Presentation of Memorial to the Town, .. | The Rev. Francis P. Bachelor |
| Unveiling of Tablet, | Miss Ella S. Olmsted, Miss Mary E. Sperry |
| Response for the Town, | Mr. William H. Brewer |

This was interspersed with music by Hatch's Military Band, hymns and songs.

The Atlanta Chapter (Atlanta, Georgia).—The chapter appropriately celebrated the Fourth of July, 1902, by opening to all the patriotic societies of the city the ever hospitable chapter home, Craigie House. Miss Virginia Arnold presided gracefully at the literary meeting. After invocation by the chaplain, the Hon. Fulton Colville, president of the Sons of the Revolution, made a patriotic address. He was followed by the Rev. C. B. Wilmer, who discussed the question, "What is true patriotism?" Miss Iva Cowan sang her way into all hearts. She also led the chorus singing of "America," and "Star Spangled Banner." After which the presiding genius turned us over to the chairman of the house committee, Mrs. Samuel D. Jones, at whose hands we met with gracious hospitality. Cakes, ices and punch were served. We were honored by the presence of veterans of four wars, and by the presence of two "Real Daughters" of the Revolution, and several granddaughters of

of Revolutionary sires. At our anniversary meeting in April, we were delighted to have a short talk from the wife of Gen. Torrence, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. Torrence is a prominent Daughter of the American Revolution in Minnesota. She enjoyed very much an inspection of our chapter house, with its emblems from real Craigie House, a chair given by Miss Longfellow, an autograph poem and pen of Longfellow's, our gavel from a tree over the grave of our patriot-orator, Patrick Henry, and other trophies.—VIRGINIA ST.C. HARDIN.

Joseph Habersham Chapter (Atlanta, Georgia).—Book-making has been the most important work of this chapter during the present year. The pedigrees, genealogical queries and answers, lists of emigrant settlers, lists of Revolutionary soldiers, and historical papers published in the department of the *Atlanta Constitution*, established and conducted by the chapter, under the editorial supervision of its regent, Mrs. William Lawson Peel, have been embodied in two volumes, the first of which was issued last March. The second volume will probably have been issued before this report appears in print, and will be much larger and handsomer than the first. It will contain more than seven hundred pages and numerous illustrations. The price of the first volume is \$1.25; that of the second, bound in cloth is \$1.50; in paper, \$1.25. Copies of the index will be furnished to applicants by the regent (address 469 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia).

President Roosevelt, whose Georgia ancestry is given in the first volume, received a copy which had been specially bound for him in a decorated leather cover, bearing a water color miniature of Joseph Habersham, on white satin. The book was presented to him by the regent in person, in behalf of the chapter, and was received with marked appreciation.

The celebration of the 12th of February, under the name of "Georgia Day," in commemoration of the founding of Georgia as a colony, was suggested by this chapter; and mention of the celebration which took place last year—the first of its kind—has already been made in the *AMERICAN MONTHLY*. The celebration this year was much more general than that of

last year. It had the warm approval of the governor, the state school commissioner and other men of prominence. The day was celebrated in the schools throughout the state, and many buildings were decorated for that occasion with the state flag. At the state capitol, exercises in which other chapters and various patriotic organizations participated, took place, under the auspices of this chapter. There were addresses by Bishop Warren A. Candler, the Rev. W. W. Landrum, D. D., and Colonel E. W. Martin, a reading by Mrs. Erskine Richmond Jaringan, and benediction by Rev. Father John E. Gunn, D. D.

On the fourth of July the hall of the new Carnegie library was opened by the chapter, with music and addresses. An address on "The South in the Revolution,"—a remarkable and impressive presentation of the subject—was delivered by Mr. Charles J. Haden.

Two five o'clock teas have been given the chapter during the year, one by the regent and the other by Mrs. William H. Kiser. Other entertainments have been planned for the coming season.

Twenty-nine "Real Daughters" have been enrolled as members of this chapter since its organization in 1900, a fact which is the more striking when it is considered that the total number enrolled in the National Society, in the first ten years of its existence, as shown by the report made last year to the Society of the Smithsonian Institution, was only four hundred and forty-nine. The present membership of the chapter is one hundred and forty-seven, of whom twenty-five are new members, and four are life members.—AUGUSTA STRONG GRAHAM, *Corresponding Secretary*.

Mildred Warner Washington Hearts of Oak Chapter (Monmouth, Illinois)—Celebrated Flag day with a picnic, Mrs. C. V. Brooks being chairman of the day. Mrs. Ida B. Henry gave a poem, "Unfurl the Flag," followed by a shower of small flags, souvenirs of the day. After dinner was served the following program was given interspersed with singing, quotations appropriate to the day by members; a paper on the origin of the Flag, by Mrs. Webster; Miss Molly Mathews read an original poem (dedicated to the chapter) written by Mr. J. C. Hopkins, 80 years old, of San Francisco; reading poem, Flag Day, by Mrs.

Pierce. After which she presented the chapter with a plaque, with the picture of George Washington in a wreath of oaks; reading, "Our Flag," by Mrs. Burden. A contest in answering questions relating to points in American history was won by Mrs. Rupp and Miss Mollie Mathews.

"Charter Day," as it may fittingly be named will always be a red letter day in the history of the chapter. The morning exercises were presided over by the regent, Mrs. J. R. Webster, who made a brief address of welcome to our guests of honor—Mrs. Mathew T. Scott, vice-president general, and Mrs. Charles H. Deere, state regent, Mrs. S. Welty, of Bloomington, Illinois, Miss Florence Gould, of Moline, and Mrs. Dorothy Law, of Dixon. Mrs. Deere by virtue of her office as state regent presented the chapter with the charter. A short address was made by Mrs. Scott thanking the chapter for herself and sister, Mrs. Stevenson, for the honor it had given them of taking as its name that of an ancestor, "Mildred Warner Washington." At the conclusion of the program luncheon was served. At 2.30 p. m. a reception was given, the entire chapter being the reception committee with Mrs. Webster at the head of the line. Vocal and instrumental music was rendered during the afternoon and light refreshments served. The entire day was a decided success.—MRS. FLORA S. DRAKE.

Frances Shaw Chapter (Anamosa, Iowa).—The past year has been a busy one. Nearly with the first of our existence as a chapter, we undertook the task of erecting a public library in our little city. By the subscriptions of our citizens a good sum was raised, but not enough, and to the earning of the balance we have devoted our energies, under the leadership of our indefatigable regent, Miss Helen L. Shaw. Bazaars, sociables, dramatic entertainments and various other devices have enriched our treasury. Our first bazaar brought us in eight hundred dollars. Last fall we published a patriotic Revolutionary calendar, which added one hundred dollars more to the needed sum. An "Expense Sociable," where we all told how we earned a dollar, brought another one hundred dollars. A rummage sale in the early summer made us over one hundred dollars.

The walls of our library are rising rapidly, and we feel im-

pelled to renewed exertion, so we are preparing a concert for the near future, which we hope may bring us another one hundred dollars. We have an efficient corps of officers and our members are ready to respond to every call. With all our work we still have time for many pleasant social hours, and in carrying out our monthly programs we are inspired to become more truly Daughters of the American Revolution—patriotic American women, filled with devotion and love, not only for our Revolutionary ancestors, but alive to the needs and duties of to-day—and now.—ELLA THOMPSON BAGLEY, *Historian*.

The Elizabeth Benton Chapter (Kansas City, Missouri)—has awakened an enthusiastic interest in the study of United States history by presenting annually a gold medal to each of the high schools.

Twenty questions are prepared and the name of the successful contestant is announced on a day set apart by the faculty during commencement week—Daughters' day.

On June 16th, at ten o'clock, the chapter marched into the auditorium of the manual training school, receiving from the boys and girls a most enthusiastic welcome.

The platform was draped with flags and the spinning wheel occupied a conspicuous place. Many of the pupils carried small flags, and one of their number was designated color bearer.

Prof. Morrison, the principal, introduced the regent, Mrs. John R. Walker, who presided.

Mr. William B. Thayer, president of the Commercial Club, addressed the school and presented the medal to Carsen Chiles.

On June 22nd similar exercises were held at the Central high school. Prof. Cammack, the principal, expressed his appreciation and hearty co-operation with the Daughters. Patriotic music by Mrs. Gilbert Clark and Miss Elvie Fitch Walker followed. Mrs. John R. Walker, regent, addressed the immense audience of pupils and residents, and presented the medal which had been awarded to Earl C. Hallar. Mrs. Walker's address contained the following stirring words:

Every American boy should make his ruling life-principle, "my country's good, my country's honor." This conception of duty should be too proud, too serene, for the paltry limits of partisanship.

Our best beloved exponent of this principle is Washington. He is a worthy model for every young American. You may search all the histories of all nations, and find not one character so flawless. Study profoundly the soldier, the statesman, the *man*. Analyze our patriot. View him critically through the perspective of the years. He bears every test with distinction.

Cynics tell us that republics are ungrateful,—but Washington to-day is as much the idol of the American people as when he rode, a conquering hero, under the triumphal arch at Trenton over a pathway of roses; or, amid the wildest demonstration of joy, was inaugurated first president of the young republic. Over every patriotic gathering of men, women and children throughout this brave land, the spirit of Washington hovers—we feel his presence now. Freed from the earthly bondage his influence is more potent. Yet the majesty of his personality has no part in the swaying of our minds—we feel but the spirit of patriotism, of which he is the immortal incarnation.

Thackery muses, "It is strange, that in a savage forest of Pennsylvania, a young Virginia officer should fire a shot, and awaken a war that was to last for sixty years,—to cover his own country and pass into Europe,—to cost France her American colonies,—to sever ours from us; and create the great American Republic: and of all the myriads engaged in the vast contest, to leave the prize of the greatest fame with him who struck the first blow."

To-day, in the fulness of our greatness and our development as a nation, we need this timely return to the study of its formation. The past is not dead. The thoughts so vital to our evolution have been sleeping, ready to be revived. And this reviving, this arousing, is the noble work of our patriotic societies, the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

Our material progress has been so marvelous, we have attained such ease and luxury, that our minds are becoming absorbed and enervated. The cradle of our free-born race was the log-cabin of the pioneer, built from the trees of the wilderness, felled by his own sturdy hand. That life of labor, simplicity, and self-reliance produced men with quick sensibilities, a stern appreciation of our rights, an indomitable spirit of freedom, and, above all, a perfect reliance on God. "Giants were they in heart, who believed in God and the Bible." They toiled, fought, planned, in field and in council, to leave to posterity the heritage of priceless freedom,—an example of unfaltering principle, patient endurance, clear-eyed self-sacrifice, physical and moral courage unparalleled in the history of the world.

As faithful executors of this God-given trust, it is ours to keep alive these fires of patriotism; to keep ever before us the watchword of our forefathers as expressed in the Constitution: "To establish justice, and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

Do we of this generation honor or abuse our birthright?

Be thou free. Are we free, according to the standard of our ancestors? Are we free, according to the law and the constitution? Do we dare in either the political or the business world, act as we think right, without waiting for orders and cringing to public opinion?

To the overthrow of the sentiment, "the divine right of kings" are we indebted for this fair, free land, this sweet liberty, dearer than life itself; yet while we have no king upon a throne, wielding a sceptered sway, we have many in this free land whose power is more despotic than that of kings.

Let us hold fast to the faith of our fathers. With them, the religious element was dominant. They looked to Sinai and the original law-giver for all good and just laws, inscribed on the tablets of stone by the finger of the living God. Macauley says of the Puritan, "He prostrated himself in the dust before his Maker, but set his foot on the neck of his king."

Exploring history, searching for the links which bind so many of us to the heroes of the Revolutionary period, to the men of high and low degree—but heroes all—for that is the best blood, which has the most iron in it,—they become real, living men and women; they belong to us, individually; and we feel in their deeds of valor a close, personal interest and pride.

As a little child, I listened and thrilled to the oft-told tale of my own Revolutionary ancestor as related by his daughter. Old age had dulled her faculties. Memory retained but few vivid impressions. The one indelible image was that of her father, in his Continental uniform,—tall, stalwart, soldierly; determined and resolute in mien; riding forth to battle. Then—to return! Home they brought the soldier, dead. The brave young general had been shot through the heart while opposing Cornwallis in crossing the Catawba river. That Revolutionary sire is to me a living, breathing hero. I love to look upon his pictured face; and his faithful sword, dulled by the rust of time, I would rather possess than the richest jewel in the world.

Among many mooted questions regarding woman of to-day as compared with the comrades of those old heroes of Revolutionary times, is that of the superiority of the new woman over the woman of these pioneer days. We of to-day have many spheres; she had but one—wife and mother—how sweet the words! Our sphere, though with wider horizons in education, where there are practically no limitations,—yet we might study and imitate to our profit those women of force and character, in the dignity, simplicity and naturalness of their lives. We claim advanced thought and progressive ideals; but the luxurious ease of to-day is not conducive to lofty thought, self-denial, and dependence on God. Our young girl—think of her as austere, severe, and smileless—call to mind Longfellow's picture of the Puritan maiden. It was doubtless a faithful one. Priscilla was as sweet, natural, and fresh as the wild rose that blossomed at her door. To the steadfast, profound

religious faith of the woman of that day we owe as much as to any other one element that entered into our formation. To her the call of country was as the voice of God. Husbands and sons were sent forth, leaving her looking confidently and serenely to God for help in her loneliness and exposure.

The active society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in fostering patriotism through the education of the young—directing the young feet into right paths—is performing woman's highest mission, and following the noble suggestion in the lives of these colonial dames.

The glory of children is their fathers; and if the story of our heroic past stirs to enthusiasm the hearts of the young, we are safe; the strength and perpetuity of our government are assured; the standard of good citizenship, a high ideal. Thus the links are strengthened, binding us to the past; and future generations will bless the Daughters of the American Revolution for rescuing, before too late, the name and fame of those who gave luster, not only to family, but to humanity.

We have rescued them from oblivion. The gray stone has crumbled; the grassy hillock disappeared; even the sturdy oak, and elm, beneath whose shade they slept, no longer stand sentinel. Their only monument is the praise of a grateful posterity, more enduring than marble shaft or sculptured urn.

In this new birth of freedom, a great wave of patriotism is sweeping over our country. Every state has its Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. The hearts of young and old thrill, as never before, to the grand chorus of

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Of thee I sing.

Our country's emblem was never so honored and revered, at home and abroad; wherever our shining bird of freedom, the eagle, can find a foothold, we plant our flag and fling it to the breeze, carrying a breath of freedom into every land and unto every people.

Matthew Thornton Chapter (Nashua, New Hampshire).—Matthew Thornton Chapter observed the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the birthday of our flag by a meeting, held with the Misses Thayer, on the afternoon of June 14th. The house was decorated with many flags. An interesting account of the recent trip of members of the chapter to historical places in Boston was given by Mrs. George A. Wason. This was followed by a fine paper upon "The History of Our Flag," by Mrs. Urania E. Bowers, and was illustrated by many of the Colonial and Revolutionary flags, and by the artistic singing of "The Old Thirteen," by Miss Grace E. Law, accompanied by Miss Clara Jackman. Several of the flags were kindly

loaned by Fort Massachusetts Chapter, and were very finely painted by one of its members. Delegations from Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell, Massachusetts, and the Milford, New Hampshire, Chapter were present, and gave accounts of the work which they had done. Refreshments were then served.—KATHARINE M. THAYER, *Regent*.

New York State Conference.—Mrs. William Seelye Little, state regent, Rochester, New York, June 13 and 14, 1902. The New York State Conference was held in the gymnasium of the Rochester University, Rochester, New York, upon invitation of the Irondequoit Chapter, Mrs. William Edwin Hoyt, regent. The conference opened with Mrs. William Seelye Little, state regent, in the chair. On the platform were also: Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general; Mrs. Charles H. Terry, state vice-regent; Mrs. Belden, former state regent; Miss Avery; Mrs. William E. Hoyt, regent of Irondequoit Chapter. Many delegates were present and thirty-nine chapters responded to the roll call.

Mrs. Hoyt made the address of welcome and the response was by Miss Myra Avery, regent of the Mahwenawasigh Chapter, Poughkeepsie.

Mrs. William A. Montgomery, of Rochester, read a timely and stirring address on "Present Day Patriotism," after which the remainder of the first day's session was occupied by roll call and a short report of the year's work from each chapter.

In the line of study, most chapters have devoted the time to national history in some form, though one has turned its attention to parliamentary drill and another to the annexation of our various possessions. Almost without exception the chapters have offered prizes for historical essays in the public schools. Next in point of numbers are contributions to Continental Hall and utility funds; then to public libraries and the McKinley memorial fund; a few gave to the Flag association.

Many Daughters of the American Revolution markers have been placed, and the graves of Revolutionary soldiers are faithfully remembered on Memorial Day.

Numerous boxes were sent to our soldiers and sailors in the Philippines. Historic pictures have been presented to the pub-

lic schools, also portraits of Washington and Lincoln. One chapter gave to the ransom of Miss Stone, and another devoted its funds to the care of its one "Real Daughter." A number of special tablets or monuments of somewhat local interest have been erected or subscribed to by various chapters.

Mahwenawasigh Chapter confined its work to purchasing and restoring the mansion of the first governor of New York.

The report of Manhattan Chapter, referred to a committee of five, appointed by Mrs. Fairbanks, to call upon Madam la Comtesse de Rochambeau and party, when in this country in May, 1902.

Mary Washington Chapter, through the courtesy of one of her descendants, each year, on Memorial Day, decorates the grave of Mary, the mother of Washington.

Irondequoit Chapter conducted a campaign among the Italians in Rochester, with a view to making them acquainted with our country's history.

A letter was received from Hendrick Hudson Chapter, inviting the conference to meet in Hudson next year. Upon motion, the secretary was directed to write an acceptance.

The reports show the death of five "Real Daughters" during the year.

The secretary was instructed to write notes of sympathy to: Miss Fuller, regent of Mohegan Chapter, on the death of her father. Mrs. Helmuth, regent of West Point Chapter, on the death of Dr. William Tod Helmuth. Catherine Schuyler Chapter, on the death of Mrs. Edward Hart. Owahgena Chapter, on the death of Miss Amanda Dowes, formerly regent.

The state badge committee report the sale of over three hundred pins at eighty-five cents, delivered; made after the design adopted unanimously by the committee—shield shape, silver foundation, with gilt coat-of-arms and lettering, on blue enamel ground. Upon motion that the state regent assign the pin committee, Mrs. Little reappointed the members of last year.

The utility fund committee offered an excellent report, which, together with a schedule of suggestions by Mrs. Terry, was, upon motion, adopted by the conference. The appointment of officers of the state utility fund was left to the state regent.

Mrs. Little presented to the conference, as representing the chapter of New York state, a case of extreme destitution in a "Real Daughter." A motion was made and carried, that the matter be taken home and immediately laid before every chapter.

The suggestion was offered that the conference be held upon some other day than Flag Day.

The state regent introduced Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general, who made an enthusiastic and interesting address, closing with an earnest appeal for the Continental Hall, and the announcement that the site had at last been selected.

Miss Forsyth, who is state regent for the Children of the American Revolution, spoke a few words, upholding this organization, declaring that the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution cannot be carried on unless the interest of the Children is enlisted.

At the close of the conference, an informal reception was given Mrs. Fairbanks, the president general. This was followed by luncheon, during which a vote of thanks was tendered Irondequoit Chapter.—MARY CHENEY ELWOOD, *Secretary*.

Cherry Valley Chapter (Cherry Valley, New York).—A loan exhibition was held August 15th. The village had been canvassed for colonial and other relics and the result was an interesting collection of antique and foreign curiosities, many of which have come down to us from the times of the War of the Revolution and the struggle for existence among those who returned here after the massacre of Cherry Valley. The walls of the three rooms were made resplendent with flags and bunting, from amongst which looked down upon us many portraits of ancient residents of Cherry Valley, in the quaint costumes of olden time. Tables of mahogany, the ages of which could be counted by centuries, were spread with specimens of rare old china, table silver, cut glass, ancient candelabra, pewter platters and porringers, brittania ware and many pieces of the silver and copper lustre so dear to the hearts of our foremothers. Articles of wearing apparel, dating back two and more centuries, told their pathetic tales of forms of beauty and of stalwartness long since gone to "mix forever with the elements."

Small libraries of ancient books and documents claimed attention by their quaintness and archaism. Some of these documents showed the hand-writings of those who had helped to make our country's history, not the least of which was a check written and signed by General Washington. Among the articles of interest were an army canteen and a bottle which were carried through the War of the Revolution, the one by a soldier named William Walker, and the other by General Howe, of the Continental army. There was an old Bible, printed under Queen Elizabeth in 1576-79, by Thomas Barsadyne and Alexander Arbuthnot, the former having died before the work was finished. It was done in English scrip complete with Apocrypha. The original edition was limited to four volumes. It was originally in board covers; but in 1772 it was rebound for Samuel E. Boies, great-great-grandfather of Chester Boies of Cherry Valley, the present owner. There was an apron which had belonged to the wedding outfit of Mrs. Bessie Hagard Pope Delano, in 1747; wedding slippers worn by Mrs. Gen. Elijah Holt, more than one hundred and ten years ago; a handkerchief ironed and folded one hundred and fifty years ago, and handed down from one loving daughter to another, having never been unfolded; also many beautiful specimens of the handiwork of the natives of our new possessions, the Philippines. Exquisite designs in embroidery, done on cloth made from pineapple and cocoa-nut fibre, testified to the aesthetic sense of those whom we are wont to regard as hardly half civilized.

Time and space do not permit mention of all the things of beauty and of interest. Oriental relics and objects of *virtu* from the Holy Land appealed to the hearts of Bible lovers. Among these were the tiny shoes of a Chinese lady of Quality and beside them another pair worn by a working woman of China; newspapers and other documents in Chinese, Japanese and Arabic; a bit of bread taken from the table at Joppa and a lamp identical with those used by the "ten virgins." Another object of interest was a woolen coat, for which the carding, spinning, weaving and sewing were done by Mrs. Ann Shipmay seventy-five years ago. This lady herself was present—ninety-six years of age—and formed one of our greatest attrac-

tions as she sat spinning linen thread on a wheel two hundred and fifty years old. The thread was sold at five cents per yard and the proceeds went far to swell the fund that we are trying to raise in order to erect a tablet to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Dunlop and his martyred wife.—MARY S. LEANING, *Secretary*.

Johnstown Chapter (Johnstown, New York).—On Flag Day the Johnstown Chapter wended their way to the "battle-field," to raise a flag, to float, for the first time on the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the birthday of our national emblem, and the one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the Johnstown battle. The flag, a beautiful one, eight feet by twelve in dimensions, was presented to the chapter by Miss Clara Hale Randon, of Astenrogen Chapter, Little Falls, in memory of her ancestor, who was wounded in that Johnstown battle. The regent, Mrs. Van Vliet, spoke to the chapter of the donor of the flag, that it should be called the "Randon Flag," and should be raised on all special days of the chapter. The vice-regent, Mrs. Johnson, then raised the rope which carried the flag to the top of the thirty-foot flagstaff, saying, "In the name of Miss Clara Hale Randon, of Little Falls, N. Y., I raise this beautiful national emblem in honor of the patriots of the American Revolution." The following original verses were then recited by Mrs. Van Vliet:

We raise our country's flag to-day,
And see it float in summer breeze;
While patriotism holds full sway,
In hearts at home and o'er the seas.

Above this field where patriots bled,
Which Johnstown "Daughters" honor well,
We, now, this starry banner spread,
To have it, too, our message tell.

Red, white and blue the colors three,
Of flag, to-day, raised everywhere,
Proud emblem of our country free,
We place you on our flagstaff there.

Aloft through day and night to wave,
 Thy *blue*, of loyalty to tell,
 Thy *red*, of patriotism brave,
 Thy *white*, pure souls above who dwell.

So, taught a lesson by each hue,
 May "Daughters" ever reverence thee,
 And always, when this flag we view,
 Remember those who made us free.

Wave, then, in memory of those dead,
 For whom we placed our "Tablet" here,
 For them thy colors proudly spread,
 The banner which they held so dear.

Oh banner of the crimson bars!
 Beneath the blue of arching sky!
 We leave you with your faithful stars,
 To share the watch of stars on high!

—FRANCES FOWLER VAN VLIET, *Regent*.

Olean Chapter (Olean, New York).—On the 19th of October was held the annual meeting when the entire official board was re-elected. The corresponding secretary, however, refusing to act, Miss Meloy was chosen to fill the vacancy. On this occasion it was decided to again offer three gold medals to the pupils of the Olean public schools for historical essays.

The second meeting of the year was designated "Medal Day," as the chapter then had the privilege of listening to the prize essays of the previous year and others of honorable mention. In December the Daughters gathered at the hospitable home of Mrs. W. E. Wheeler in Portville. The chief feature of the afternoon's program being a delightful talk by Mrs. Marilla Wheeler (aged 83), subject "Benjamin Franklin." At the January meeting it was decided to purchase four state recognition pins and a Directory of the National Society. The volume and one pin are to be presented to our regent.

The February meeting was given up to the consideration of Washington and his portraits.

In March, the chapter convened twice. The first being the regular session and the second the "Congress Day" reception, held this time at the home of Mrs. Higgins, one of our repre-

sentatives at the Congress. A floral greeting was presented by the officers as a welcome to our regent, who was with us for the first time in several months, after an absence through sickness. Her official report was comprehensive and greatly enjoyed and appreciated. Mrs. Higgins followed with a resume of the social side of the Washington gathering of Daughters and another milestone in the chapter's history was passed.

At the April session it was voted to contribute \$10 to the McKinley Memorial fund. A report from the trustees of the Forman library was received giving list of books purchased with the \$100 presented by our chapter in December, 1900.

The chapter again met on the third of May. On the 30th memorial wreaths were placed upon the graves of the three Revolutionary soldiers found in our town. In June \$3 was contributed to the New York State utility fund.

Two delegates were in attendance at the State Conference where the hospitality of the Ironduquoit Chapter was greatly enjoyed. June 18th the medals were awarded for the best essays to the following successful contestants: John Sheehan, of the high school, whose subject was, "With Washington at Valley Forge; Frank Kelsey, of the junior department, who wrote of "Daniel Morgan and his Sharpshooters," and Agnes Casey, of the grades, subject, "Paul Jones and our Navy." Four other essays of honorable mention also appeared on the program. The presentation exercises occurred at the high school assembly hall and the public was invited to attend.

The annual dinner and last meeting of the season was held June 20th at Hotel Bon Air.

During the year one of our members has changed her name and we have lost one by death. Nine new names have been added to the roll making a total membership of 83.

The resident members of Portville have continued their patriotic work by offering prizes for historical essays in their public school.

The AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE has been placed in the reading room of the public library by the courtesy of our regent, Mrs. Strong, and all are urged to look it over and become informed in the workings of our National Society.—
MAUD D. BROOKS, *Historian*.

Donegal Chapter (Lancaster, Pennsylvania) 21 of April, 1902, celebrated her tenth anniversary. Invitations were issued by the chapter, and accepted by representatives from Lancaster county historical society, Colonial Dames, Society of Colonial Wars, and Sons of the Revolution, including members of Witness Tree and Harrisburg Chapters. Many friends of our good old colonial town helped to make the occasion an honorable event. The guests were received by Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, late regent of Pennsylvania, Miss Lilian Slaymaker Evans, Mrs. Sarah Billings Carpenter, Mrs. J. Harold Wickersham, and Miss M. Louise Rohrer, all have presided as regents of Donegal Chapter. Mrs. George N. Reynolds, the vice-regent, also received, and presented to the guests Mrs. Lydia A. White, the only "Real Daughter" of Donegal Chapter. Death took from us Mrs. Eliza A. Lee, another "Real Daughter." The program rendered was:

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| Solo, | Mr. Henry H. Schroeder |
| Address—"Why are we Daughters of the American Revolution?" | |
| | John A. Coyle, Esq. |
| Solo, | Miss Mary Malone |
| Greetings from Lancaster County Historical Society, | |
| | Rev. Dr. J. H. Dubbs |
| "The Distaff and the Spinning Wheel," | Mr. James D. Law |

Mr. Coyle, in telling "Why we are Daughters of the American Revolution," explained requisites for membership and the object of the society, and said how just ten years ago, under the guidance of Miss Lilian Slaymaker Evans, who is a charter member of the National Society, No. 41, thirteen patriotic women descendants of distinguished ancestry met at the home of Mrs. Sarah Billings Carpenter, in Lancaster, and organized the third chapter in Pennsylvania, calling it Donegal, meaning "Fortress of the Stranger."

The Rev. Dr. Dubbs in his address dwelt upon the spirit of the times, in delving into the past, and the importance of knowing family history.

Mr. Law, in his pretty poem, though a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, shows how he has been inspired with the spirit of patriotism of his adopted land.

Donegal Chapter now numbers ninety-eight. Nearly a thou-

sand dollars have been contributed to patriotic objects since its organization, and we try to have the true spirit of loyalty. "To perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence."

Chapter meetings were held in the Iris Club, with the exception of the month of May, when Mrs. Wm. Heitshu invited the Daughters to meet some friends and entertained us delightfully. Mrs. Henry Pennypacker, of Moore Hall, member of Chester county chapter, read an interesting paper upon "Historic places in and around Philadelphia."

The history of Pennsylvania has been the subject of study and research. Papers upon Pennsylvania Signers of the Declaration have been read. Also questions chiefly relating to Revolutionary times requiring research were submitted to certain members each month. The historian can certainly say she was delighted with the interest manifested.

Annual prizes are awarded by Donegal Chapter and the chapter regent, of five dollars each for the best essay written upon an historical subject selected by the chapter. This year the boy's high school shared honors with girls, and the "Life of William Penn" the subject. The exercises were interesting and held in the school. The presentations were made by Mrs. Steinmetz and Mrs. Wm. D. Weaver, and addresses by Miss Frazer and Miss Rohrer, including music by the school. May 1, 1902, the beautiful monument at Ephrata, Pennsylvania, erected to mark the graves of two hundred soldiers who died there after the battle of Brandywine, was unveiled in the presence of distinguished citizens, with interesting exercises. Members of Donegal Chapter were guests and had the pleasure of meeting there Daughters from Yorktown and Witness Tree Chapters. In June, Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, the recording secretary general, was the guest of Miss Frazer. The Daughters of Lancaster had the honor of meeting this distinguished lady, who was born a Washington at Mount Vernon, at a reception given by the regent, Miss M. Louise Rohrer.—
MARTHA BLADEN CLARK, *Historian*.

Shikellimo Chapter (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania).—During the summer months our chapter omits the regular monthly meet-

ings. The last one was held in June with Mrs. G. S. Matlack. The decorations of flowers and flags, the unusual large attendance of the ladies, the excellence of the music combined to make the meeting a very pleasant one. The papers of four new members were accepted.

We listened to an excellent paper on "Noted Women of the Revolutionary Times," by Mrs. W. S. Butler. Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, our state regent, addressed the chapter. Her cheering words and sound advice were appreciated by all. Mr. Lewis E. Theiss sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill." To this pleasure was added that of listening to Miss Mary Matlack, who sang "Spring has Come."

The committee on the marker made their report—this brought out some interesting facts. There are buried in the Lewisburg cemetery eight soldiers of the Revolution; in the Mifflinburg cemetery are buried three; at Dreisbach's church, four; at Laurelton, two; on Howard Green's farm, one. The Daughters of the American Revolution marker was placed on the graves of these soldiers, and they were decorated by the Andrew Gregg Tucker Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

The marker was designed by Mrs. C. A. Godcharles, of Milton, Pennsylvania, and consists of the Daughters of the American Revolution insignia adapted to the purposes of a marker. It was adopted by our chapter at the May meeting, 1901, and afterwards at the state conference held at Harrisburg in October, it was adopted without a dissenting voice as the memorial marker for the state of Pennsylvania. In our search for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers it has been a most efficient aid. Since Memorial Day it has been the means of informing us of the burial place of seven other soldiers.

The chapter has in its possession a number of books of local and state history. It is intended to add to this and form a chapter library. To this end our March meeting was held as a book reception, and many valuable books were contributed.

Mrs. C. A. Godcharles recently gave two prizes for historical essays—one on "Fort Augusta," the other on "Col. Frederick Antes." These were offered to the pupils of the Milton, Pennsylvania, high school. The first, on "Fort Augusta," was won by Mr. Craig Raup, the other was won by Mr. Ralph Ebert.

During the year members of the chapter have prepared and read the following papers: "Old Colonial Days and Ways," by Mrs. T. A. Edwards; "The Heroine of Monmouth," by Mrs. W. C. Gretzinger; "The Puritans and Puritanism," by Mrs. Alfred Hayes; "Fort Augusta," by Mrs. C. A. Godcharles. We also had the pleasure of addresses from Dr. G. G. Groff, on "Porto Rico," and from Dr. E. M. Heim, on "World Politics," both speakers are professors in Bucknell University.—Mrs. W. C. BARTOL, *Secretary*.

The Hands Cove Chapter (Shoreham, Vermont) held their first annual rally at Hands Cove, August 16, 1902, the anniversary of the battle of Bennington. Tables had been erected in a beautiful grove near Hands Cove on Lake Champlain, where a bountiful dinner was served. The regent, Mrs. C. N. North, made a few preliminary remarks, and the post prandial exercises began by singing "Auld Lang Syne." A congratulatory telegram was read from Mrs. Florence Gray Estey, state regent of Vermont, and after this Mrs. North introduced Miss Ada Callendar, of Ethan Allen Chapter, of Middlebury, whose grandfather and great-grandfather were with Allen at the capture of Ticonderoga. Miss Callendar spoke of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Then Mrs. R. O. Bascom, of the Jane McCrea Chapter, of Fort Edward, New York, spoke of the work done by that chapter. Ex-Senator Dr. Wm. N. Platt, of Shoreham, told of the Green Mountain boys. James C. Bershby, of New York City, made some felicitious and patriotic remarks. The Rev. Benjamin Swift, of Orwell, Vermont, made some remarks upon the battle of Bennington and of the work done by the patriotic societies. Robert O. Bascom, of Fort Edward, New York, president of the Adirondack Chapter of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and secretary of the New York Historical Association, delivered an able and scholarly address upon the battle of Bennington and upon the events that have transpired at Hands Cove. He gave the names of thirty of the eighty-three men who entered the fort with Allen on the 10th of May, 1775. He invited the aid of the chapters represented in an effort to complete the roll of the immortal eighty-three, and suggested

the propriety of erecting a tablet to mark the locality whence Allen sailed on his expedition. One of the interesting features of this occasion was a humorous recitation by Prof. Martin M. Post, of Hamilton College, entitled "My Engagement to Miss Franklyn-Smythe and How it Came to be Broken." After singing America a social hour was enjoyed.—NELLIE R. PLATT, *Historian*.

Volume XIV of the Lineage Book of the Daughters of the American Revolution is now out. It contains the carefully authenticated records of about twelve hundred Revolutionary patriots; the names of one thousand Daughters of the American Revolution of whom twenty are "Real Daughters." The records have been compiled, compared and verified with painstaking care and will be of much assistance to others who wish to complete their lines. It is a valuable book of reference and should be in every library.

Attention is again called to the Fourth Report of the Daughters of the American Revolution issued through the Smithsonian Institution by the Congress of the United States. It will contain much valuable matter. These reports can be obtained at cost, if ordered from the Public Printer, Washington, in advance of publication.

"Though changes may the world appall,
Though crown may break and thrones may fall,
Our banner will survive them all,
And ever live in story."

"What avail the plow or sail,
Or land, or life, if freedom fail."

"The wisdom and energy of all the nations are none too great for the world's work."—William McKinley.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"The gallant man, though slain in fight, he be,
Yet leaves his nation safe, his children free,
Entails a debt on all the grateful state—
His own brave friends shall glory in his fate."

—*The Iliad.*

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired, send self-addressed envelope and extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

62. WILLIAMS.—David Williams was the son of After and Phebe Williams, who emigrated from Holland in early life. After died near the close of the Revolution, and the widow at the home of her son, in 1795.

In a sketch of David Williams, said to have been dictated by himself, is the following: "I was born at Tarrytown, Westchester county, New York, October 21, 1754. I entered the army in 1775 and was under General Montgomery at the siege of Fort St. Johns." In this sketch he speaks of his uncle, Martius Van Wart, whose mother was a sister of After Williams. The father of David was a farmer in Tarrytown, of small means, but of sterling character, and when the British and Tories began depredations in the vicinity he removed to South Salem, New York.

John Paulding, David Williams and his cousin, Isaac Van Wart, the captors of Major André, September 23, 1780, received, by act of congress, two hundred dollars in specie, each, and silver medals, on

one side a shield with the inscription "Fidelity," and on the other side "Vincit Amor Patriæ." They also were granted the privilege of locating any confiscated land in Westchester county to the value of \$1,250, or of receiving the said sum in cash. David Williams married Nancy Benedict, daughter of Joseph Benedict, Esq. He died August 2, 1831. He left an only son, David W. Williams. (History Schoharie county, New York.)—L. B. N.

133. (3) KITCHELL.—Robert Kitchell, b. in England, d. 1672, m. Margaret Sheaffe, who d. 1682. Margaret was daughter of the Rev. Edward Sheaffe, D. D., whose other children were: Jacob, m. Margaret Webb; Joanna, m. William Chittenden, and Dorothy, m. Rev. Henry Whitfield. Robert Kitchell, with his three brothers-in-law, above named, were the leaders in the founding of the plantation and church at Guilford, Conn., coming with a company of Puritan refugees in the first vessel which anchored in New Haven harbor, Conn., then called Quinnipiac, having left England April 26, 1639. While yet on ship-board they bound themselves together in a "Plantation Covenant," and Robert Kitchell's name leads the list of twenty-five signatures to this compact; his designation "Mr." being equivalent in English usage of the time to "Gentleman Commoner." He was deputy from Guilford at General Court at New Haven, treasurer of Plantation, etc., and was given authority to hold court in Guilford in 1665. On account of the adoption of the "Half-way Covenant," by the Connecticut colony, Robert Kitchell, with his son, Samuel, and others of like opinions from Guilford, Branford, Milford and New Haven, in 1666 broke up and removed to New Jersey, where they were again among the leaders of new settlement, which they called "New-Work." Robert K. was a useful and distinguished man, and is called in history "The benefactor of Newark." Samuel, son of Robert, was prominent as a leader, as was his father.

Samuel, b. in England, 1633, d. 1690, m. first wife, Elizabeth Wakeman; second wife, Grace Pierson, the sister of the Rev. Abraham Pierson, D. D., first president of Yale College, serving from 1701-1707, when he died. Children of Samuel and Elizabeth (Wakeman) Kitchell (first wife): Samuel; Elizabeth, m. Seth Tompkins; Abigail, m. John Ward; Mary, m. Josiah Ward; Susanna, m. Jonathan Baldwin. By second wife, Grace (Pierson) Kitchell: Grace, m. Jonathan Bell; Abraham, b. 1679, d. 1741, m. Sarah Bruen. The line of Kitchell from Abraham and Sarah (Bruen) Kitchell: Samuel, b. 1704, d. 1732; Grace, m. Lindsley; Mary Allis, m. Paul Leonard; Abigail, m. Edmund Crane; Joseph, b. 1710, d. 1779; John, b. 1714, d. 1779; David, b. 1723, d. 1753. Joseph's will provides for his wife, Rachel, and five sons: Abraham, Asa, Aaron, Moses, John; five daughters: Sarah, Phebe, Grace, Joanna and Jemima. The will of David mentions his wife, Ruth Tuttle, and Uzal and Stephen, his sons.

Children of John: By first wife, Mariah Phoenix, Obadiah, who m. Sarah Reynolds. By second wife (name not found): Samuel,

Mathew, Joseph, Daniel, Joel, Anna, m. David Wood; Rhoda, m. Dr. Squire. By third wife Mercy (probably Parkhurst): David, b. 1754, m. Rachel Bates; Benjamin, Bethuel, Phineas, b. 1763, m. Esther Milford; Josiah, b. 1769, m. Sarah Ball. The following of the name served in the Revolution: Sons of Joseph: John, Moses, Aaron and Asa. Sons of John, Sr.: Benjamin, Daniel, David, Phineas and Obadiah (the latter as captain of Eastern Battalion); Uzal, son of David; also James, Henry (ensign in 1725), and Isaac, in E Battalion, thirteen in all. Descendants of Joseph removed to Olney, Ill.; Alfred and Edward sons of Wickliff, who was son of Asa, son of Joseph; Alfred, b. 1820, d. 1886, was judge; Edward, b. 1829, d. 1869, practiced law at Olney.

Silas H., b. 1808, d. 1877, was son of Obadiah, son of John. Removed from Newark, N. J., in 1865, to Chicago, and other sons of John removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1788, where the name again leads the list of founders, Daniel Ketchell being the first name on the roll of the charter list of members of the first church organized in Cincinnati. Daniel, son of John, b. about 1744, came with wife, Esther. Son, Samuel, b. 1766, and daughter Phebe, with first boat's company which landed on the spot where the city now stands. It was the boast of Mrs. Phebe (Kitchell) Flint, who lived to an advanced age, that she was the first young lady who set foot on Cincinnati's soil. The names of Bethuel, son of John and Luther, probably son of Bethuel, are found in the earliest records, and also the names of Daniel and Samuel as owning lots in the first plat of Cincinnati.

Compiled from H. D. Kitchell's History of the Kitchell Family and Stryker's New Jersey Men in the Revolution.—M. K. W.

183. COUCH.—Dr. John Couch, of Branford, Conn., near Wallingford, was father of Captain Couch. Dr. John Couch married Elizabeth Plant, daughter of John and Hannah Plant. Captain John Couch, b. at Meriden or Wallingford, 1725, married Asuba Andrews, dau. of Elihu and Mable Andrews. Died 1806. Children: 1. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 7, 1747, d. young. 2. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 20, 1749, d. Mar. 11, 1824. She married Theophilus Hall, Mar. 10, 1768, who with twin sister Lucy was born Aug. 26, 1741. He died May 17, 1804. He was Revolutionary soldier. 3. James, b. Oct. 23, d. Nov. 1752. 4. Sarah, b. Jan. 9, died young, 1755. 5. Sarah, b. Nov. 29, 1756. 6. Mary, b. April 19, 1759. 7. Huldah, b. Sept. 26, 1761. 8. John, b. Dec. 1, 1763. 9. Lucy, b. Dec. 23, 1766.—C. M. B.

QUERIES.

216. (1) KENNEDY.—Can anyone confirm the statement and give particulars as to Gilbert Kennedy, having been one of several commissioners sent by the governor of North Carolina to the Continental Congress? He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and resided in the Carolinas and Pennsylvania.

(2) KERR-MAHALL.—John Kerr, born June 13, 1771, who came with

his wife Ruth Mahall from near Wellsville, Virginia, to Ohio in 1809. Ancestry of both is desired.

(3) STORER-PLUMMER.—Can anyone give ancestors of Keziah Storer, wife of Benj. Plummer? (He was son of Sylvanus, son of Francis Plummer, a first settler of Newbury, Mass.)

(4) SCHRAEDER-BOORSTLER.—Wanted—Revolutionary services of Henry Schraeder (full name John Henry Andrew Schraeder), born April 5, 1754, in Osterwick, Halberstadt, Prussia. He landed at N. York May 28, 1776, m. Nov. 6, 1791, to Catherine Boorstler. They resided in Maryland.

(5) CLAGETT.—Also Revolutionary services of David Clagett, son of Gen. Wiseman Clagett, Washington county, Maryland.

(6) STONEBRAKER.—Who were the ancestors of Gerard Stonebraker, Maryland? Was he a descendant of Dietrick Stonebraker, Lancaster county, Pa.?

(7) HOWELL-WOODBRIDGE.—Wanted to know the maiden name and ancestry of Mrs. Howell, 2nd wife of Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, minister of the first church of Hartford, Conn., and mother of Rev. Ashbel Woodbridge, minister of the church in Glastonbury during the Revolutionary war.

(8) JUDD-HOLLISTER.—Was Mehitable Judd, of Farmington, Conn. (1st wife of Elijah Hollister), daughter of Benj. Judd, son of Benj. Judd, son of Thos. Judd (one of the founders of Hartford?). She had a son named Benj. Judd Hollister.

(9) HUBER.—Can anyone give wife's name, and names of children of John Huber, the original owner of "Elizabeth Furnace," Warwick township, Lancaster county, Pa.?

(10) PHILBERT.—Is anything known of the ancestry of Samuel Philbert (or Filbert) and wife Susanna? and did he serve in the Revolutionary war from Pa.? They were early settlers in Lancaster county.

(11) BRADY-LERCH.—William Brady married Julia Ann Lerch. He lived in Rockingham county, Virginia. He was a descendant of Hugh Brady, who came from Ireland, the father of the famous Brady brothers, scouts and frontiersmen in Western Pa. Wish to know ancestry of the above William Brady, and who were the parents of Julia Ann Lerch.—L. A. K.

217. (1) GRISWOLD.—Ancestry and revolutionary records of Rufus Wilmot Griswold, b. in Benson, Vt., Feb. 15, 1815, d. 1857. He was son of Rufus Griswold.

(2) ABEL.—Ancestry of Thomas Abel, known as "Capt. Abel." He married Eunice, daughter of Rufus Griswold. They lived in Bennington, Vt.; had children. Parnel, b. 1772; Henry, b. 1777; Lydia, b. 1779; Mosley, b. 1781; Dicy, b. 1783; Eunice, b. 1789; Thomas, b. 1791; Clarisa, b. 1793; Fanny, b. 1798. Family records say that Mrs. Abel, with a young child in her arms and the eldest child, Parnel, fled before the battle, on the back of a horse across whose back had been hastily thrown a feather bed, blankets, and other essentials.

(3) KINGSLEY.—Also the ancestry of Jason Kingsley who married Parnel Abel, Aug. 2, 1789. Jason Kingsley came from Norwich, Conn., and one of his brothers, Dr. Kingsley, married a sister of Parnel Abel. He was known as "Old Squire Kingsley," and old certificates are in existence showing he had authority to perform the marriage ceremony. Lydia Abel married Mr. Pomeroy in Bennington, Vt., and died in Buffalo, N. Y., at the age of ninety-four. A grandson of Dr. Kingsley, Willard A. Cobb, is a journalist in Lockport, N. Y.—A. E. C. W.

218. (1) HOLLAND.—I would like to learn of any colonial or Revolutionary service of John Holland (descendant of John), who married Dec. 18, 1755. He came from St. John's Parish, Md., in Baltimore Co.—F. M.

219. (1) SCHUYLER-FENSLEY-MARTIN.—Wanted the names, dates of birth, marriage and death of the parents of Sarah Schuyler, of Troy or Albany, N. Y. Her father may have been a son of Gen. Philip Schuyler. Her first husband was — Fensley. (First name desired.) Second, Dominic Martin, of Troy.

(2) PARKS-FOLSOM.—The dates of birth, death and marriage of John Parks, of Portsmouth, N. H. He married Folsom. Their daughter Elizabeth married James Bunting, of Portsmouth.—I. S. K.

220. (1) HUMPHREVILLE.—Information wanted of the descendants of Timothy Humphreville, b. in Morristown, N. J., Sept., 1746. He served in the Revolutionary war.

(2) ALLING.—Also information of Sarah Alling who married Benjamin Humphreville, or correspondence with any of his descendants.—Mrs. J. R. P.

221. CRANE.—Information wanted of Morris Crane who married, 1st, Phebe Crane. He married, 2d, Abigail Sickles, daughter of Garret Sickles, a captain in the Revolutionary war. Morris Crane lived in New York city in 1849. He had a brother George who lived in Ohio, and a sister who married Mr. Brookfield.—Inquirer.

222. (1) HALL.—Capt. Abel Hall married Rebecca Hall, Sept. 6, 1751. The marriage is recorded at Stratford. Whose daughter was she? Was Capt. Abel Hall in the Revolutionary War?

(2) LAMBKIN.—Benjamin Lambkin enlisted in Revolutionary war at Kent, Conn. Would like his ancestry or any information of his family.—E. S. T.

223. HAMILTON.—In the N. E. Hist. and Gen. Magazine there are mentioned, David, James and Rory Hamilton of the Westburn family, of Hamilton, in Scotland, who came to New Eng. in the ship John and Sarah. David is the ancestor of the Hamiltons of Berwick, Me. My grandfather, Daniel Pearce Hamilton, was born in Berwick in the latter part of the 1700s. He left home while young, his mother having married for second husband a Mr. Bass. Can any one help to trace the connection of my grandfather with David the early emigrant?—M. E. H.



YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE

Children of the American Revolution

THE COL. WILLIAM LEDYARD SOCIETY, of Groton, Connecticut, assisted on June 17th, the local chapter, Anna Warner Bailey, whose regent, Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, is state director of the Connecticut Children of the American Revolution.

The Anna Warner Bailey Chapter has always had a Children of the American Revolution committee since this National Society was instituted and is ever helpful in bringing the Children of the American Revolution of New London county forward in all their patriotic schemes.

On June 17th, at 3 o'clock, this society met at the home of its president, and voted in six members. Three other names were proposed for membership.

The Col. Ledyard Society was then joined by four neighboring societies, and a class of school children. All together marched to the Monument House, where they met the chapter and escorted it with its distinguished guests, Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, U. S. N., Col. N. G. Osborn, and ex-Gov. T. M. Waller, to the "Constitutional Oak," which had been presented to Henry L. Bailey, Groton's delegate to the Constitutional Convention, by the Secretary of Agriculture. The order of exercises was as follows:

Singing—"Battle Hymn of the Republic,".....

.....Children of the American Revolution.

Then came the planting of the "Constitutional Oak," by Cassie W. Bailey, daughter of "Delegate Bailey," who said, "I plant this 'Constitutional Oak' on this historic ground as a memorial."

"Paper on Pin Oak,"Mary L. Avery.

Recitation—"The Tree,"Joseph Addison Copp.

"Who plants a tree for future years,
 Stays not with his own joys and tears
 But reaches out with thoughtful care,
 With ardent hope and earnest prayer,
 To make more bright and glad the morn
 Of generations yet unborn:
 The paths of future days to bless,
 Which his own feet may never press.
 With gifts of love the work is fraught,
 'Tis prompted by no selfish thought,
 A giver he of blessings free
 Who plants a tree."

Address,Col. Norris G. Osborn, of New Haven, Conn.

After Col. Osborn's address the Children led the way to, and surrounded the Spanish Trophy gun taken from Admiral Cervera's flag ship, "Maria Theresa," at Santiago.

The salute to the flag was given, the gun was unveiled by Mrs. Slocomb, and then the Children and a vast concourse of people listened with closest attention to an oration by Capt. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac.

"America" was sung heartily by the entire company, led by the Children of the American Revolution.

An informal reception was held and every child enjoyed the privilege of greeting Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson.

The Children again formed into line and marched back to the residence of their president, where the day's program came to a happy close with a garden party on a charming lawn bristling with patriotic emblems.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK SOCIETY.—The one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Lexington was commemorated by the George Rogers Clark Society, Children of the American Revolution, and the Milwaukee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The Rev. E. G. Richardson delivered an address on the battle of Lexington and the battle of Ticonderoga. Mr. Richardson defined the battle of Lexington as a clash of arms between a handful of Continental Militia men and an army of George III., rather than an actual battle. Mrs. Walter Kempster spoke of Paul Revere's famous ride, and gave a number of interesting facts connected with the hero's life. Anne Shepard gave a piano solo. Miss Lillian Brown, a monologue, entitled, "Her Cuban Tea." Shirley Pierce gave vocal solos, "The New Kingdom," by Berthold, and "Cradle Song," by Eben Rexford, Jannette Newton accompanying her.

The program was preceded by a sale of colonial plates, on which

were depicted scenes connected with the Revolutionary period. About two hundred guests attended the meeting. The last meeting of the year will be held in June.

CLARA B. SHEPARD.

ADDRESS OF MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, PRESIDENT GENERAL, AT COLUMBIA THEATRE, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

Children of the American Revolution: It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the city of Washington for the annual meeting of our patriotic society. Certainly no other city in our country presents so many objects and associations tending to arouse the patriotism of the children of Revolutionary sires, and the enthusiasm of American citizens of all ages. And those of you who visit the nation's capital for the first time can not fail to be impressed by the grandeur of many of our public buildings, the beauty and liberal proportions of the streets, and the general air of prosperity. You will see, however, that there is still much room for improvement, and those of you who have the privilege of visiting the city of Washington forty or fifty years from now will probably see the most beautiful capital city in existence. Washington as you see it to-day is still a stripling among the cities of our country, having just passed its hundredth birthday. During the first twenty-four years of our national history, the Congress of the United States had no regular abiding place, but provision had been made in the Federal Congress for a national capital to be located in a district which should be under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Congress.

Naturally there was much rivalry with reference to the location of the national capital and various offers were made by the several states and ardently advocated by their representatives in Congress. Finally the offer of the States of Virginia and Maryland was accepted and the location of the Federal district was left to the President, after whom the capital city was subsequently named. The two states mentioned had each offered a tract of land ten miles square, lying upon the banks of the Potomac river. Washington, who hoped that the capital city might in time become a great "commercial emporium," selected the present site at the head of navigation on the Potomac, and with the assistance of L'Enfant, a French engineer, he drew the plans for a capital city which was intended to excel all existing capitals in the magnificence of its proportions, the extent and breath of its avenues, and the generous provision for public parks.

Washington personally interested himself in securing the title to the lands in the "federal district" from the original proprietors and in supervising the work of the commissioners appointed by Congress to lay out

streets and erect the necessary buildings for the accommodation of the nation's representatives. The act authorizing this work was passed in 1790, but the removal of the National Government to the city of Washington did not occur until ten years later, and at this time the nation was in mourning for the father of his country, whose death occurred in December, 1799. Congress began the removal from Philadelphia to Washington in May, 1800, and in November of that year President Adams officially declared the seat of government to be established in the new capital. The only public building completed at that time was the Executive Mansion, now familiarly known to all Americans as the "White House." The Capitol, which has since been made one of the most imposing public buildings in the world, at that time was destitute of the wings which are now occupied, respectively, by the Senate and House of Representatives, and the building was incomplete and inadequate for the purposes of the National Legislature and the Supreme Court.

The streets of Washington at this time were unpaved and in wet weather almost impassable. Indeed for some years the present magnificent city presented the appearance of a straggling country village, and our legislators found it difficult to secure comfortable accommodations with respectable board among the pioneer inhabitants of the embryo city. Naturally they compared the discomforts of their situation with the comforts and social advantages of the Quaker City, which had recently been their home and many regretted the change. However, conditions rapidly improved. In 1846 that portion of the federal district which had been ceded to the nation by the state of Virginia was returned to it, and the city of Alexandria which had grown to a town of considerable commercial importance, no longer remained under federal jurisdiction. Up to this time Congress had spent about ninety millions of dollars in the District for public buildings and the improvement of public grounds. But aside from this, the general improvement of the city, being left to its inhabitants, made slow progress until after the Civil War. Since that time progress has been rapid. New public buildings have been erected, streets have been extended and paved with asphalt, public parks have been improved and numerous private residences have been erected by persons of wealth, many of whom have come to the Capital from other cities on account of the social advantages and the fine winter climate which they are able to enjoy here.

At the present time many additional improvements are projected. Among these may be mentioned the Memorial Bridge, a Lincoln Memorial building, a building for the Department of Justice, a Hall of Records, a new building for the Agricultural Department, a new National Museum building, etc. One of the most significant facts relating to the development of the city, from an aesthetic point of view, is the action of the Senate District committee and the District Commissioners,

which has resulted in the formulating of plans for the improvement of "the Mall" and of the public park system generally. These plans have been submitted by a board of experts to the highest authority and have met with general approval. It is true that they are conceived in so liberal a spirit that a very large amount of money will be required to carry them into execution. But the country is rich and its citizens generally are proud of the nation's capital. We may therefore hope that the plans submitted will be accepted as a working basis for the future development of the park system, and as indicating the proper locations of future public buildings. A hundred million of dollars seems an enormous sum when considered as a whole, but when it is expended at the rate of four or five millions a year the burden upon the taxpayers of the country is scarcely felt, and the results in the course of twenty or thirty years can not fail to be gratifying to every patriotic American citizen. What better memorial can we erect to Washington than to extend and beautify the nation's capital upon the lines which he projected?

In view of what I have already said I trust that all members of this society who are not already familiar with the city of Washington, will avail themselves of the opportunity offered by their visit here, to see the principal public buildings in the National Capital and to become as well acquainted as may be practicable with the principal streets and parks of the city. Then when you return here, as some of you no doubt will at the end of thirty or forty years, you will be able to note the improvements that have been made and to compare the seat of government of a nation of 120,000,000 or more with the Washington of to-day.

I again bid you welcome to the city of Washington and wish you a pleasant and profitable visit to the Capital of the great and prosperous country in which it is your good fortune to have been born, and of which I trust you will all your lives continue to be useful and patriotic citizens.

Land of the green and golden robe,
A three hours' journey for the Sun,
Two oceans kiss thee round the globe,
Up the steep earth thy rivers run
From geologic ice to June,
A hundred years from night to noon.
In blossom still like Aaron's rod,
The clocks are on the strike of one—
One land, one tongue. one flag, one God!

IN MEMORIAM

"Do ye deem they die,
When gates ajar, they creep confiding in,

Truants from thee, oh Time, from tears and sin?"

MARCIA BELLE CHELLIS, Samuel Ashley Chapter, Claremont, New Hampshire, died June 1, 1902. The chapter mourns her loss.

MISS L. EMILY DIXON, vice-regent, Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter, Plainfield, Connecticut, died August 6, 1902. A loyal and helpful member.

MISS ANN AUGUSTA MURPHY, Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Mystic, Connecticut, passed to a higher life, August 22, 1902. A teacher for more than thirty years, able, untiring and patient; the cheerful, obliging, conscientious librarian of the public library, she will be greatly missed. The chapter, of which she was the historian, passed appropriate resolutions of respect and regret.

MRS. ANNA KNOX NORTHROP, Johnston Chapter, Johnston, New York, entered into rest charter day, August 31, 1902.

After Life's struggle, the peaceful rest,
White hands folded on tired breast,
Sleep for our dear one, the last and best.

After the hopes, the fears and the pain,
Never to sorrow or suffer again,
God's blessed sunshine, after earth's rain.

After the doubts and the mysteries here,
After the parting with those so dear,
A welcome above, where all is made clear.

Ours, the darkness and lonely way,
Ours, the sorrow with skies so gray,
For her, always the endless day.

For you the way still long and steep,
For her, you nevermore need weep,
"God giveth His beloved—sleep!"

FRANCES FOWLER VAN VLIET.

Johnstown, N. Y., 1902.



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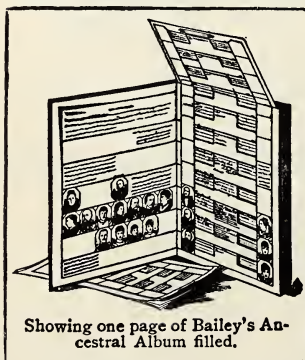
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THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE



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Battlefield of Ramsour's Mill.

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XXI. WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER, 1902. NO. 5.

THE CONTINENTAL HALL, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

"We go forth in the rain to our duty but our ancestors did more during the Revolution."

These were the words spoken by Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on the afternoon of October eleventh, as she and a number of other members of the patriotic organization walked out in the blinding storm and broke the ground for the Memorial Continental Hall which the women of Revolutionary ancestry are to erect in Washington, at the corner of Seventeenth and D streets northwest.

The turning of the sod for the great building the patriotic women are to dedicate to the memory of the men and women who struggled against the tyranny of Great Britain was in celebration of the twelfth anniversary of the founding of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, an organization which now has 40,000 members, who are laboring to interest the men and women of to-day in the history of the war for independence and to emulate the patriotism of their ancestors. A tent had been erected on the grounds, and several hundred loyal Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution gathered there in spite of the rain and took part in the program. The United States engineers' band opened the exercises by playing "Hail, Columbia." Mrs. Fairbanks then led the audience in repeating the Lord's Prayer, after which she delivered an address showing the lofty purposes of the society of which she is the honored and beloved president. She spoke as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, Daughters of the American Revolution: To-day we are assembled at a point in our history which is of exceeding interest to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"Twelve years ago to-day, exactly at this hour, were laid the great lines upon which our society is based; by a happy coincidence, we are here to commemorate their action. There are perhaps present but few of those who organized on that date, but to-day we stand as representatives of a great and patriotic society, the result of their work, which now has upon its lists over 40,000 members.

"This is a society not devoted to any ulterior or selfish purpose. We are here because we represent those virtues for which our forefathers struggled, achieved and oftentimes lost life and fortune in building up. We are not here in any pride of family or blood. We are here to aid in preserving the eternal principles of liberty, and it behooves us not to think of the society alone, it behooves us to think greatly of the splendid work achieved by our revered ancestors, the men and women of the Revolution, and to do our humble best to emulate that work and aid in preserving intact the splendid heritage of free homes, a free country where prevail the principles of justice and liberty.

"We have reached a great point in the history of our organization, for to-day we will break the ground—we will turn over the first spadeful of earth upon which, in the near future, shall be builded the massive foundations of our beautiful Memorial Continental Hall, which shall be resplendent in the beauty of lettering of gold, artistic carving, stately columns as tributes to the love and patriotism of the great army of the Revolution, the men of the line, and that grandest of reserve corps, the women of the Revolution, who held the fortress of the home, who raised the flax, who spun the wool, and wove the cloth and cut and made the garments of the heroes, who fought so bravely and so well the battles of liberty and progress.

"So now, we, the Daughters of their lineage, proud to be called the Daughters of their immortal struggle for independence, and for the possession of those sacred, inalienable rights of humanity 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;' we gladly come to this historic spot, to first break ground for the erection of our Temple of Liberty.

"As the Greeks thought it their bounden duty to build for the victors of Salamis and Thermopylae testimonials of remembrance of their thrilling deeds of valor, let us take joy in the thought that in the building of this modern Parthenon, we render tribute to battles fought not for dominion, but fought in the holy cause of freedom.

"In this sacred duty, it was hoped that all the surviving founders of our glorious society, might have participated but circumstances have deprived us of the presence of two of these women, who inspired with holy zeal for freedom—builded more grandly than their fondest dreams had ever pictured. But we are sorry to say that Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth deeply regrets her inability to be present, and I also grieve

to announce the serious illness of Miss Mary Desha, who responded so nobly and zealously to the letter which called upon her to summon her co-workers to organize. Miss Desha with all the fervor of her warm, generous nature, her splendid talents, has devoted herself earnestly to the work and interests of the society. One week since, in the midst of her labors upon the ways and means committee for Memorial Continental Hall, she was stricken down by a well-nigh fatal illness. To-day, in sadness that she may not join with us in this interesting ceremony, she sends her best wishes from her sick room.

"Another one of our founders, who bore the illustrious name dear to all Americans, that of Washington, has been summoned to her rest, ere these strong steps toward building Memorial Continental Hall had been taken. But we have the inspiring presence of her whom we all delight to see, upon whose judgment and counsel we may safely rely, she whose gifted pen, so powerfully told the thrilling story of what one woman did for patriotism and love of country, that it served as the bugle call to marshall the mighty hosts of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"I have the honor and pleasure of introducing Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood."

The president general, accompanied by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, then stepped into the lot in front of the tent, and Mrs. Lockwood spaded a jar full of earth from the spot on which the new building is to stand. She used a copper spade, presented by the Montana Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The blade is of copper from Montana mines, and the handle is of wood cut from the path, the Virginians, Lewis and Clark trod when they first explored what is now the state of Montana. The handle is adorned with Montana gold and silver and set with sapphires. It was decorated with ribbons given by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of New York City. All sections of this vast land were thus recognized in this symbolic spade.

The pot of earth was carried into the tent, and Mrs. Lockwood planted thirteen osage orange seeds in it, in commemoration of the thirteen original colonies, explaining that as the osage plants grow sprouts will be removed and given to various state and local branches of the organization. Mrs. Lockwood spoke briefly of the plans for the new building, and assured the members of the order that the site had been selected with a view to making the grounds a portion of the great area which

is to be included in the plans for the development of Greater Washington.

Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, of Montana, read a poem written by Ella Wheeler Wilcox in honor of the beginning of the new building. Mrs. Wilcox is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Brief addresses were delivered by Mrs. Edward Robey, of Chicago; Mrs. John W. Foster, Capt. B. H. McCalla, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Sara Kinney and many other Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. The entire audience sang "America," with the accompaniment of the United States engineer band, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant.

Among those present were Mrs. James R. Mellon, vice-president general, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Alice Pickett Akers, former secretary general, Washington; Mrs. Little, New York; Mrs. Kinney, state regent, Connecticut; Mrs. Herbert, New Jersey; Miss Temple, Tennessee; Mrs. Edward Roby, member Continental Hall committee; Mrs. Donald McLean, New York; Mrs. J. H. Crosman, vice-president, New York; Mrs. J. D. Carmody; Mrs. W. H. Weed, vice-president, Montana; Mrs. John C. Hazen, New York; Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Lockwood, Gen. and Mrs. J. H. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, Mrs. John W. Foster, former president general; Mrs. Fulton, Colonel Bingham, Captain and Mrs. McCalla, and Miss Mary Howard Broyd, Massachusetts.

The Minute Men of the District of Columbia acted as escort to the Daughters under their officers.—Col. M. A. Winter, Lieut. Col. E. A. Campbell, Major Wright, Captains John Doyle Carmody, Fletcher, Lewis, Wheeler, Wood, Buckey, and Sweeney, Lieutenant Morris, Sergeant Feinald. Col. Winter spoke briefly in their behalf.

The committee in charge was as follows: Mrs. Charles N. Fairbanks, chairman; Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, secretary; Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, Miss Susan R. Hetzel, Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, Mrs.

Samuel R. Weed, Mrs. R. M. G. Pealer, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, Mrs. Charles Terry, Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, Mrs. William Lindsay, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Mrs. Harriet Simpson, Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, and Mrs. W. A. Richards.

Thus was taken another step toward the completion of the grand memorial for which the Daughters of the American Revolution have steadily worked since the early days of their organization.

October seventh, 1891, the subject was brought to the attention of the board of management and visiting regents by Mrs. William D. Cabell, vice-president general presiding. On December fourteenth, through a resolution of Mrs. Marshall McDonald, a permanent fund was formed from life memberships and charter fees to be applied toward the erection of a memorial hall. Mrs. Walworth one of the founders asked that a committee be appointed to consider ways and means to such an end. Mrs. Harrison, president general, showed her deep interest in the project by plans and suggestions.

At the first continental congress Mrs. William D. Cabell presented her ideas of what the house beautiful should be. After speaking of the other work of our society she said:

"But the demand of our age is for something more tangible than any sentiment however enobling—something more practical even than the work of conservation alluded to—and the society, which for this moment I have the honor to represent, is prepared to meet the call, to do the lesser thing, yet not to leave the other undone. This lesser thing, this outward and visible sign of what we believe to be an inward and spiritual grace, is the building of a house—a house beautiful—to be the property in fee simple of these American women calling themselves by inherited right Daughters of the American Revolution. It should be located in or near the beautiful capital city named for Washington, the immortal. It should be the finest building ever owned by women. The fairest marbles from Vermont and Tennessee, the most enduring granite from Massachusetts and the Virginias should combine for strength and beauty in its construction. Purely American should this structure be; every fluted column, every gorgeous capital should own its loveliness to the hand of an American artist. A great hall for lectures, addresses and general conventions of the society is greatly needed. It could be utilized for music and oratory on many occasions—frequently enough

to produce a certain income for its support. Officers and committee rooms are required for the business of the society, now more than *a thousand* in number, and soon to number many thousands. Safes are essential for the preservation of documents and relics. There should be a library unsurpassed in all branches pertaining to the records of the society and containing the largest, most complete and most reliable collection of works upon American history and archaeology that money can purchase."

Thus in a measure was outlined the scope and purposes of the Continental Hall. That it might be a place to develop the field of art, literature and historical research was also a dream of the eral has lent her unswerving aid to the project. It was reserved for Mrs. Fairbanks to bring all plans to a glorious fruition.

The last continental congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution entrusted to Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, their president general, and to a committee of her forming, the responsible power of choosing a site and beginning the work of the continental hall. The duty has been performed to the admiration of all. The site has been purchased. A goodly sum has been left in the treasury, which though inadequate for the building is a grand beginning. The eleventh of October, 1902, was therefore a memorable day in the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Standing under a wind-swept tent, with the rain falling fast, surrounded by the national board and by distinguished Daughters from many states, Mrs. Fairbanks invoked the blessing of the God of nations and then consecrated the place upon which they stood to high and patriotic purposes. Forty thousand Daughters of the American Revolution rejoiced with her that the dream had become a reality.

Many telegrams and letters of congratulation were sent to Mrs. Fairbanks, chairman of the Continental Hall Committee and president general of the society. The following contributions were given to the fund: \$100 00 "In loving memory of Mrs. Mary Hall Jordan, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, first honorary state regent of Pennsylvania, and founder of the Harrisburg Chapter," from her sister, Mrs. Julia K. Hogg, Pennsylvania.

- 5 00 Mrs. John L. Sellers, Marysville, Ohio.
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 10 00 Col. Hugh White Chapter, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania.
 50 00 Brookville Chapter, Brookville, Pennsylvania.
 30 00 Berks County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
 2 00 By purchase of roses by two members of "Minute Men."

THE CONTINENTAL HALL.

(On Breaking Ground, October Eleventh, 1902.)

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Not since the first wave thundered
 From Homer's might main
 Have song and war been surrendered—
 War is the poet's strain.
 Yet my poor Muse benighted,
 Hides her pale face affrighted,
 At thought of such refrain.

She cannot sing the story
 Of man assaulting man,
 She cannot vaunt the glory
 Of one triumphant clan.
 For though her soul goes stealing
 The truth of God revealing,
War never was His plan.

And while each revolution,
 Which means "*Go forth and kill*"
 May end in evolution
 Of men and Nations, still
 She knows the awful terror
 Of war, is human error
 And not the Maker's will.

If men were only kinder
The world would all go right.
No ignorance is blinder
Than that which seeks by might
To overcome disaster;
For love alone is Master
And love alone brings light.

So not to men who battled
Where slaughter fouled the air,
Where swords and cannons rattled
And death shrieks of despair
Blurred victory's shout uprising,
My humble Muse is bringing
Fresh wreaths of song to wear.

She sings of women sitting,
In homes made dark by fear,
Of hands that paused in knitting
To wipe away the furtive tear,
While lips were forced to smiling
And speech to hopes beguiling
And grief was masked as cheer.

Oh, courage more than human,
To live day after day
The lonely life of woman
Afar from fields of fray,
Without war's wild distraction,
To sit in forced inaction
And think, and weep and pray.

Oh, good and great fore-mothers,
Whose virtues did not fail,
Your faith became to others
Love's magic coat of mail.
Unnamed in History's pages,
Your worth shines down the ages
In tints time cannot pale.

And though we stand as "Daughters"
Of men whom duty drove
Through massacres and slaughters
Where death and hatred throve,
Yet our chief pride is knowing,
That in our veins is flowing
The motherhood of love.

A LITTLE JOURNEY TO THE BATTLEFIELD OF
RAMSOUR'S MILL.

At the last conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in North Carolina the state historian suggested that the different chapters visit the battlefields in their vicinity and write them up under the form of Little Journeys, to be afterwards gathered into a pamphlet and circulated among the chapters for the purpose of stimulating an interest in local history and especially general state history.

Having no battlefield in the vicinity of my own chapter I resolved that when I went to Lincolnton I would visit the battlefield of Ramsour's Mill. Soon after arriving, I mentioned my desire while driving near the town, when my friend pointed to a pile of brick in an adjoining cornfield, remarking, "You will not have to go far, for there it is!" I was so discouraged to find it such a very "Little Journey" that I gave it up.

But one beautiful day in September, just before leaving the interesting old town of Lincolnton, a wave of patriotism swept over me and I started out bravely for the historical landmark. I followed the road north of town for a quarter of a mile and then climbed the hill, imagining I was marching with the Whigs who climbed the same hill, a kind of San Juan, one hundred and twenty-two years ago, the twentieth of last June. Then the hillside was virgin soil, but now wheat and corn flourish there in their seasons. Near the crest, where the battle is said to have raged most fiercely, a brick wall, about five feet high on the lower side and almost disappearing on the upper, encloses a space about ten feet square. Accounts differ as to the object of this monument and by whom erected. Some say that within the enclosure lie six Whig captains, five of whom fell on that day, and the wall was erected by the state to preserve the memory of these patriots. Others that it is the burying place of one Whig captain, Wallace Alexander, and his wife, the daughter of another captain, John Dobson, and that the enclosure was placed around the graves by the family, as is still the custom when burying on private grounds. But whether the monument marks the resting place of one or several patriots, there is no doubt about the ridge being the

scene of the battle fought between Whigs and Tories, June 20, 1780.

In picturing this battlefield one naturally supposes that, so many years ago, this slope must have been covered with a forest, as the summit is still, but we read from one who knew the country well that it was interspersed with only a few trees, so that the Tories, entrenched on the top of the ridge, had full sweep in front for more than two hundred yards. The Whigs were drawn up in line at the foot of the slope, the three mounted companies being placed in front, the foot soldiers arranged two deep behind them, and "without any other organization or orders they were marched to battle," the officers having been left free "to be governed by circumstances after they should reach the enemy." Thus began the individualism of the American soldier, which some supposed had been lost until our late conflicts brought it out again so strongly.

The Tories far outnumbered the Whigs, and after the latter had been driven down the ridge, had rallied, and driven the Tories over the ridge, remaining in possession of the summit themselves, their number was so pitifully small that they did not dare to let it be known. So when the Tories sent a flag of truce to be allowed to carry off their wounded, we see Maj. Rutherford stepping forward a short distance to meet the flag officer to prevent his seeing how few they were that were trying to hold the ridge while waiting for re-inforcements. The men had no uniforms. A piece of white paper on the hat in front, or a twig of green pine on the side were the colors of Whigs and Tories respectively.

On this beautiful slope, now covered with waving grain or rustling corn, there lay after this fierce encounter a hundred and fifty-six dead or wounded men, among them five Whig captains. It is said of these captains that scarcely any orders were given by them; that they fought like common soldiers and animated their men by their example, and thus suffered so severely. The Loyalists, and we might say the Whigs, too, were not always known, as the meetings of both parties were generally held in the deep woods and were always secret; so that we are told that from time to time during the battle as the smoke would blow off, the men would be startled to see

among their opponents the face of a neighbor, a near relation, or a personal friend. And in the evening and on the next day when the relations and friends of the dead and wounded came in "a scene was witnessed that was truly afflicting to the feelings of humanity." A long trench was dug for the privates, and Whigs and Tories were laid together, and many tears were shed for both.

The oft recurring conflicts between Whigs and Tories in the Southern colonies are difficult to understand. There were doubtless no more Loyalists proportionately in these colonies than in any other, and we know the torch of liberty burned brightly here, especially in North Carolina. But one reason that is given by historians is that as there were no regular troops south of Pennsylvania there was no power to check the secret working of British emissaries among the people, who thus united the Tories, drew into their ranks many who would not have joined otherwise, and so gave them a strength they did not possess elsewhere. We know they were so strong in South Carolina and Georgia that they gained the submission of those colonies to royal authority in 1780, so that when Cornwallis marched into North Carolina he thought he had only to give his support to the Tories of this state to obtain a similar submission. It is no wonder that when he struck the harassing Whigs of the southwestern counties of North Carolina he declared he had run into a hornet's nest. Judging from his short stay, he evidently felt like beating the same hasty retreat that the man does who strikes the genuine article and afterwards carries on the fight at a safer distance. That the Tories gave him so little support and comfort under these trying circumstances is conceded by all authorities to be largely owing to the battle of Ramsour's Mill. And so, though only a small event as battles go, it well deserves its monument, and to be always kept fresh in the memory of all lovers of liberty, and especially of the many descendants of the heroes of that eventful day, most of whom are still living in such close proximity to the scene.

As I stood beside the monument that glorious September day not a sound was to be heard but the rustling of the corn as the slight breeze moved the blades to and fro. Stretched

out before me was a beautiful view, a cultivated valley with no house in sight, with gently sloping sides, and all along the top of the opposite ridge crept the village of Lincolnton, its roofs silhouetted against the sky, the quaint clock tower of its picturesque court house crowning the whole. Within the enclosure two vigorous dogwoods had sprung up, and judging from the many red berries they bore I could not help thinking with what a wealth of white blossoms they must deck the graves of our heroes with each returning spring—heroes who being dead yet speak to us in living tones of the deep patriotism which inspired their deeds of bravery.

AMELIA PHELPS BUTLER,
Historian Dorcas Bell Love Chapter.
Waynesville, N. C.

FAMOUS MEN AND WOMEN OF WASHINGTON AND OREGON.

The first traveller to lead a party of civilized men through the territory of the Rocky Mountains was Alexander Mackenzie, a native of Scotland and a partner in the Northwest Fur Company. He might well be called the "Columbus of the Wilderness."

At the conclusion of one of his longest canoe voyages, during which he halted at what he called Vancouver's cascade canal, he wrote on the face of a rock, where he and his party had spent the night, "Alexander Mackenzie, from Canada by land, July 22, 1793." It was from him that the suggestion came that the Northwest and Hudson Bay Company should combine and divide between them the interior and northern part of North America beyond the frontiers of the United States and Canada.

Capt. Meriweather Lewis afterwards destined to distinguish himself as one of the leaders of the great expedition of Lewis and Clark, now comes to the front. He urgently requested of President Jefferson the command of the expedition to trace the Missouri to its source, to cross the Rocky Mountains and to

follow the best water communication to the Pacific Ocean. He asked that William Clark be associated with him. May 14, 1804, the party set out, and not until February, 1807, did they return to Washington. The services of the party were rewarded by considerable land grants. But the life of the principal explorer, so bright and promising, was soon to be ended. Even before he had prepared the journal and reports of his explorations, he fell by his own hand, while suffering from an acute attack of melancholy.

In 1831 Capt. Bonneville, of the United States army, applied for leave of absence to explore the country of the Rocky Mountain and beyond. His expedition resulted in little of geographical value, but he was fortunate in having Washington Irving for his historian, who has thrown about the incidents of Bonneville's journeyings the charm he alone can give.

Capt. Wyeth, of Massachusetts, about that time conceived the idea of establishing salmon fisheries on the Columbia in connection with the inland trade with the Indians. But his attempt proved an utter failure owing to the competition of the Hudson Bay Company.

The time was coming which would decide whether the Pacific Northwest should belong to England or the United States. It was no easy matter to say by what means the people of the East should be roused from their apathy, to be made aware of the English plans of usurpation.

But the need of the hour produced the man, who saw and promptly grappled with the emergency. That man was Dr. Marcus Whitman, a farseeing, tireless, enthusiastic Christian, destined, his good work ended, to fall in after years at his post of duty. Dr. Marcus Whitman was born September 4, 1802, at Rushville, New York. In the winter of 1834-35, he became interested in Oregon through the Rev. Sam. Parker. He married Miss Narcissa Prentiss, a daughter of Judge Prentiss, of New York, that winter.

Having procured the Rev. H. H. Spalding and wife as co-laborers, in 1836 they started for Oregon. Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Spalding made this journey mainly on foot, the first white women to cross the continent. They reached Walla Walla September 3 and decided to settle there. Mr. and Mrs.

Spalding going about two hundred miles north and starting their mission on the present site of Lewiston, Idaho.

In the winter of 1842-43 Dr. Whitman made his famous journey across the Rocky Mountains to the Eastern states with the Hon. A. L. Lovejoy. The story of this wonderful ride is well known. It was in October, 1842, that Dr. Whitman while the guest at an English trading post heard the boast, "America is too late, we have the country." But perhaps it was not too late, the treaty might yet be delayed. The government must be told of the value of the country, and of the loss if it should fall into the hands of a rival nation. Dr. Whitman resolved to ride to St. Louis, Dr. Amos Lovejoy consented to go with him. After giving out facts that would not fail to convince congress and the administration, Dr. Whitman's work of arousing the American people began.

The missionary board met him coldly, but he knew too well the importance of his object and was not discouraged. He began gathering his army at Westport, Missouri, two hundred wagons of pioneers and their families,—the best that a nation can give to the founding of a new state. Not a man deserted him, on marched his army of possession. Into the promised land they entered, and the Northwest states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho were saved to the American Union.

After this his work went on at the mission until November 29, 1847, when the massacre occurred, and he fell a victim to the cruelty and treachery of the very Indians he had lived among and befriended.

Dr. John McLaughlin has been well called the governor of Oregon. As chief factor of the Hudson Bay Company west of the Rocky Mountains, he was an autocrat. He was a great man, with great ideas and views and was great hearted. In 1824 he was entrusted with the entire control of the whole Columbia valley and Northern coast. He was absolutely just in his dealings with the Indians. He had a commanding presence and a personal magnetism hard to resist. As a trader and factor, his operations were very successful. He took and held the country. He encouraged settlement and agriculture, and assisted the missions. But later he was called to account by the Hudson Bay Company for his generosity, and accused

of favoring the Americans. With his influence and his fortune gone, the ingratitude of thousands he had befriended, and well nigh saved from starvation, saddened and embittered his declining years. He died in Oregon City in 1857. To the credit of the state, the wrong has been righted, and a monument has been erected to his memory.

First in honor as in office comes Isaac Ingalls Stevens, first territorial governor of Washington. He was a man of pure and upright life, of energy and perseverance. He was a faithful, far-seeing, acceptable executive. He was born at Andover, Massachusetts, May 18, 1818, graduated from West Point in 1839 and served with distinction in Mexico on Gen. Scott's staff. In 1853 he resigned his commission in the army to accept the first governorship of Washington Territory.

On the breaking out of the Civil War, he offered his services to the government, and was appointed colonel of the Seventy-ninth New York volunteers, the Highlanders. He was promoted in 1862 to major general of volunteers.

In September of that same year he was killed while leading a charge of his regiment. He died as he had ever been found in life, at his post of duty, falling beneath the flag that he loved. When his body was recovered from the piled-up slain, it was found that the rigid hands still clasped the colors which he had taken from the dying grasp of the color sergeant of his old regiment.

James P. Anderson was appointed marshall in 1853 and taker of the first census in Washington Territory. He settled in Olympia, where he practiced law.

Col. Wm. H. Wallace moved to Washington in 1853, served for several sessions in the territorial legislature and was appointed by President Lincoln in 1861 governor of Washington Territory. He was afterwards governor of Idaho. He died in Steilacoom in 1879.

First among the noted women of Washington and Oregon must be placed Narcissa Prentiss Whitman, daughter of Judge Prentiss, of Prattsburg, New York, born March 14, 1808. She married Dr. Whitman in February, 1836, and was ready to go with her husband on a wedding journey 3,500 miles to the Pacific. No woman had ever gone through those Rocky

Mountain wildernesses, no wheel had ever passed through its deep canyons. Mrs. Spalding, just recovering from a severe illness, decided to go with her. When Wyeth was returning defeated to the states, he met a vision on the mountains, a beautiful woman with golden hair, Narcissa Whitman. With her rode Eliza Spalding, a slender, dark eyed woman, who, back in the states had knelt at a lonely wayside inn to consecrate her heart to Oregon. Two brides were on that wonderful journey, and with them was Marcus Whitman, a young physician, strong and resolute, and Henry Spalding, a youth, long, lank and prematurely wrinkled, but fired with apostolic ardor.

At Fort Vancouver the traders' children crowded around Mrs. Spalding. She could draw, paint, spin, weave and knit, and they watched her with curious eagerness. But to Mrs. Whitman the men bowed down as to a shrine. Her golden hair was like an aureole of light, and when she sang—forty years after the tears leaped to the eyes of the old fur traders at the memory of the sweet singer of Fort Vancouver.

Dr. Whitman planted his mission among the Cayuses on the spot called Wailatpu, on the banks of Walla Walla. It was here that little Alice Clarissa was born, March 4, 1837. She was their only child. Her advent created great excitement among the Indians. The house became such a highway for every passing band that Dr. Whitman had to put up a stockade fence to keep them out. The child grew strong and active, she was as fair as her mother, and her hair hung in flossy golden ringlets. She sat like a fairy queen in her little chair among the dusky Indian children singing the hymns, and beating time with her tiny hands. But one morning, when the child was about two years old, the mother called, "Where is Alice?" Dimly she remembered some hours before, "Manana, let Alice get you some water." Two little cups were seen floating on the river. An Indian servant waded in and the precious, lifeless little form was laid in the mother's arms.

Then the mother's heart gathered in all the desolate little ones within reach, and the mission was filled with traders' children and others needing care and protection, only to fall victims in the terrible massacre that followed.

Mrs. Eliza Warren, the daughter of the Rev. H. H. Spalding, is the "Eliza" whose name is mentioned in many narratives of the history of Oregon. She was born at the Indian mission station, among the Nez Percés. At nine years old she was sent to Dr. Whitman's mission. She was there at the time of the massacre, and was the only survivor who understood the Indian language. During the three weeks while the captives were held by the Indians she acted as interpreter—a difficult position for a child of ten years. She also prepared the mutilated bodies of the dead for burial, when by command of the priests they were buried. She was not released until the general ransom. She came with her parents to the Willamette Valley, and when seventeen years old, married Andrew Warren, a rancher east of the Cascade Mountains. They settled in Brownsville, Oregon.

There survives within the limits of old Oregon no person whose life possesses more universal interest than Mrs. Helen Smith, widow of a pioneer whose first operations upon this coast belong to the days of Wyeth and Kelly. Her own memory ends to the remote times of the Astor expedition of 1811, and her infancy was contemporary with the explorations of Lewis and Clark in 1805. She was the daughter of the chief of the Clatsops, and had great influence with them in defending and aiding the whites.

She married Mr. Solomon Smith. She must have been very beautiful in her youth, her face still retains its regular outlines and beautiful expressive eyes.

Mrs. Rachel Kindred.—The experience of mothers in crossing the plains is one of those historical wonders which will never be forgotten. Mrs. Kindred was born in Kentucky in 1821. She is a grandniece of Daniel Boone. She married Mr. B. C. Kindred in 1842 and when her child was a year old she made the journey across the Rocky Mountains.

On the lonely heights of the mountains, where the cattle were exhausted, and the road was only the rocky bed of the canyon, it was necessary for her to cross the divide on foot. Also at the Cascades where everything had to be transported, she was obliged to walk from one portage to the other. Her clothing had grown ragged, her shoes were gone and her stock-

ings were soon cut to pieces, but she seemed none the worse for her journey. Her home is now near Fort Stevens, Oregon. Women such as she have been the mothers of the state, and deserve no less credit than its fathers.

Mrs. James H. Hughes, one of the pioneers of the state, died recently at her home in Steilacoom. She was a native of Ireland and came to Washington Territory in 1849. They took a farm on Yelm prairie for a short time, when a squaw to whom Mrs. Hughes had been kind, came to the house with the startling message that if the white woman wished to save her life and the lives of her children she had better set out for Steilacoom instantly, as the Indians were on the warpath. Hurrying into the pasture, Mrs. Hughes caught the horse and with four children set out on the thirty-five mile ride to Steilacoom. Before the little group were out of sight of their home a red glare showed that the Indians had already set fire to the house and the grain stacks. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes then settled in Steilacoom. Five years ago Mr. Hughes died and the faithful Indian woman who had saved the lives of his wife and children more than forty years before came all the way from Yelm to attend the funeral.

Mrs. Luzena Wallace, the wife of Governor Wallace, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina. She came from Iowa, and settled in Steilacoom about 1853. Her journey was made by water via. Panama. In August, 1857, while visiting Col. Ebey's family at Kellogg's Point, Whilby's Island, she passed an Indian tent where she saw several Indians in their warpaint. "That means war," she said. She was laughed at, but that very evening Col. Ebey's house was attacked and he was killed. She named the state of Idaho when her husband had succeeded in having it set apart as a separate territory. She lived at Steilacoom for many years, and died about 1899.

Nancy Thomas, from Auburn, Indiana, in 1852, walked across the plains and over the mountains to the Pacific slope. She started with a pony, but the Indians stole it with nearly everything she had. She settled at Pralshiz, Washington.

Mrs. James Hartman and her family in 1843 were the first of white settlers to locate on the Sound. Eight of them lived for a time in a hollow stump. Their claims were about twelve

miles from Fort Nisqually. At one time when a roving band of Indians attempted to rob their camp Mrs. Hartman pulled up a tent pole and laid it about her so vigorously that the Indians left at once. Leschi was at one time their friend, but Mr. Hartman was afterwards killed by his band of Indians.

Mrs. Ellen Wallis crossed the plains for Iowa in 1852. She made the journey from Grand Ronde Valley to the Dalles on foot. She was present at the massacre at the Cascades, and escaped with her baby in her arms. She settled at Point Ludlow, Jefferson county.

Many of the pioneer women of Washington and Oregon are unknown to history, some are living among us to-day. But my record is very incomplete. I notice constantly the names of those who are passing away, full of years and good deeds.

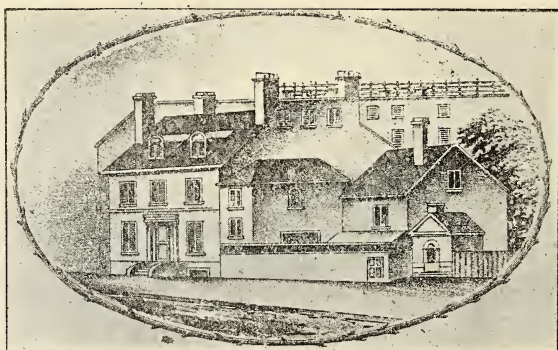
I would pay a tribute to the brave, energetic, patient endurance of the women pioneers of our own Northwest. Making the best of the worst situations, calm in the midst of dangers that might appall the strongest, and bringing to their weary journeying and log-cabin homes a devotion and a continual self-sacrifice which purified their own lives, and those around them. Many of the wives and mothers of our Washington pioneers have gone hence to meet their reward. They have left behind them, though some are buried in forgotten graves, a memory sweet with good and gracious and loving deeds.

I am indebted for information to Hawthorn's "History of Washington;" Judge Elwood Evan's "History of the Pacific Northwest, Oregon and Washington;" and "McLaughlin and Old Oregon," by Eva E. Dye.—SUSAN H. DRYER, *Tacoma, Washington.*

GEORGE CLYMER, SIGNER OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, PENNSYLVANIA.

George Clymer one of the nine signers of the Declaration from Pennsylvania was born in Philadelphia, March 16, 1739, and died in Morrisville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 23, 1813, at the home of his son Henry, and was buried in the Friends' ground at Trenton, New Jersey.

Richard Clymer, a shipping merchant and shipbuilder of Philadelphia, came from Bristol, England, in 1705. Richard Clymer had two sons, William and Christopher. The latter a leading captain of privateers with wealth and station, was the father of George Clymer. He died when his son was seven years old and his mother at an earlier date. His mother's brother, William Coleman, cared for him as his own son, and after receiving an education, George was placed in a counting house and fitted for commercial life. At the age of twenty-



Home of George Clymer, Chestnut Street, near Seventh, Philadelphia.

seven, March 8, 1765, George Clymer and Elizabeth Meredith were married. Record of marriage in Christ's Church, Philadelphia. He engaged in the mercantile business with the firm of Meredith and Sons, his wife's father and brothers until the year 1782. Upon the death of Mr. Coleman he inherited most of his fortune and a fine library, well selected. His tastes were literary and he spent his leisure time in reading and research. At an early age he was active in all meetings relating to the interest of the colonies against British rule. He was a prominent speaker at the meetings held in Philadelphia, October 16, 1773, and chairman of the committee which requested the tea agents to resign. Member of common council, 1767; alderman in 1774; delegate to the provincial convention, January 23, 1775 and 1776.

On the 8th of July, 1776, the day of the reading of the Dec-

laration of Independence, an election was held at the state house for members of the convention to form a constitution for the state. Among the delegates to this convention was George Clymer; member of the committee of safety for Philadelphia, October 20, 1775, to July 22, 1776. George Clymer, with Michael Hillegas, July 29, 1775, was appointed by the continental congress the treasurer. The duties of this office he filled with fidelity until the time of his election to congress. Five members from Pennsylvania were elected to congress and signed the Declaration, who were not present when the vote on the adoption was taken and among that number was George Clymer, who was elected July 20, 1776, and in September, 1776, was appointed one of a committee to visit Ticonderoga to inspect the northern army.

When the British were marching near Philadelphia in 1776, and congress retired to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and from there to York, he was appointed with Robert Morris to remain as a vigilance committee in that city. In December, 1777, was sent as a commissioner to treat with the Indians at Fort Pitt. In 1780 was elected to congress for the third time. Robert Morris and George Clymer, with others established a bank in Philadelphia, called the Bank of North America, December 31, 1789, to relieve the distress of the people and aid congress. In 1782 Mr. Clymer and Edward Rutledge were appointed by congress to visit the Southern states to urge them to pay their assessment due the public treasury. In 1784 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania legislature and that body appointed him one of their delegates to the convention to meet in Philadelphia to frame a federal constitution for the United States.

In 1784 he was elected a member of congress which convened under the authority of the new constitution which had been adopted. In 1790 declined a re-election to congress and this closed his legislative career. In 1791 Washington made him collector of excise for Philadelphia, and in 1796 commissioner to treat with the Cherokee and Creek Indians. He then retired from public life. He was president of Pennsylvania bank and also of the academy of fine arts, incorporated March 17, 1806.

George Clymer held the rank of colonel in the militia when

Washington reached Trenton on December 3, 1776, on the 8th crossed the Delaware river, and his headquarters were in Clymer's house—afterwards Morrisville; a site in later years suggested for the capital of the United States.—MARTHA BLADEN CLARK, *Donegal Chapter, Pa.*

PRAYER BEFORE BATTLE.

(From the German.)

Clarence Leland Miller.

Father, I cry to thee!

Wildly the cannon around me are roaring,
Brightly the musketry flashes are pouring.
Leader of battles, I cry to thee!

Father, give heed to me!

Father, give heed to me!

Guide me to victory, guide me forever;
Lord, thy commands have I overlooked never;
Lord, as thou willest, give heed to me.
God, I acknowledge thee!

God, I acknowledge thee!

Tho' from the branches the autumn leaves tumble,
Tho' from the hill-tops the hoarse thunders rumble,
Giver of grace, I acknowledge thee.

Father, be kind to me!

Father, be kind to me!

As thou requirest, my life have I shriven;
Thou canst it take, for thou hast it given;
Living or dying, be kind to me.

Father, I worship thee!

Father, I worship thee!

Strife, this is not for the good of the holy;
Slain with the sword are the liefest and lowly;
Falling or winning, I worship thee.

Father, give ear to me!

Father, give ear to me!

When come the horrors the battle is showing,
When from my body my life-blood is flowing,
Father, O Father, give ear to me!

Father, I cry to thee!

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

JOSIAH CROSSMAN.

Josiah Crossman was born in the state of Massachusetts in the year 1758, he was 18 years of age on the breaking out of the Revolution.

In searching the records of that period we find the name of Josiah Crossman as a private in the company of Capt. Israel Trow, Col. John Hathaway's Regiment, service at that time 21 days.

He next appears in a Bristol Company under Capt. Silas Cobb. Served at that time 4 months and 18 days. In Rhode Island his name also appears on muster roll for December in the same company and regiment. His last enlistment was in Rhode Island, August 1, 1780, his discharge is dated August 7, 1780, his family claim that he served till the close of the war.

At the time of his first enlistment his mother sat up all night to complete the clothes she had spun and woven for him. The greater part of his life was spent in the State of New York, and there he enlisted for service during the War of 1812, but as old age came on he followed his children to Michigan and made his home with a Mrs. Webster, from whose daughter have been procured these few details of his life. He died in 1855, at the age of 97. He is buried in the Davis cemetery, Macomb county, Michigan.

His granddaughter has a very vivid recollection of the stories he used to tell her of the "times that tried men's souls."

TIMOTHY STANLEY.

Timothy Stanley, Litchfield, Connecticut, Capt. Bezaleel Beebe's company, was taken prisoner at Fort Washington, November 16, 1776. He died on a prison ship, Dec. 26, 1776.

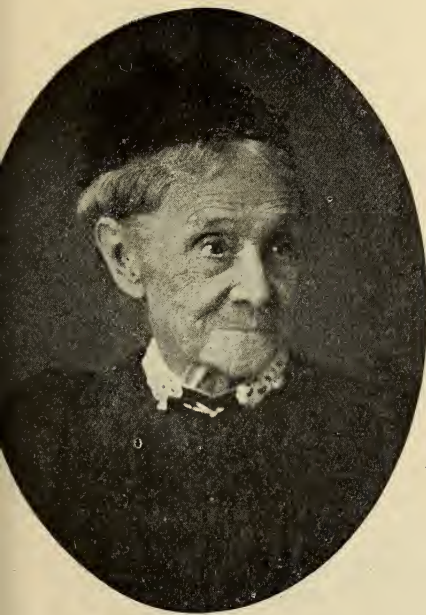
REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. CAROLINE MURRAY HYPES.

The Jefferson Chapter of St. Louis is proud to enroll among its members the name of Mrs. Caroline Murray Hypes, a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution. Mrs. Hypes was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1815, and was next to the youngest in a large family. Her father, Daniel Murray, of Scotland, came to America in his youth and became an ardent worker for the cause of freedom. He assisted in furnishing the patriot army with supplies, his territory being Maryland and the western country. It is interesting to note that he furnished munitions of war to Gen. George Rogers Clarke and his men, those devoted heroes who captured Kaskaskia and Vincennes from the British, and who marched across Illinois, a state which afterward became Daniel Murray's home and where his body was buried.

Mrs. Hypes was but five years old when her father removed his family to Illinois, making Lebanon his home. She knew the hardships of life in a new and sparsely settled community. In 1834 Caroline Murray married Benjamin Hypes, and spent a long and happy married life with him. He died in 1896 in his ninety-second year.

Mr. and Mrs. Hypes were devoted members of the Methodist church at Lebanon. They labored zealously to promote its interests and the educational advantages of their community. McKendree College at Lebanon was for many years the object of their special concern. Mrs. Hypes is the mother of seven children, four of whom are now living. In 1900 she removed to St. Louis to reside with her son, Dr. Benjamin Hypes, and where a devoted daughter, Mrs. Adeline V. H. Essex, is her constant companion. Mrs. Hypes is bright and cheery, and is in the enjoyment of all her faculties. She is interested in all that goes on about her, and takes a special pleasure



Mrs. Caroline Murray Hypes.



Mrs. Julia Murray Barnes.

in the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution and in the Jefferson Chapter.—MARY LOUISE DALTON, *Historian*.

MRS. JULIA ANN MURRAY BARNES.

Another "Real Daughter" is Mrs. Julia Ann Murray Barnes, the youngest sister of Mrs. Caroline Murray Hypes. These two sisters are the only surviving children of Daniel Murray, patriot, whose service is mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. Mrs. Barnes was born August 5, 1817, and was married in Lebanon, Illinois, to William Henry Harrison Barnes, October 23, 1836. Mr. Barnes died in 1854 and since that time she has lived faithful to his memory. Her present residence is at Santa Rosa, California, with her daughter, Mrs. E. E. Morrow.—MARY LOUISE DALTON, *Historian*.

MRS. LUCRETIA H. (REED) REGNIER.

"History of the forefathers of Mrs. L. H. Regnier, Galesburg, Illinois. (Written by her own hand.)

My grandmother Reed's maiden name was Diantha Rodgers, and grandfather's name was David Reed.

My father's name was David Reed, Jr. He enlisted in the Revolutionary War when quite a young man and served under his father who was captain, and his uncle lieutenant.

After that he was on the sea, as mate on a ship. He became acquainted with a Miss Nancy Philips, a clergyman's daughter, and at the age of thirty years he was married in March, in the state of Maine, forty miles from the city of Bangor.

This was my father and mother. There they lived for over twenty years. My father was engaged in a large lumber business for some years, and as fortune came, he was burned out and lost all he had, as insurance was unheard of in those days. He then emigrated to Ohio in 1818, with nine children. The eldest daughter they left in Maine. She was married soon

after. They moved in wagons to Pittsburg, then they bought two house boats and packed goods and teams in them and came down the Ohio river to Marietta. Here they unloaded the teams and moved up the Muskingum river twenty miles and settled on a farm. Here three more children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Reed. I, Mrs. L. H. Regnier, being the youngest of thirteen. I was born August 29, 1824.

My mother died when I was thirteen years old. I then made my home with one of my sisters. When twenty years old I was married to J. B. Regnier, in 1845. In 1858 we moved to Monmouth, Illinois, and in 1864 moved to Galesburg, Illinois, where we still reside. We have lost two sons and two daughters. Two being buried in Ohio and two in Galesburg. We have two sons living in Galesburg.

My father was born March 7, 1767. He enlisted in the latter part of the Revolutionary War and *never obtained his pension*. I am confident I am entitled to it. I am the only living child and the youngest of thirteen."—MRS. LUCRETIA H. REGNIER, *Member of Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, Monmouth, Illinois.*

RESOLUTION PASSED BY COMMITTEE ON CONTINENTAL MEMORIAL HALL, APRIL 4, 1902.

"That the state regents be requested to urge all their chapter regents to issue a small box to each member, asking that she deposit one cent per day for Continental Memorial Hall fund. These boxes to be opened on January 17th, the anniversary of Washington's wedding day, when it is desired to find in each box three hundred and sixty-five cents. Amounts so collected to be credited to chapters, and reported at the congress in February, 1903. The chapter treasurers will forward amounts by check to state treasurer, she to the treasurer general."

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter (Litchfield, Connecticut).

—The chapter may add another brilliant success to its series of annual entertainments for the benefit of the free library. In its loan exhibition and colonial tea held August 28th and 29th in the Revolutionary Tallmadge house it achieved a triumph of historic and educational value which surpassed in importance the financial side of the undertaking.

A week's time would be necessary to make a thorough inspection of so much that was beautiful and rare in the way of old silver and china, laces and embroideries and jewels, books, letters and old documents, pewter, arms and household utensils of every kind. Among them were silver spoons, coffee urn and teapot belonging to Colonel Tallmadge and his wife Mary Floyd; embroidery made for Mary Floyd's wedding gown; a valuable collection of autographs loaned by Miss Benson; a silver tankard brought from England by the first Wolcott; swords from Ephraim Kirby and Maj. Seymour; guns of Benj. Throop and George Jones (grandfather of C. W. Hinsdale) carried in the Revolution; sword brought to Litchfield in 1720 by John Buel the pioneer, and inherited by the oldest John Buel ever since; black silk stockings, silver table spoons, and large pewter flagon once owned by Judge Reeve, founder of the Litchfield Law School; roster of the 55th British regiment of foot captured by a Continental officer when the regiment was stationed on Staten Island in 1776—a very precious and important document loaned by Mrs. Kinney, state regent, and a host of other things which space forbids to mention.

Not the least interesting part of the exhibition were the genuine old costumes worn by ten or twelve chapter members, two or three of whom were in attendance in each room, but showing to particular advantage in "Ye Colonial Tea Room" where, under the direction of Mrs. Wessells, refreshments were served

from a table laden with ancestral silver and surrounded by portraits and heirlooms of the Tallmadge family.

On the back piazza, known as the "sun-parlor" sat Mrs. David Buell in old-time dress spinning flax and wool every half hour for a crowd of interested spectators. Here also sat Mrs. Vanderpoel, who with her great Russian samovar making tea, completed a charming picture.

On the southeast porch was the "Forestry Table" in charge of Miss Cornelia Smith. Here were sold driftwood, redwood pincushions, pinacloth doilies and photographs of Litchfield's historic trees for the benefit of the forestry work of the chapter.

Over the front porch, where Mrs. Marcy, chapter treasurer, received the admission fees, hung the insignia of the National Society, and beneath it the chapter flag; while above all hung the Stars and Stripes. On this porch was the clever poster of the exhibition, painted by Mrs. Vanderpoel, depicting a little fleet of "Mayflowers" laden to the mastheads with furniture and all making for Plymouth Rock.

The great feature of Friday afternoon was the throwing open of "the Sheldon house" now occupied by Mrs. Child. Here were to be seen a spinet brought from England in the 18th century; the dress-sword of Daniel Sheldon, son of the Doctor, which he wore at the court of France when secretary of legation to Albert Gallatin; the cradle which rocked Mrs. Beach, Dr. Sheldon's daughter, who was born, lived and died in this house, having occupied it continuously during her life of 101 years; wall paper still on the walls which was hung in the year of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne, and many another evidence of more than a century's unbroken occupancy by one of Litchfield's prominent families.

In a word, Litchfield should long remember this exhibition as a valuable record of Litchfield's wealth of colonial and Revolutionary treasures. The amount cleared was \$272.17.

The Cooch's Bridge Chapter (Cooch's Bridge, Delaware).—An initial meeting for the purpose of organizing a new chapter was held at the attractive home of Mrs. F. W. Curtis, in Newark, Delaware, May 14, 1902. It was to be called "The

Cooch's Bridge Chapter" because it was at Cooch's Bridge, Delaware, that the "Stars and Stripes" were first unfurled in battle September 3, 1777.

Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Churchman, our state regent, was present, and presiding graciously, at this meeting, instructed the new members as to the aims and objects of the order, and the officers as to their duties.

The following were the charter members: Mrs. Delaware Clark, regent; Mrs. F. W. Curtis, vice-regent; Miss Miriam Alrichs, secretary; Mrs. Mary B. Cooch Donnell, treasurer; Miss Elizabeth Clark, registrar; Mrs. J. W. Cooch, historian; Mrs. H. C. Curtis, chaplain; Miss Roberta Black and Mrs. Edna C. Gilmore, local board of managers; Mrs. Helen Cooch Porter, Mrs. Caroline Cooch Schoolfield and Miss Helen A. Cooch.

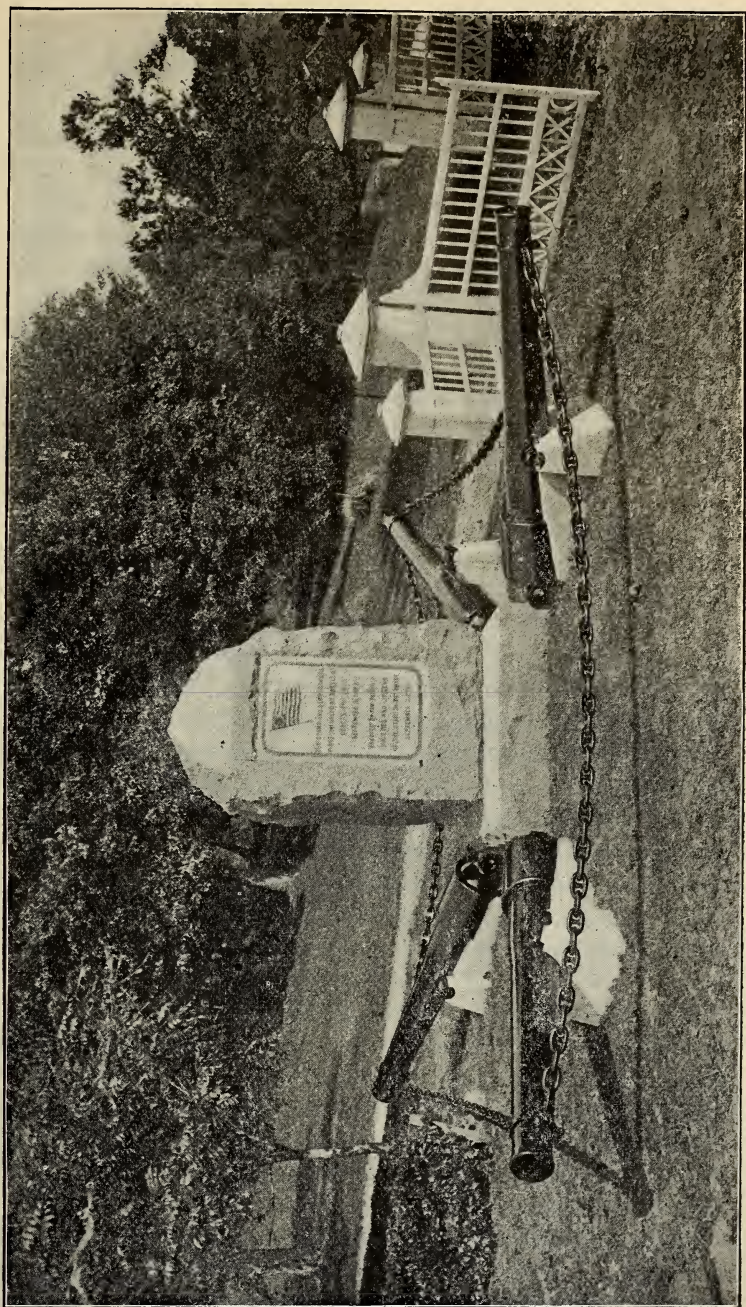
At the close of the meeting refreshments were served. Considerable enthusiasm was roused; the charter members planning to add to their numbers, to be loyal to the flag, and increase the lustre of the "Diamond State."

It was decided that the first regular convening should be upon flag day, June 14, which should be the birthday of the Cooch's Bridge Chapter. But instead of meeting at Cooch's Bridge, as was planned, we gladly accepted the invitation of our regent, Mrs. Churchman, to meet other patriotic societies, both of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, at her charming home at Grubb's Landing, on the banks of the Delaware river.

It was here we were formally introduced to the other chapters of Delaware, to General Warfield, president general of the Sons of the American Revolution, and to other patriotic dignitaries.

In the absence of Mrs. Delaware Clark, our chapter regent, the state regent, Mrs. Churchman, presented our charter to the chaplain, Mrs. H. L. Curtis, who fittingly responded. Luncheon was served, after which, with three cheers for our hostess, the company adjourned.

Our second meeting as an organized chapter was held at Cooch's Bridge, September 3, 1902. Members of patriotic societies and other citizens loyal to the flag were invited to meet



with us at a basket picnic, it being the 125th anniversary of the battle fought there, September 3, 1777.

It will be recalled that a monument was unveiled at Cooch's Bridge, September 3, 1901, to commemorate the fact that it was there the Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in battle.

At a meeting of the Cooch's Bridge Chapter held during the afternoon, the members were authorized to communicate with other patriotic organizations and as hosts invite them and all other loyal citizens to meet them annually at this patriotic spot.

The general meeting then followed. A welcome was given the assemblage by the Hon. J. Wilkins Cooch, who was happily responded to by the state regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Churchman.

An interesting letter was read from a lady 92 years of age, relating events and customs of the vicinity when she was a little child.

This was followed by a number of historical items and tales by several members, and then all rose to sing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and three cheers for the "Red, White and Blue," after which the meeting adjourned.

The house which adjoins the monument was at the time of the battle the home of Col. Thomas Cooch, Sr., his son, Thomas, Jr. (in Col. Saml. Patterson's regiment) and grandson, William, who, later, was taken prisoner and sent to England. This house was the headquarters of the British officers. Howe, Cornwallis, and others, and the visitors saw the room in which they slept, and the parlor where they stabled their horses.

Howe's army was for five days encamped behind the house, and to this day his bullets are frequently found. Twelve pound cannon balls, and two chain balls have been unearthed and two years ago the metal portion of a flint-lock gun was plowed up in the field where the colonial troops under Gen. Maxwell so gallantly opposed the overwhelming numbers of the British army.

Interesting relics used in those days were shown. Among them were a large pewter platter, a foot-stove, and an iron chest in which was locked the family plate. This chest was

buried to hide it from the enemy the night before they brought the terrors of war to the peaceful home.

The visitors present were from North Carolina, New Jersey, Maryland and Pennsylvania, as well as from Wilmington, Newark, Claymont, Kirkwood, Summit Bridge and the surrounding country, and all expressed themselves as having had a most enjoyable day.—MARY EVARTS COOCH, *Historian*.

Wenonah Chapter (Winona, Minnesota).—On September tenth, an event of more than local interest took place in Winona, in which the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution participated. This was the placing of the marker at the grave of the Revolutionary soldier, Stephen Taylor, under the auspices of the Wenonah chapter.

Twenty-two years ago, Capt. Matt. Marvin, in looking over old deeds and papers in an attic discovered a record of the burial of a Revolutionary soldier in the old graveyard near the Mississippi river. He had the body removed to Woodlawn cemetery, and a headstone placed at the grave.

Two years ago the matter was brought to the notice of the local chapter, and since then they have taken a patriotic pride in decorating and caring for the last resting place of Stephen Taylor.

At this grave the services on September tenth were held in the crisp autumn air, with the sunlight and shadows playing under oak and elm, while magnificent bluff, island, and river scenery lent a charm not to be forgotten.

The wife of Minnesota's governor, Mrs. S. R. Van Sant, who is the regent of Wenonah Chapter, presided. After a brief prayer by the Rev. P. E. Thomas, a biographical sketch of Stephen Taylor was read by Mrs. A. F. Hodgins. She told of his birth in the Mohawk Flats, in the state of New York, in 1757, and of his military record. He belonged at different times to several companies of New York militia, and was with Ethan Allen at the capture of Ticonderoga, being one of the four men who summoned the commandant of the fort to surrender "in the name of Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

A poem written by Capt. Sam Whiting for services held at

the grave twenty-two years ago, was read by the Hon. C. A. Morey, who had read it on the former occasion, one verse of which we will quote:

"Full many a grave throughout our land
Has columns pointing to the sky,
Which mark the spot where that blest band,
The Revolution's heroes lie;
And shall we fail to raise a stone
To mark the gallant Taylor's grave,
Whose love for freedom oft was shown,
In battles that appalled the brave?"

Mr. W. J. Landon, of Winona, a member of the St. Paul Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, then placed at the foot of the grave the bronze marker inscribed, "The grave of Stephen Taylor, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, New York militia."

Mrs. F. A. Rising, the former regent of the Wenonah Chapter, now the state regent, said among other things:

"Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, ours is a unique honor to-day—that this man, this Revolutionary soldier, who served his country well, when Minnesota was an unbroken wilderness, should by the wheel of Providence lie buried here in our beautiful Woodlawn, and we have the privilege of marking his grave. I say 'we,' this is distinctively the work of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters verifying the graves and proving up the records, and so shining only by 'reflected glory.' It is an honor that no town in the state can share with us, for so far as known, no other Revolutionary soldier lies buried within the limits of Minnesota.

"Our late lamented Garfield asked this question on his death bed, 'Will posterity remember me? Had any one asked Stephen Taylor that question as his life was drawing towards its close, he surely would have answered, 'No, I have done nothing to merit renown, I shall pass away as others have done before me, and my name will be lost in oblivion.'

"Does posterity remember him? Aye, not a drummer boy that served in that historic war, but has now high honor. Sons and Daughters, could money buy from you your priceless heritage, that in your veins flows the blood of just such men as the one lying here, men who laid the foundations of this great Republic? But we must remember that with heritage comes responsibility, and it behooves us to live up to the high ideals of duty and patriotism, which were set us by our forefathers. What a link this is with those times!—one life of one hundred years has spanned two-thirds of the notable life of our country, then in its

infancy, now in its grand and virile strength, a nation the peer of any in the family of nations.

The enduring bronze placed by the Sons of the American Revolution, is now to mark his grave for future generations to scan and ponder over, and we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, will lay with reverent hands, this wreath upon his mound, and so we leave his grave."

"Where the rain may rain upon it,
Where the sun may shine upon it,
Where the moon may stream upon it
And memory shall dream upon it.

Captain or colonel, whatever invocation
Suit our hymn the best, no matter for thy station,
On thy grave the rain shall fall from the eyes of a mighty nation.
Long as the sun doth shine upon it,
Long as the stars do gleam upon it,
Shall memory come to dream upon it."

Another feature of the occasion was the celebration of the 92nd anniversary of one of the two "Real Daughters" belonging to the chapter, Mrs. Harriet Hamilton Allen, and at the closing exercises she was presented with a bunch of pink roses with appropriate words by Mrs. Van Sant.—FLORENCE S. LITTLE, *Historian*.

Colonel Thomas Lothrop Chapter (Cohasset, Massachusetts).—On the afternoon of Friday, June 27, our chapter presented to the town, with suitable dedicatory exercises, the memorial boulder which has some time since been determined upon as the best expression the chapter could give to the public of its appreciation of the services of Cohasset men in the War of the Revolution.

The day was perfect and the old meeting house on the common well filled. Here in Revolutionary times all town meetings were held and here the soldiers were enrolled. While all the town's people were most cordially welcome, special invitations had been sent by the Revolutionary Memorial committee to those who particularly represent the town, the selectmen and other officials, the ministers and teachers and most

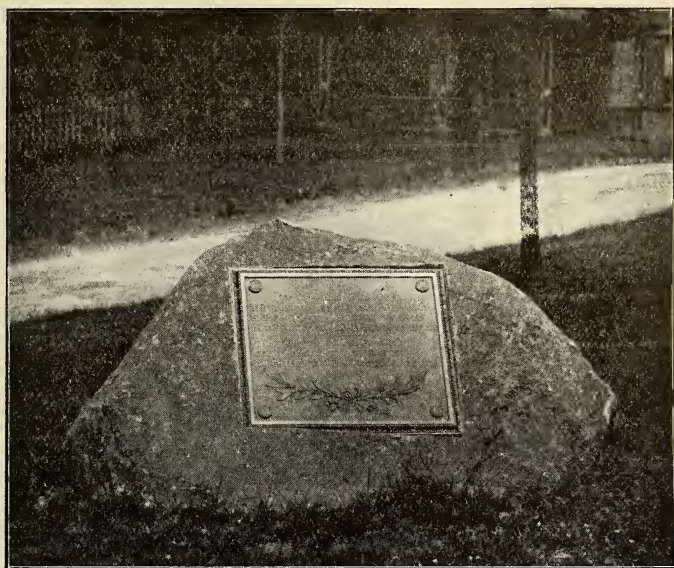
of these were present. The state regent was also specially invited and many regents of chapters that have similarly honored our chapter. The state regent could not be with us, but we were fortunate in the presence of Miss Sara W. Daggett, past state regent; Mrs. Harriet Simpson, vice-president general, was also present, and many regents of chapters in Massachusetts.

The exercises began with patriotic music by an orchestra, succeeded by a chorus, "The Dear Old Flag," by children from the public schools. An invocation by the Rev. W. R. Cole followed. After a fine solo, "The New America," by Mrs. W. J. Stoddard, of our chapter, our regent, Miss Ella Bates, introduced Miss Daggett, who gave an interesting and eloquent address. Mrs. Simpson, vice-president general, made some remarks on the subject of the patriotic work of the Daughters. Mr. Chas. A. Gross, commander of Henry Bryant Post, Grand Army of the Republic, spoke from the standpoint of an old soldier and unfurled the Cuban flag as he dwelt upon what our army has done for the independence of Cuba. Mr. Nelson G. Howard, superintendent of schools, gave his views of the importance of inculcating patriotism in the rising generation.

After another chorus from the children, "Mt. Vernon Bells," our regent made an appropriate speech of presentation. Mr. Philander Bates, chairman of the selectmen, accepted our gift on the part of the town in an appreciative manner, promising that good care should be taken of tablet and boulder by the present board of selectmen and their successors.

Mrs. Stoddard sang the "Flag Song" from "The Knickerbockers," and then came the principal address for the occasion by the Rev. Charles W. Merriam. This was largely historical and was listened to with interest. Then the audience having sung "America," a benediction was asked by the Rev. Wm. R. Cole. While the orchestra played "To Thee, O Country" the school children passed out and gathered around the boulder, which was on the edge of the common a few rods north of the meeting house. The audience followed and when all were assembled two children, Ger-

trude Nichols and Everett Gammons, great-great-grandchildren of Abraham Tower, one of the three "Tea Party" men drew aside the flag which had covered the tablet, while the children around them sang a stanza of "America."



1776.

To keep in remembrance
the patriotism of the Soldiers and
Sailors of Cohasset who served
in the War of the American Revolution.

This tablet is placed by the
Col. Thomas Lothrop Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution,

1902.

The large company dispersed with many mutual congratulations on the interest and success of the occasion.

The visiting regents were invited by the Revolutionary Memorial committee to the house of their chairman, Mrs. O. H.

Howe, to partake of some refreshments before leaving town by train. A pleasant half-hour was spent with them.—ELIZABETH O. DAVENPORT, *Historian*.

The Alexander Macomb Chapter (Mt. Clemens, Michigan) held its annual meeting at the home of the regent, Mrs. George A. Skinner, June 14. The program was appropriate for the occasion, Flag day. The old officers were re-elected as follows: Regent, Mrs. Helen Smart Skinner; vice-regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Hubbard High; registrar, Mrs. Katharene Crocker Knight; historian, Mrs. Frances Miller Russell; treasurer, Mrs. Frances Norton Price; secretary, Miss Fandira Crocker.

The regent gave an interesting report of the state conference held at Flint in May. It was found from the report of the officers that the chapter was in an excellent financial condition and the work of the organization had been progressing. Thirteen volumes of the Lineage Book had been obtained and placed in the public library. The committee in charge of locating the graves of the soldiers of 1776 and of 1812 who lie buried in this country had sixty-two names on the list—double the number obtained a year ago. Upon Decoration Day each grave known was decorated with a flag appropriately marked. The work of verifying the statements of old citizens, and looking up records and completing the details concerning the records of each man, has required much time and patience on the part of the committee, as the majority of these old soldiers have no living descendants in this part of the country and family records have been lost or destroyed as worthless. Of the six whom we have reason to believe actually did serve in the Revolution we have the complete record of one only, Josiah Crossman. Of two others, we have partial records. The work of placing a permanent monument to mark these graves will be done as the records are properly verified.

At the meeting held in March the chapter decided to place in the session room of the new high school building a bust of Washington, designed by Mr. Wilson McDonald, of New York

City; the expense to be met by individual assessments. Permission to place the bust and bracket upon the walls was obtained from the board of education. On the evening of April the seventh the chapter attended the public exercises held in the high school and after the dedicatory address, given by President James B. Angell of our state university, our honored regent, in eloquent words, presented our gift to the school. At the close of the presentation speech the bust was unveiled by Mrs. Marion Taylor.

In the death of Mrs. Alfred Russell, of Detroit, president of the United States Daughters of 1812, the chapter feels it has lost a beloved friend. She had done much to aid and inspire us in our work through the mutual interest we had in recognizing publicly the services of Michigan's hero of 1812, General Alexander Macomb.—FRANCES MILLER RUSSELL, *Historian*.

New Jersey State Conference.—The annual spring meeting of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution of the state of New Jersey was held on May 17, 1902, in the New Jersey historical society building, in Newark, New Jersey.

The meeting was in charge of the Nora Caesarea Chapter of that city.

At the informal reception preceeding the luncheon more than one hundred and fifty guests were received by the state regent, Miss E. Ellen Batcheller and the regent of the Nora Caesarea Chapter, Mrs. Henry Lang Jenkinson.

An enjoyable luncheon followed the reception. The invocation given by Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, the national vice-president general, introduced the program for the afternoon.

Mrs. Henry L. Jenkinson charmingly welcomed the Daughters of the American Revolution in the name of the Nora Caesarea—the mother chapter of the state.

Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, state regent, responded happily and followed with a history of the year's work of the society which shows steady growth.

An expression of the sympathy of the assembly for our former state regent, Mrs. David A. Depue on the death of her husband was given standing, in silence with bowed heads.

Responses to the roll call were made from representatives of the following chapters: Boudinot, Broad Seal, Trenton Blue, Captain Jonathan Oliphant, Continental, Eagle Rock, Essex, General Frelinghuysen, Lafayette, General Mercer, Jersey Blue, Haddonfield, Monmouth, Nora Caesarea, Paulus Hook, Princeton and Trent.

The announcement was welcomed with enthusiasm, that the long desired Trenton Barracks had at last been purchased by New Jersey Daughters, and will be restored, as far as possible to its original condition, and will be used as the headquarters of the state society.

In a spirited address by Mrs. Bedle, she stated that the site for the Continental Memorial Hall at Washington had been purchased and that about \$60,000 is left in the treasury towards the erection of the building.

Other interesting addresses were given—by Mrs. Thomas, of Monmouth county, daughter of Commodore T. M. A. Craven, United States Navy, on "The Sar-Spangled Banner;" and by Mrs. Emma G. Lathrop, of Newark, on the "Aims and Accomplishments of the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey historical society.

Greetings were given from Mrs. John E. Dix, of Orange, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution; from Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, of New York, and others.

The delightful musical program rendered on this occasion was prepared by the committee on music of the Nora Caesarea Chapter—Miss Elizabeth Marsh, chairman, and consisted of piano solos and duetts by Mrs. William Scheerer and Mrs. Willis Pierson, vocal solos by Miss Anne Hayes, and harp solos by Miss Livia Dawson.—CORNELIA S. FOOTE, *Recording Secretary, Nora Caesarea Chapter.*

Hendrick Hudson Chapter (Hudson, New York).—On September 16th this chapter celebrated its seventh annual chapter day by holding a reception in honor of Mrs. William S. Little, the state regent of New York, in the beautiful house presented to the chapter by Mrs. Marcellus Hartley. The stars and stripes floated over the colonial entrance as the Daughters

entered, and every room was beautifully decorated with brilliant autumn flowers. The reception was held in the parlor on the second floor, the receiving party consisting of the state regent, Mrs. Little, the state vice-regent, Mrs. Terry, and the chapter officers, those present passing into the room through the chapter museum. Beside the members of Hendrick Hudson Chapter there were representatives from the chapters at Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Newburgh and Saugerties. After a social hour the regent, Mrs. F. C. Collier, introduced Mrs. Little, whose arms were filled by the several beautiful bouquets which had been given her. Mrs. Little gave an interesting and instructive address touching on the chief topics of interest to the organization, including Continental Hall, the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and Flag day, and encouraged the chapter to continue all patriotic work. Mrs. Little, in this her first visit to Hudson, won the hearts of the chapter, and all are looking forward to welcoming her again. Mrs. Terry, the state vice-regent, then made a few interesting remarks, and representatives from sister chapters spoke words of greeting from those they represented. The 16th of September was selected as chapter day because on that day in 1609 Hendrick Hudson discovered the site of the present city. This seemed a fitting time therefore for the chapter to take action in regard to the Hendrick Hudson tri-centennial. A motion was made and unanimously carried that the directors investigate the best way of celebrating this great event. After the exercises in the parlor the company descended to the spacious auditorium where on the stage set with a beautiful woodland scene the following program was given:

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Song, | Mrs. Richard Aitkin |
| Recitation, | Mrs. Royal Bristol |
| Piano Solo, | Miss Clara J. Peet |
| Song, | Mrs. Richard Aitkin |
| Monologue, | Mrs. Royal Bristol |

At the conclusion refreshments were served. The chapter numbers 105, including one Real Daughter.

Jane McCrea Chapter, (Fort Edward, Sandy Hill, Glens Falls, New York).—On Lexington day, we were pleasantly en-

tertained by Mrs. J. H. Derby, Sandy Hill. Papers were read and Mrs. R. O. Bascom, our delegate to the Continental Congress gave us an interesting report.

On the 6th of May, the chapter gave a euchre party at the home of Mrs. Achenbach, Glens Falls for the benefit of the Continental Memorial Hall at Washington, and was a success both socially and financially.

We did not observe Ticonderoga day until the 20th of May, owing to the loss by death of one of our most esteemed members, Miss Anna Batcheller, who was possessed of a rare grace and strength of mind and character, which endeared her to all. Resolutions on her death were adopted by the chapter and published in the local papers.

On the 20th, we met at Mrs. Bascom's, Fort Edward, and were entertained by her and Miss Cheesman. Papers on "The Green Mountain Boys," and "George III." were read. Mrs. Achenbach, on behalf of Mrs. Dr. Foster, of Glens Falls, presented to the chapter, the key to old *Fort Ticonderoga*.

On memorial day the Daughters planted geraniums on the graves of Jane McCrea, Duncan Campbell and the Revolutionary soldiers, buried in this vicinity.

June 6th we were entertained at Miss Taylor's in Argyle. Papers were read by Mrs. Levi Wing on "The Battle of Bunker Hill and Mrs. Tefft on "Braddock's Defeat."

On the 29th of July, the chapter attended the meeting of the state historical society held at the Fort William Henry hotel, Lake George. It was a day of pleasure and profit to all. Four valuable papers were presented at the morning session. One on "General Gates," by Rev. J. H. Brandow, of Schuylerville. "Benedict Arnold," a review of his life by Hon. G. M. Ingalsbe, Sandy Hill. "Some If's in Burgoyne's Campaign," by Francis W. Halsey, at one time editor of the *New York Times Saturday Review*. Mrs. Donald McLean paid a tribute to the character of "Madame Reidesel" for her wifely devotion. At the afternoon session, Geo. Cary Eggleston read an admirable paper on the subject "Where we got our government."—ELLA BAKER DEVINE, *Historian*.

Colonel Hugh White Chapter (Lockhaven, Pennsylvania).

—At the annual meeting held September 30th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Wilson C. Kress; vice-regent, Mrs. Louis A. Scott; registrar, Mrs. Torrence C. Hipple; treasurer, Mrs. F. S. Smith; secretary, Mrs. J. Stuart McAleer; historian, Miss Mary Swift Wright.

The special work has been carried on with unusual vigor under the regency of Mrs. Louis A. Scott. The Daughters, through the committee, Mrs. O. D. Satterlee and Mrs. Chas. Corss, erected a beautiful granite marker on the site of Fort Reed. The dedication exercises being held during the regency of Mrs. R. W. Perkins.

The colonial ball under the direction of Mrs. D. F. Good and her assistants enabled us to send a contribution of one hundred dollars to the Mamla club house fund. A short time ago we sent twenty-five dollars as our contribution to Continental Hall fund, being desirous of having a permanent home for our National Society. We hope ere long to make another contribution. The literary and social features of the chapter has kept pace with the patriotic.—MINNIE CHRIST McALEER, *Secretary*.

The Flint-lock and Powder Horn Chapter (Pawtucket, Rhode Island) have had another prosperous year. At our last annual meeting a silver loving cup was presented to Mrs. Samuel Morris Conant, who was then retiring from the regency after having served us faithfully.

For the past two years we have offered prizes for the best essays on Revolutionary subjects selected by the chapter, the high school scholars of our city taking part in competition. The New Continental Hall in Washington has interested us as it has other Daughters, and we have contributed twenty-five dollars towards its erection. We have also given forty dollars to Gen. Nathaniel Greene statue committee of our state. For literary work, we made an especial study of Rhode Island history, also of the origin and development of the thirteen colonies.—A. ADELLA BULLOCK, *Historian*.

Watauga Chapter (Memphis, Tennessee.)—On the 19th day of April, at the home of the regent, Mrs. Thomas Day, Watauga celebrated the eighth anniversary of chapter life.

Outside, the brilliant sunshine raised the barometer of one's spirits and within doors, every accessory conspired to make the occasion, one of the happiest.

A wreath of golden jonquils upheld "the colors" of Watauga, while "the red, white and blue" of the nation, gracefully dispensed, spoke the patriotic significance of this glorious day.

The program, by request of the regent, was in part, a reproduction of the one presented, when eight years ago, "Watauga" was organized, and held its first meeting at this same hospitable home.

With a few gracious words of welcome, to her guests, Mrs. Day presented Mrs. W. H. Horton, who told anew the story of the frontier settlement, recalled the derivation of the musical Indian name "Watauga," paid glowing tribute to the pioneers, who "erected a great commonwealth, in the heart of the wilderness," closing with the wish fervently expressed, that the patriotism, zeal and wisdom of these heroic men and women might descend to the chapter, which bears the name dear to every Tennessean.

As a supplement to Mrs. Person's paper on the significance of Lexington and Concord, Miss Galoway gave "the ride of Paul Revere." Good readers are rare, and when I say, that Miss Galoway lifted that long suffering poem out of the depths of its humiliation, and her audience into a state of ecstasy, I but give just need of praise to the fair girl who so stirred our hearts that day.

The closing number of this admirable program I give in full, being a resumé of the life of the chapter, prepared at the request of the regent, by Mrs. Kellar Anderson (Watauga's organizer, four years its regent, now honorary regent). Mrs. Anderson said:

"Madam Regent and Members of Watauga Chapter: On this our natal day we are assembled to do honor to the memory of the men who 'fired the shot heard round the world'—the minute men of the Revolution; the men who, at Lexington and Concord proved to the world of what metal they were made; the force, spirit and strength,

animating the militia. For this primarily and to-day especially in celebration of our own organization—first called together this day eight years ago to take part in an historic program replete with patriotic fervor!—then, as now with Watauga as our watch word; that quaint yet musical Indian name assumed and adopted by the hardy pioneers who laid the foundation stone for the building of our grand old state—Tennessee; the men who formed the 'Watauga Association,' that first self governing body on Tennessee soil organized 1772. We felt then, as now, a special pride in its fitness as a title for our chapter.

"Our plan has been to make a study of some historic event in Revolutionary times at each monthly meeting. I would especially commend our plan of answering roll-call with an historic quotation or patriotic sentiment.

"Our first officers were your humble speaker, as regent (my commission as such was dated March 22nd, 1894, less than a month previous) and organizer; Mrs. W. H. Horton, vice-regent; Mrs. J. M. Jodah, recording secretary; Mrs. Clarence Selden, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Luke Wright, treasurer; Mrs. Thomas Day, registrar (who has served you continuously and most efficiently in that responsible office till the present year, when you fittingly rewarded her by election to office of regent); Mrs. Richard J. Person, historian; Mrs. Virginia Frazer Boyle, poet, a capable official list, who did most admirable service.

"Before the close of our first year we numbered fifty-four, and your regent and an additional delegate represented Watauga at the annual continental congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington in 1895, and through Watauga's voice two amendments to the national by-laws were made: "To suspend business of the congress on the 22nd of February, to give place to patriotic program in memory of Washington.' 2. 'That a new member accepted by the National Society on or after October 22nd of any year shall not be required to pay dues again until February 22nd of the second year ensuing.'

"At the late congress our delegate—Mrs. Day—entered a motion for amendment admitting members of the Children of the American Revolution to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution without initiation fee, which we hope the next congress will approve.

"Watauga has taken part in and promoted many patriotic celebrations. During its first year in conjunction with the 'mother' chapter, the Dolly Madison (No. 2)—we held a public celebration of Independence day by an historic program in which several of the finest speakers of our city participated. And again jointly with the elder chapter we celebrated the anniversary of the victory at King's Mountain, inviting Col. Henderson, of Knoxville, to deliver his justly famous lecture 'Nollichocky Jack, (as the Indians called John Sevier). This was opened to the public and given before an immense audience October 7th, 1894.

"But even earlier than this was started the movement which carried Watauga to the Tennessee Centennial Exposition. With two exception-

ally fine programs as early as June 22nd, '94, this chapter then only in its third month, adopted a resolution of coöperation with the promoters of the Tennessee Centennial celebration and forwarded this to the state legislature. (May I be pardoned to note that your regent was honored with an appointment, and served as a member of the centennial executive board.) We at once entered into an exhaustive study of Tennessee history, under the direction of our able historian, which led to two beautiful historic programs which we presented at the exposition at Nashville in October, '97. One was arranged as a symposium of Tennessee history by Watauga's talent, presented in the hall of woman's building. The other was an historic tree planting on Capitol Hill. In this loving memorial to the founders and builders of Tennessee, we invited the coöperation of the Children of the American Revolution throughout the state. We brought a sturdy young oak from Carter county, which was the heart of the original 'Watauga Settlement' in the western shadow of the Great Smoky Mountain, and planted it upon the eastern crest of Capitol Hill, just south of the Andrew Jackson statue, and the tomb of James K. Polk. With martial music, patriotic addresses and a vast concourse of people, the Hon. A. A. Colyar 'called the roll of honor' of Tennessee's pioneers and distinguished citizens; the Children of the American Revolution responding with earth from the graves of their ancestors, as their names were thus called, to enrich the roots of the symbolic tree planted in memory of their noble lives and deeds, and to typify the progress and importance of the grand old commonwealth they had founded and defended. Near its base we placed a handsome stone marker suitably inscribed.

"When the war with Spain came Watauga Chapter resolved itself into a 'War Relief Circle' which did valient service for the Tennessee soldiers. Sending to the front hundreds of garments for use in the camp and field hospitals for the sick or wounded; hundreds of magazines and other good literature; also an immense amount of good stationery so as to keep them in touch with the loved ones at home. 'Watauga's pillow' was noted for its comfort and convenience throughout the second Tennessee regiment. A thousand of these unique 'pillows' were made and distributed to the soldiers of this regiment. They were made of linen crash eighteen inches square, hemmed and left open at one edge; furnished with buttons and holes to fasten over whatever material the soldier might find to fill it out with. When empty easily slipped in pocket or knapsack.

"As to the celebration of historic events, we have specially noted Lexington and Concord, Ticonderoga, Bunker Hill, Bennington, Brandywine, Monmouth, The Alliance with France, Birthday and heroic death of Nathan Hale, King's Mountain, Mechlenburg Declaration of Independence, Battle of Trenton, Flag Day, Washington birthday. We have several times made a special demonstration in honor of Washington's natal day; the last time a year ago with a beautiful program presented in the Nineteenth Century club building with the members of

that progressive organization, and all the members of our sister chapters as our invited guests.

"Nearly every summer has been marked by an expression or outing of special significance.

"In our city's demonstration in honor of Admiral Dewey's visit, Watauga was in line.

"Also in honor of President McKinley's visit. We contributed in a substantial way to the comfort and happiness of a score or more of crippled Confederate veterans at the great reunion here last May. A large van was decorated appropriately, and driven to Confederate headquarters and quickly filled with disabled veterans who were made happy by thus entering the line in the great parade.

"For the past year we have pursued a happily prepared course of study of the American navy, arranged by our late historian, Mrs. Williams.

"Our registrar's books show a total enrollment of 95 members.

"May Watauga go onward and upward, with this motto as a guiding star; Our country! Our Flag! and Truth of History!"

ALICE W. PERSON,
Historian.

Esther Reed Chapter (Spokane, Washington).—On September 5th this chapter was pleasantly entertained by Miss Marion E. Savage. The outline of work for the ensuing year by the program committee was accepted by the chapter. The course of study will be American essayists and historical American art. Great interest was also manifested in the securing and preserving of local history and incidents in the early days of white settlement. Many of the oldest residents have promised to give their valued assistance in the matter, thus information that in fifty years will be unobtainable and of incalculable value will be preserved for those who come after the present generation. The chapter will also collect relics and curios—colonial, revolutionary and of all American wars to the present time, also of the Indian tribes of the Northwest. The chapter hopes that by the time Spokane has a suitable public building in which such a collection may be safely placed, it will have reached proportions which will make it interesting and instructive. Until such time the chapter wishes to hold such things in trust, and every article received will be accurately numbered and catalogued. The Spokane Chronicle in an editorial headed "Help them if you can," strongly commends this effort of historical preservation to be made by the chapter.—ELIZABETH TANNATT, *Historian.*

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"The gallant man, though slain in fight, he be,
Yet leaves his nation safe, his children free,
Entails a debt on all the grateful state—
His own brave friends shall glory in his fate."

—*The Iliad.*

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired, send self-addressed envelope and extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,

*Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

69. GREEN.—Elizabeth Green, daughter of Nathaniel⁵ (Thomas⁴, Richard³, Thomas², John¹) and Keziah (Richardson) Green, married at Newport, R. I., Capt. Moses Samuel Mansfield, artillery company, second regt., New York line. There seems to be no connection with the Nathaniel Green of the "Boston Tea Party."—L. B. C.

194. BRADDOCK.—Gen. Braddock was never married. (See *Dictionary of National Biography*.)—S. C. W.

198. SPENCER-GREEN.—Thankful Spencer, born Feb. 20, 1743-4, bap. March 4, 1744, was daughter of Eldad and Esther (Clark) Spencer of Woodbury, Conn. She married 1st, Thomas Williams, 2nd, Eleazer Green. She died in Woodbury, Aug. 10, 1818. Esther Clark, born 1711, was daughter of Stephen Clark and was a descendant of William Tuttle of New Haven, 1636.

199. SHEPHERD-SUMNER.—Philena Shepherd was daughter of Lieut. Timothy⁵, born, 1718 (John⁴, John³, John², Edward¹) and Susannah

(Stillson) Shepherd (daughter of Moses and Charity Langley Stillson), baptized at Newtown May 19, 1745, married May 12, 1762, Lieut. Benjamin Summers. Other children were Rebecca bapt. Feb. 3, 1746—married Dec. 3, 1767, Abel Baldwin; James bapt. Aug. 6, 1749—married 1st, Ruana Merritt, 2nd, 1797 Grace Olmstead (widow); Capt. Moses bapt. Aug. 18, 1755—married Sarah Birch—died April 25, 1810; Lois bapt. Oct. 21, 1753—married Samuel Roberts; George bapt. May 29, 1757—married Phebe Hull; Amos bapt. Aug. 26, 1759—married 1st, Anna Northrop, 2nd Lois (Fairchild) Parmelee (widow); Mary bapt. July 10, 1762—married Abram Beers; Hannah bapt. Nov. 7, 1764—married Ichabod Taylor.

Lieut Timothy Shepard was in Revolutionary war—died in Newtown May 22, 1776. (From *Presbyterian Records*, Newtown).—E. S.

202. HARRISON.—Lucy Harrison, whose second husband was Anthony Singleton, had three children, Sallie, Richard, who never married, and Lucy who married Thomas Taylor of Richmond, Va., and had a family of six sons and five daughters. The signer, Benjamin Harrison, was my g. grandfather and Lucy Harrison Singleton was my great aunt. We do not know of any Singleton kinsfolk.—L. S. H.

212 (1) BEALL.—Zephaniah was the son of James Beall (son of Robert, son of Ninian Beall, who was the owner of the site of Georgetown, Md).

This statement is sustained by the following records: Will of James Beall, of Robert (liber B, folio 139) in the register of wills office, Rockville, Md. "I devise and bequeath to my beloved sons Jeremiah and Zephaniah Beall all that tract, 'The Re-survey on Enster, Rectified and Divided,' containing 416 acres equally. My beloved wife, Margaret, to hold the dwelling place, which consists of four lots, the remainder of the original tract. 'Enster,' 140 acres, 1st vacancy, 40 acres, part of 2nd vacancy, 38 acres, and also a re-survey on 'Bachelor's Purchase,' one part of William Tec. My three daughters, Catrine Loveless, Margery Loveless and Mary Sinter, with son Daniel, to hold their mother's part, reserving the family burial ground. Sons Jeremiah and Zephaniah Beall executors. Probated August 14, 1783.

Testator, Thomas Turner.

Register of Wills."

Zephaniah Beall died without a will. His widow, Virilinda Beall (second wife), took out letters the 9th of Dec., 1806. Final account rendered April 22, 1811, charges herself with the amount received from Daniel Beall, executor of his father and mother's estate; from the former, £60—s11—d4½; from the latter, £172—s12—d5½. She named her children Sabra, Robert, Deborah, James Ferguson, John Duncan, Margaret Ferguson and Martha Beall. She was the second wife of Zephaniah Beall. Keziah Pritchett was first wife, daughter of William Pritchett.

Zephaniah Beall was associate pleas judge of Washington co., Pa., in 1790, and died at Beallsville (named for him), Washington co., Pa., in 1801.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORD OF ZEPHANIAH BEALL, copied from the Maryland Muster Roll, published by Maryland Historical Society.

List of Capt. Edward Burgess' Company of Militia in the Lower District of Frederick County, Md.

Edward Burgess, Captain.

Thomas Edmonston, 1st Lieutenant.

Alexander Estop, 2nd lieutenant.

Zephaniah Beall, Ensign. * * *

The Beall ancestry is traced back to Scotland, County of Fife, from Largo, a seaside resort near Edinburgh, Scotland; originally spelled *Beale*, now *Beall*. Ninian Beall and his relatives were covenanters, whose zeal caused them in some way to become mixed up with the killing of a bishop Montgomery, in their effort to keep Episcopacy out of Scotland. On this account, Ninian Beale, with some relatives, in 1655, emigrated from Scotland to Calvert Co., Maryland. Ninian Beale after coming to Maryland, and *he only*, wrote his name Beall, and all Bealls in America at the present day, are descendants of Ninian Beall. Scharf's History of Maryland mentions him as Col. Ninian Beall. He became commander-in-chief of all the Maryland forces in the war against the Susquehannock Indians. This history also states that Col. Ninian Beall, about the year 1678, induced Presbyterians to settle upon and around the locality where the cities of Washington and Georgetown, D C., now are.

In 1782 Major Zephaniah Beall was an officer in the unfortunate campaign made by a body of volunteer militia from western Pennsylvania, under the command of Col. Crawford, against the Indians of Upper Sandusky. In 1790 an expedition was fitted out and marched against the Indians on the heads of the two Miamis.

THE REVOLUTIONARY RECORD OF WILLIAM PRICHARD OR PRITCHETT.

ANNAPOLIS, December 12, 1776.

Return of sundries for recruits for Artillery at Annapolis.—Among the names of the 41 men was William Pritchett.

Upon the list of the Maryland Rifle companies under Lieut. Col. Moses Rowlings as they stood May 31st, 1777, the name of William Pritchard is recorded as rifleman.

The Muster Roll of Maryland contains further the name of William Pritchard, private, who enlisted the 23rd day of July and served three years.—K. L. McM.

Ninian Beall has a place among the founders of Presbyterianism in this country. He was a Scotchman and was in Maryland as early as 1658; from an affidavit made Aug. 16, 1708, we learn that "Collonell Ninian Beale was aged eighty-three years or thereabouts." His birth

must have been about 1625. As he took an active part in the military affairs of the province, and had an estate in 1668, named "Soldiers' Fortune," it is thought he had been a soldier in the old country. He took a prominent part in the history of the times, rendering good service both to state and church. He was in the colonial militia, was lieutenant in 1668, and colonel 1692. He was again and again returned as burgess to the assembly. The latter part of his life he spent in Prince George Co. on the southern banks of the Pawtuxent river. He made his will Jan. 15, 1717; it was probated Feb. of the same year. He was probably buried in the old graveyard at Upper Marlborough. If any stone ever marked his grave, it has perished. (From *Presbyterian Review*, Vol. IX.)—L. B. N.

QUERIES.

224. STEPHENSON.—Can any one tell me where I can find a roster of Capt. Hugh Stephenson's Co. of Virginia riflemen raised in Berkley and Hampshire Cos. in 1775? Col. Stephenson died in 1776 and was succeeded by Col. Moses Rawlings. The company was named "Maryland and Virginia Rifle Regiment."—V. V. H.

225. CHANDLER.—Can I obtain information of Benjamin Chandler, son of Joseph³ and Elizabeth (Delano) Chandler, both born in Duxbury, Mass? Benjamin was born in 1721 in Pembroke and married Elizabeth Jeffries. He was killed at the battle of Bennington, Aug. 16th, 1777. Has anyone entered the D. A. R. on this name?—W. J.

226. LEDYARD.—Information of the descendants of Col. William Ledyard is desired, or of any intermarriage with an Eliot, a direct descendant of John Eliot, "Apostle to the Indians." Fanny Ledyard Eliot married Daniel Benton, of Guilford, Conn., April 3, 1800.—M. P. B.

227. JOHNSON-NORTON.—Ancestry and colonial or revolutionary services of David Johnson is desired. He was from Mass. or Conn. He married Martha Norton (probably daughter of Abner). Any clew will be appreciated.—E. E. B.

228. WARREN-DEWEY.—Can any one tell me who Nehemiah Oney Warren was—born in Plainfield, Conn., married 1799, Hannah Dewey, of Prescott, Conn.? Family tradition says he was son of one of Gen. Joseph Warren's brothers. He went early in life to Ohio.—H. N. B.

229. (1) DREW.—Wanted to learn the ancestry and descendants of John Drew, who lived in Wilton or New Fairfield, Conn., about 1760. Did he have a daughter Hannah who married Joseph Morgan?

(2) MORGAN.—Information desired of Joseph Morgan—born probably in Wilton 1764—died March, 1831. His father was James Morgan of Wilton.—M. L. I.

230. (1) CUMMINS.—Information desired of Jeremiah Cummins (or Cummings) who lived in Vermont. He had six sons and six daughters. One son lived in Vermont but moved to Akron, Ohio. A son

Joseph born 1781 (where?) married Hannah Converse and lived at Grand Detour, Ill. One daughter was named Hannah, another Fanny. Is there any revolutionary record of this family? Would like to correspond with descendants.

(2) CONVERSE.—Col. Israel Converse—born Stafford Springs, Conn., 1743—died in Randolph, Vermont 1806—married 1771 (2nd wife) Hannah Walbridge. Can any descendant tell who were Hannah's parents and where they lived? Capt. Josiah Converse, Sr.,—born Woburn, Mass., 1710—died Stafford Springs 1775. Who was his wife? Major James Converse, grandfather of Col. Israel, came to America in the ship Winthrop 1632—from where?

(3) BRACE-WOODRUFF.—Abel Brace born 1740 (where?)—died 1832, Winfield, N. Y.—married Kezia Woodruff—who were her parents? Her mother's name was Ledia.

(4) CHAPIN.—In the Chapin Genealogy (page 25) Jonathan Chapin is said to have married Sarah Morse—this is an error. He married Ann—whom? His son Jonathan Chapin was an officer in the revolutionary army—died 1819 leaving widow Abigail—whom? One of their sons was Jotham. Whom did he marry—where did he live? He died 1764.—E. P. C. B.

231. SINGER-FORNEY.—Information desired of Margaret Singer who married Jacob Forney—(or of their descendants). They resided in Greensburg, Penna., 1816. Catherine Singer a sister of Margaret was born in Carlisle, Penna., 1781.

232. GRAY-SCOTT.—I hope to learn something of Hezekiah Gray, his ancestry and possible Rev. service. He was born Port Tobasco, Md.—lived in Ga. and afterwards in Ala., where he died. His wife was Frances, daughter of Capt. James Scott of Vir. who afterward moved to S. Car. and died there.—S. P. C.

233. WALKER.—(1) Information wanted of James Walker who died in Buckingham Co., Vir., in 1803, aged 102 years. He had a daughter Agnes who married 1st, Wm. Jones who was killed in battle of Guilford C. H. March 13, 1781. She married 2nd, Thomas Lewis—had three sons, John, Henry and David. The name of James Walker's wife and date of his birth is desired.

(2) GIBSON.—Lieut. Thomas Gibson who died at Farmville, Vir., 1800, was the son of George Gibson and Hannah Henderson. His wife was Martha Riddle, daughter of Thomas and Agnes (Mims) Riddle of Goochland Co., Vir. Any information of either family will be appreciated.—Mrs. W. D.

NOTE.—The Genealogical Department will be grateful for Chapter yearbooks, or any reference books or pamphlets pertaining to towns or families, or copies of documents that may aid in the work of the Department.—L. B. N.



YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT



NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

1902.

JUNE MEETING.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, June 12th, in the reception room of Columbian University.

Present: Mrs. Clark, who presided in the absence of the national president, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Weed and Mrs. Benjamin.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the chaplain, after which the minutes of the May meeting were read and adopted.

The reports of the vice-president in charge of organization, the corresponding secretary and the treasurer, were read and accepted.

Forty-six application papers were presented by the registrar, and the recording secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the election of these members, which was accordingly done.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following names for confirmation:

By Miss Forsyth, state director for New York—Mrs. Nellis M. Rich, as president of the "Hiawatha" Society, Syracuse, New York.

Mrs. Francis B. Brewer, as president of a society at Westfield, New York.

Mrs. George A. Page, as president of a society at Batavia, New York.

Miss Mary E. Woodin, as president of a society at Poughkeepsie, New York.

By Miss Sanborn, state director of Michigan—Mrs. R. S. Jenks, as president of the General Arthur St. Clair Society, vice Mrs. Burtless, resigned.

By Mrs. Slocomb, state director for Connecticut—Miss A. E. Prince, as president of the Stephen Hempstead Society, New London, Connecticut, vice Mrs. Lillie, resigned.

By Mrs. Weston, state director for Massachusetts—Mrs. Harvey C. Smith, as president of Cape Ann Society, vice Miss Grover, resigned; all of whom were confirmed.

The treasurer announced that she had received \$3.00 from the Dolly Madison Society for Continental Hall fund.

The national registrar was authorized to purchase a new directory of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for use in her office.

The national president named as the chairman of the printing committee Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Clark, owing to stress of other work, having resigned, Mrs. Benjamin being named as the other member of said committee.

Mrs. Clark, chairman of committee on flags, announced that she had purchased a fine flag for the National Junior Republic, and that it had been presented to the Republic in the name of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution by our national president on the occasion of a fete held on the 30th of May, and the gift had been received with much enthusiasm.

Mrs. Clark, chairman of committee on prize essay, presented to the board a copy of the circular which the committee had issued to all society presidents, containing the rules for the competition on the prize essay on "Patriotism" and read the letters of acceptance from Professor Grosvenor and General Anderson as judges of the prize essay, Mr. Edwin Warfield, president general of the "Sons of the American Revolution" having accepted verbally, and it was moved and seconded that these reports be accepted with thanks. Carried.

Mrs. Benjamin moved that all postage used by the prize essay committee be paid out of the general fund. Seconded and carried.

The corresponding secretary announced that she had sent the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for May to ten societies in Minnesota.

Mrs. Weed moved that Article XIII of the by-laws be amended to read as follows: Add after the clause "Shall be engraved on the back of each badge" the words "which shall be worn upon the left breast." Seconded and carried.

The recording secretary read a communication from Miss Baird-Huey, and in reply to this communication the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved. That the National Board of the Children of the American Revolution consider the matter referred to by Miss Baird-Huey in her communication of June 11, 1902, to have been closed with their communication to her of February 8, 1901.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that the national registrar be instructed to have the application papers bound according to her direction, and forward bills for the same to the treasurer for payment. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Benjamin moved that the national registrar be authorized to employ clerical assistance during the summer months, or as long as such assistance be needed. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that the national registrar be authorized to return duplicate application blanks to the local societies during the summer. Seconded and carried.

There being no further business the board adjourned until the second Thursday in October.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLINE GILBERT BENJAMIN,
Recording Secretary.

THE BEMIS HEIGHTS SOCIETY, Saratoga, New York.—Just before the last Christmas the society gave a play entitled "The Revolt of Santa Claus." An account of it may suggest to other societies something for the coming Christmas.

The residence of Dr. and Mrs. George F. Comstock was the scene of one of the prettiest social events of the Christmas season. The Bemis Heights Society, Children of the American Revolution, gave a little Christmas play entitled the "Revolt of Santa Claus," followed by several tableaux. The house was artistically decorated with holly, Christmas green and flags. At the end of the reception hall was a large table filled with fancy articles. Here Mrs. H. M. Levingston, Jr., presided, assisted by the sweetest of Colonial dames in the quaintest costumes. They are known to the twentieth century as Marian Milliman, Dorcas Wakeley, Ruth Moriarta, Marguerite Menges, Rita Hayden and Ruth Knowlson. Master Tom Levingston was the cashier, and not a penny escaped his watchful eye.

The members of the senior branch of the society were dressed in the style of "ye olden tyme." They were the Misses Mary Hamilton, Edna Bosworth, Elsie Hodgman, Emily Penfield, Jessie Humphrey, Florence Fish, Stanly Searing, Natalie Colcord and Louise Waterbury.

The cast of characters follows: Santa Clause, Philip Kneil; Hodge Brownies, Clifford Lyman; Podge, Rowland Waterbury; Frisco Cowboy, Webster Colcord; John Bull, Dan Gunning; Rob Roy, Scotch, Harris Pierson; Fritz, German, Wilber Frasier; Ivan, Russia, Reynolds Finch; Ah Fun, China, Lois Durant; Dixie, Topsie, Grace Andrews; Spirit of Childhood, Elinor Day; Priscilla, Puritan, Gertrude Hodgman; Kathleen, Irish, Bessie Frasier; Clotilde, French, Helen Fonda; Maria, Italian, Margaret Kneil; Kainlani, Hawaiian, Leah Waterbury; Mutsu, Japanese, Alice Lyman.

After the play came the tableaux, the first being "The Nation" with the same characters as took part in the play. The second was the "Ladies of New York receiving General Washington." These were impersonated by Caryl Comstock as Washington and the young lady ushers. This was followed by "The Minuet," showing General Washing-

ton and Miss Mary Hamilton posing for the dance. Then came several pictures, the first "Reynold's Angel's Heads." The heads were the property of Marian Milliman, Dorothy Mayhew, Grace Hayden, Florence Wakeley and Elinor Day.

Then came George and Martha Washington. George was that stately young gentleman, Master D. Lohnas, Ashton, and Martha, Miss Dorothy Ford Mayhew.

The next was a tableau, "Priscilla." Little Florence Wakeley was discovered sitting demurely by an old spinning wheel.

"Colonial Dames" was the next tableau. These were represented by the Misses Rita Hayden, Dorcas Wakeley, Florence Wakeley, Ruth Moriarta, Ruth Knowlson and Marguerite Menges, "Janice Meredith and Washington," was given by Marguerite Menges, and the last tableau "Good Night," showed little Dorothy Mayhew in a long nightgown and a tiny cap holding a candle. Both eyes were shut tight and she was yawning a very real yawn.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Madam President and Members of the National Convention of the Children of the American Revolution: During this, my first year of work in this office, there have been appointed by the state directors and confirmed by the National Board thirty-three local presidents—several to fill vacancies and others to organize new societies in their respective localities. The new appointments by states are as follows:

In Connecticut, to fill vacancies, 3.

District of Columbia, to fill vacancy, 1.

Illinois, Miss Louise M. Taylor, who has organized the "Lieut. De-catur" society.

Iowa, one new president.

Kentucky, to fill vacancy, 1.

Maryland, to fill vacancy, 1.

Massachusetts, to fill vacancy, 1.

Michigan, one to fill a vacancy and Miss Charlotte Waite to organize at Kalamazoo.

Montana, Miss Ward to organize at Butte.

New Hampshire, to fill vacancy, 1.

New Jersey, Mrs. Abram Cooper to take the place of Mrs. McGregor who was appointed state director, and one to fill another vacancy.

New York, four vacancies were filled and three new presidents appointed, making twenty-five societies in this state and New York therefore becomes the banner state for this next year.

Nebraska, Mrs. Phillips appointed to organize at Lincoln.

Ohio, Miss Bird succeeds Mrs. Hobart, who became state director, vacancy at Dayton filled and Mrs. Murdock, of Urbana, re-appointed.

Pennsylvania, Mrs. Frederick Giger fills a vacancy and Mrs. David S. Stetson has been re-appointed.

Texas, Mrs. James Finch has organized the General Andrew Pickins Society, and Mrs. McFall and Mrs. La Grande have been made local presidents to organize at Austin and Tyler, respectively.

Virginia, two vacancies have been filled.

Washington, Mrs. Phelps appointed for Seattle.

This increase of course is encouraging to the new National officers and especially that much good work has been accomplished in the local societies during the year, the particulars of which I will leave for the state officers to inform you. But the work in all the states would be greatly increased if the local societies would keep in constant touch with their state director, which is done, I find in the states that have succeeded in their work during the year. Complaints have sometimes been sent to me that in some localities it is difficult to organize branches of our society as the members of the mother society take but little interest in the work. I had the honor to be one of the five who assisted in organizing the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Each clause of the constitution was most carefully drawn up, especially the *objects* of the society and the phrase to "foster true patriotism and love of country," we intended to be one of the main if not the principal object of this organization. And in what more profitable way can we as "Daughters" carry out the principles for which we are organized than to instill true patriotism into the hearts and minds of the children and youth of this country who are so soon to take our places?

Word is also sent that some parents are not in favor of their children joining this society as their many school duties prevent them attending its meetings. Can a parent who is at all patriotic herself say this? Is not a lesson once a month in patriotism and love of country and flag worth more, and will it not be of longer service to a youth in after life than all the daily grind in algebra or physics? Will not their lessons for which our society is founded do more or as much at least toward making a true American citizen as their lessons at school? It has seemed to me no nobler lesson can be taught them and I hope that members of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution will soon do away with all these prejudices and allow their children to receive this instruction in the history of their country and flag that their children may be taught that love of country is first above all things and that they may feel reverently in their hearts the response of the oft-quoted toast of the valiant Decatur: "Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE M. CLARK,
Vice-President in Charge of Organization.

REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR OF VIRGINIA.

Madam President and Members of the National Convention of Children of the American Revolution: In February, 1901, I was appointed state director of Virginia by the retiring National president, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop. Virginia had been for some time without a state director and the work, in consequence, was in a very discouraging condition. Of its four societies: "The Archie Woods Society," of Charlottesville, Virginia, was the only one doing active work. "The Betsey Zane Society," of Lynchburg, the "Norfolk Society," and the "Patrick Henry," of Richmond, were without presidents and so had disbanded. Since my appointment as state director two new societies have been organized, one in Petersburg, and one in Alexandria.

Miss Clara Tuttle, president of the "Archie Woods Society," Charlottesville, Virginia, writes me of her great disappointment at being unable to attend this convention, she says: "I had hoped to go down to the convention proud of the report I could make, but sickness upset all my plans for this year." She is now in California with her father, who is ill. Last winter and spring the society was unable to hold many meetings on account of the smallpox at the University of Virginia, and the scarlet fever and whooping cough so prevalent in the town, but what meetings they had were very encouraging and Miss Tuttle thinks that much interest is being aroused among the children in the history of that historical section. The society is in the hands of a good president and that is all that is necessary to assure for it a bright future.

The "Bristol Parish Society" of Petersburg, the first of the new societies organized, sends a splendid report of its work. Mrs. Rosa Bland Hill, president, writes as follows: "The Bristol Parish Society was organized in the spring of 1901 by Mrs. E. W. Finch, regent of the Francis Bland Randolph Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Lillie Grigg was made president. After two or three meetings Mrs. Grigg found that she was unable to look after the interest of the society, and resigned, recommending Mrs. Rosa B. Hill, who was duly appointed and took charge of the society in October. The society then numbered thirty-seven, and seven have been received since, making a total of forty-four, when we had been in existence only eight months. We have regular monthly meetings at the home of the president, who greets with pleasure the little ones as they come trooping in, with faces all aglow with the importance of being a child of the American Revolution. The business of the meeting is taken up after roll-call, and then the little ones are entertained with items of interest from the early history of our country. The president and about one-third of the members of the Bristol Parish Society are descendants from Richard Bland, a prominent character in Revolutionary history."

The "Ann McCarty Ramsay Society," of Alexandria, Virginia, was organized in the spring of 1901, and held its first meeting

in June of that year. Mrs. Elizabeth Smoot Fuller is the president, and Miss Nannie Norton, Mrs. Francis Monroe and Miss Mary Ramsay, vice-presidents. The name was selected by the Mount Vernon Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Alexandria, Virginia, in honor of Ann McCarty Ramsay, a cousin of Gen. Washington's and said by Thomas Jefferson to have been one of the most patriotic women of her time. She raised large sums of money for the Continental cause—sending Gen. Washington at one time \$75,813. She was a resident of Alexandria, and her house is still standing. This society has seventeen members and holds monthly meetings at the homes of the president and vice-presidents. As this is my own town I have the honor of being present at these meetings, and can speak with authority of their interest. This society is working to add its little mite in aiding in the restoration of old Pohick Church, a work that has been started by the Mount Vernon Chapter of Alexandria, Virginia.

CAROLINE M. WISE,
State Director of Virginia.

REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ARLINGTON, MASS., *February 10, 1902.*

The Massachusetts state director Children of the American Revolution submits the following report for the year 1901:

While the number of societies throughout the state has not increased, there has been a creditable increase in members in the individual societies. More has been accomplished along the line of philanthropic, educational and patriotic work than ever, since the foundation of the organization. Six societies have given one hundred and twenty-five dollars to this work. One is sending a daily paper for one year to the News Boys' reading room. One has given a beautiful silk American flag, costing fifty dollars, to a Spanish War legion camp. Another has given twenty dollars to the President McKinley Memorial. At a fair held under the auspices of the United States Daughters of 1812 to raise money for the rehabilitation of the frigate *Constitution*, the Children of the American Revolution table realized twenty-five dollars. Meetings have been held every month from October to June inclusive, and I feel sure that the Children of the American Revolution in Massachusetts is alive, and is faithfully carrying out the principles upon which it was founded.

Respectfully submitted,

ESTELLA HATCH WESTON,
Massachusetts State Director.

REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR FOR MICHIGAN.

Madam President and Members of the Annual Convention of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution: This

society in Michigan is in much the same condition as last year. There are three fully established societies, the Paul Jones, of Detroit, numbering about sixty members, the Lexington Alarm, of Grand Rapids, of twenty, and the Gen. Arthur St. Clair, of sixteen, each society having applications for more members.

I have tried to establish several more societies but while unable as yet to do so I have hopes for the future and shall continue my efforts to this end.

Respectfully submitted,

NANCY M. SANBORN,
State Director.

NOTES.

We ask of those who send queries to the Genealogical Department to be patient. All queries are printed in the order of their receipt, but the demand upon the space is so great that it is impossible to print them at once. All will appear as soon as possible.

Miss Desha, one of the founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution, suggested that chapter regents put into operation the plan indicated in the following:

"At the stated meeting of the Chapter held
, a resolution was adopted that a box should be furnished each member with the request that one cent a day be deposited therein, for the Memorial Continental Hall fund. These boxes are to be opened on January 17th, the anniversary of Washington's wedding day, when it is desired that the sum of three dollars and sixty-five cents will be realized from each box. It is hoped all members of the chapter will concur in this plan.

Please signify your acceptance of a box on return postal card.

..... *Chapter Regent.*

The calendar plan was endorsed by the Continental Hall committee. The boxes can be obtained from G. E. McKnew and Co., 820 F Street, Washington, D. C., at the rate, in small lots, of \$13.50 per thousand.

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. HARRIET DOLLIVER, Lucy Knox Chapter, Gloucester, Massachusetts, died May 11, 1902. She was the wife of the city treasurer. Many outside the circle of Daughters mourn the loss of friend and helper.

MRS. EVA B. WILKERSON, Commodore Perry Chapter, Memphis, Tennessee, died June 28, 1902. She was a patriotic descendant of some of the most illustrious families of the state, including John Sevier, Tennessee's historic governor, and Col. R. P. Bouen, one of Mississippi's distinguished sons.

MRS. FRANCIS WYETH, charter member, Harrisburg Chapter, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, entered into rest September 18, 1902. She was the first regent of the chapter.

DR. JANE KIMMEL GARVER, regent Harrisburg Chapter, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, entered into rest Thursday, October 9, 1902. Appropriate resolutions of regret and respect were passed by the Pennsylvania State Conference assembled at Bellefonte, and by the Harrisburg Chapter, of which for several years Dr. Garver had been a beloved and honored member.

MRS. MARTHA McMULLEN, Lafayette Chapter, Atlantic County, New Jersey, died June 14, 1902.

MISS LUCY GRANT WHEELER, Phebe Greene Ward Chapter, Westerly, Rhode Island, died September, 1902. The chapter passed resolutions of regret and appreciation of her character and faithfulness to the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was the oldest member of the chapter.

"Yet 'twill only be a sleep;
When, with songs and dewy light,
Morning blossoms out of night,
She will open her blue eyes
'Neath the palms of Paradise,
While we foolish ones shall weep."



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management

1902.

President General.

MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
Indianapolis, Ind., and 1800 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
121 B Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1903.)

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| MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, Kentucky, "The Osborne," 205 W. 57th Street, New York. | MRS. JAS. R. MELLON, Penna. 400 North Negley Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. |
| MRS. GEO. M. STERNBERG, U. S. A., 1440 M Street, Washington, D. C. | MRS. MOSES MOORHEAD GRANGER, O., Zanesville, Ohio. |
| MRS. CLARK WARING, South Carolina, 1428 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C. | MRS. FRANK WHEATON, D. C., 2433 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C. |
| MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Illinois, Bloomington, Ill. | MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Washington, Tacoma, Washington. |
| MRS. A. A. KENDALL, Maine, 10 Henry Street, Portland, Me. | 'The Cairo' Wash., D. C. from December till June. MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY, D. C. 2021 I Street, Washington, D. C. |

(Term of office expires 1904.)

- MRS. MARY A. HEPBURN SMITH, Conn., MRS. D. D. COLTON, California,
 Milford, Conn. 1617 Connecticut Ave, Washington, D. C.
 "The Cochran," Washington, D. C. MRS. ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE, N. J.,
 MRS. WM. LEE LYONS, Kentucky, 112 Summit Ave, Jersey City Heights, N. J.
 1721 First Street, Louisville, Ky. MRS. HENRY E. BURNHAM, N. H.,
 MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN, Georgia, 1911 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.
 Savannah, Georgia
 MRS. HARRIET P. SIMPSON, Mass., MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, N. Y.,
 51 Babcock Street, Brookline, Mass. Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 Mrs. J. V. Quarles, Wisconsin, MISS ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS, Md.,
 286 Juueau Ave. Milwaukee, Wis. 407 W. Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.

Chaplain General.

MRS. WILLIAM A. SMOOT, Virginia,
 317 N. Washington Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Secretaries General.**Recording Secretary General.**

MRS. ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD, Virginia.
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER,
 Lafayette, Indiana.
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MRS. RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,
 1103 16th Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MISS JULIA TEN EYCK MCBLAIR,
 2029 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents and State Vice-Regents.

- Alabama, Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
 Vice State Regent, MRS. J. H. BANKHEAD FAYETTE.
 Arizona, Mrs. WALTER TALBOT, 505 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix.
 Arkansas, Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
 California, Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
 Colorado, Mrs. CHARLES A. ELDREDGE, 18 Willamette Ave., Colorado
 Springs.
 Colorado, Mrs. W. S. AMENT, 1445 Wash. Ave., Denver.
 Connecticut, . . . Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY, 46 Park Street, New Haven.
 Mrs. CLARA A. WARREN, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport.
 Delaware, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont, Dela-
 ware.
 District Columbia, . Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, "The Columbia," Columbia
 Heights, Washington, D. C.
 Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Mass. Ave., Wash-
 ington, D. C.

- Florida, Mrs. DENNIS EAGAN, Jacksonville.
Mrs. THOMAS M. WOODRUFF, St. Augustine: Washington,
address, 1644 21st street.
- Georgia, Mrs. ROBERT EMORY PARK, 48 Merritt's Ave., Atlanta.
Mrs. THOMAS R. MILLS, Griffin.
- Illinois, Mrs. CHARLES H. DEERE, Overlook, Moline.
Miss ELIZA MANSFIELD, 112 Perry Ave., Peoria.
- Indiana, Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, Lafayette.
- Iowa, Mrs. JULIAN RICHARDS, Waterloo.
- Kansas, Mrs. A. H. THOMPSON, 610 W. Tenth Street, Topeka.
- Kentucky, Mrs. MARY A. CUNNINGHAM, 102 Adams Street, Henderson.
Mrs. ROSA B. TODD, 603 Frederica Street, Owensboro.
- Louisiana, Mrs. C. HAMILTON TEBAUT, 623 North St., New Orleans.
- Maine, Mrs. W. E. YOULANDS, 7 Western Ave., Biddeford.
Mrs. CHAS. H. NASON, 51 Green Street, Augusta.
- Maryland, Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
- Massachusetts, Miss HELEN M. WINSLOW, 52 Atherton Street, Roxbury.
Miss MARIE W. LAUGHTON, Copley Square, Boston.
- Michigan, Mrs. WILLIAM CHITTENDEN, 134 Fort Street West, Detroit.
Mrs. E. S. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.
- Minnesota, Mrs. FRANKLIN A. RISING, Winona.
Mrs. WILLIAM LIGGETT, 2201 Scudder Ave., St. Anthony
Park, St. Paul.
- Mississippi, Miss ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214.
Mrs. MARY THOMPSON HOWE, Battle Hill, Jackson.
- Missouri, Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
- Montana, Mrs. WALTER S. TALANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.
Mrs. WALTER H. WEED, Butte, Montana, and 2730 Columbia
Road, Washington, D. C.
- Nebraska, Mrs. LAURA B. POUND, 1632 L Street, Lincoln.
Mrs. MILDRED L. ALLEE, 620 Park Ave., Omaha.
- New Hampshire, Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham.
Mrs. JOHN WALTER JOHNSTON, 1819 Elm Street Manchestts.
- New Jersey, Miss E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, Somerville.
Miss EMMA SYDNEY HERBERT, Bound Brook.
- New York, Mrs. WILLIAM S. LITTLE, 188 Brunswick Street, Rochester.
Mrs. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.
- New Mexico, Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Santa Fe.
- North Carolina, Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
- North Dakota, Mrs. SARAH B. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
- Ohio, Mrs. JOHN A. MURPHY, care Franklin Bannk, 3rd Street
Cincinnati.
- Ohio, Mrs. WILLIAM BROOKS MACCRACKIN, Lancaster.
- Oregon, Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 351 Seventh Street, Port-
land.
- Pennsylvania, Miss SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER, Lancaster.
Mrs. ABNER HOOPES, West Chester.
- Rhode Island, Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue,
Providence.
Mrs. EDWARD L. JOHNSON, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls.
- South Carolina, Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, Columbia.
Mrs. GEORGE W. NICHOLLS, Spartanburg.
- South Dakota, Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLAR, Hot Springs.
- Tennessee, Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga.
Mrs. J. M. HEAD, South Spruce Street, Nashville.
- Texas, Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.
Mrs. SEABROOK SNYDER, 1416 Franklin Avenue, Houston.

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| Utah, | Mrs. MARGARET ELIZABETH WALLACE, 525 East 4th South Street, Salt Lake City. |
| Vermont, | Mrs. JULIUS JACOB ESTEV, Brattleboro. Mrs. M. A. B. STRAVAHAN, St. Albans. |
| Virginia, | Mrs. THOMAS B LYONS Charlottesville. |
| Washington, | Mrs. GEORGE W. BACON, 512 Tenth Ave. South, Seattle. |
| West Virginia, | Miss VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW, Hedgesville. |
| Wisconsin, | Mrs. THOMAS H. BROWN, 182 14th Street, Milwaukee. |
| Wyoming, | Mrs. WILLIAM A. RICHARDS, 2455 18th St., Washington, D. C. Mrs. F. W. MONDELL, New Castle, Wyoming, and 1402 21st St., Washington, D. C. |

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

WEDNESDAY, *June 4, 1902.*

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, June. 4th.

The meeting was opened at 10:15 a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General requested the members present to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

Roll call by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch, Vice-President General in charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. William Lindsay, Vice-President General, Kentucky; Mrs. Mathew T. Scott, Vice-President General, Illinois; Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn-Smith, Vice-President General, Connecticut; Mrs. Harriet Simpson, Vice-President General, Massachusetts; Mrs. James R. Mellon, Vice-President General, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Frank Wheaton and Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Vice-Presidents General, District of Columbia; Mrs. Henry E. Burnham, Vice-President General, New Hampshire; Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, Vice-President General, New Jersey; Mrs. D. D. Colton, Vice-President General, California; Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, Registrar General; Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, Treasurer General; Miss Susan Rivière Hetzel, Historian General; Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe, Assistant Historian General; Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair, Librarian General, and of the State Regents; Mrs. Dennis Eagan, Florida; Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, Delaware; Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. W. A. Richards, Wyoming; Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Vermont; Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, District of Columbia; State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Chas. H. Terry, New York; Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, Montana, and Miss Emma Sydney Herbert, New Jersey.

The minutes of the May meeting were read and, upon motion, accepted.

It was announced that this meeting being called for the approval of the minutes and the admission of new members, the report of the Registrar General would be next in order.

The Registrar General reported 348 new applicants for acceptance to membership and the admission of 3 Real Daughters.

After the reading of the names of the applicants, it was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the new members.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board of Management the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented in the report of the Registrar General and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Upon motion the report was accepted.

At 11:15 a. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn, to meet at 2 p. m. for the special meeting called by the President General for that time.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, *June 4, 1902.*

The special meeting of the National Board, fixed for 2 o'clock, was opened by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, at 2:30 p. m., who stated that the Treasurer General had a matter to present for the consideration of the Board. The Treasurer General thereupon stated that it was necessary for all the investments of the society to stand in the name of the society; also that the proposed Continental Hall site could not be purchased without selling some of the bonds, and that the United States treasury required a copy of the resolution of the Board of Management before permitting a treasurer to sell United States bonds.

Mrs. Sternberg therefore moved: "That the Treasurer General be authorized to present for re-issue in the name of the National Society any United States registered bonds now standing in the name of Mrs. Sarah Hilliard Hatch, Treasurer General, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

The following was offered by Mrs. Sternberg: "For the purpose of carrying out the ordering of Congress, which directed the Treasurer General to draw upon the permanent fund for the purchase of a lot approved by the Continental Hall Committee, and whereas a site has been so approved, Resolved, that the Treasurer General, Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, be authorized to assign the \$6,000 5% United States registered bonds now standing in the name of this Society, and \$7,000 4% United States registered bonds, now standing in the name of Sarah Hilliard Hatch, Treasurer General of this Society, and to appoint the National Metropolitan Bank of this city as attorneys for the purpose." Seconded by Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.

Mrs. Howard moved: "That the President General appoint the Credential Committee for the 12th Continental Congress."

Seconded by Mrs. Hepburn-Smith. Motion carried.

The President General appointed the following as the Credential Committee for the 12th Continental Congress: Mrs. Tulloch, Chairman; Mrs. Eleanor S. W. Howard, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Miss Julia T. E. McBlair and Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin.

The report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters was read, as follows:

Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: Through their respective State Regents, the following Chapter Re-

gents are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Elizabeth S. Middleton, "John Marshall" Chapter, Louisville, Kentucky; Mrs. Clara Hollister Newcomer, Wanscom, Ohio; Mrs. Caroline Van D. Chenoweth, Worcester, Massachusetts; Mrs. Gertrude J. McCracken, Hamilton, Montana; Miss Louise B. Murphy, Bordentown, New Jersey (re-appointment).

Chapter Regents' commissions issued, 4; charter applications, 3; charters, 2, viz: "Ruth Heald Cragin," North Anson, Maine; "General Richard Montgomery," Gloversville, New York. Letters received, 72; letters written, including Card Catalogue correspondence, 139; new member cards, 377; ancestor's cards, 500. Corrections, 189; deaths, 22; resignations, 70—Total, 281.

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| Members admitted, May 21, 1902, | 39,814 | |
| Members resigned, May 21, 1902, | 2,182 | |
| Members deceased, May 21, 1902, | 1,727 | |
| Members dropped, May 21, 1902, | 764 | Total, 4,673,— 39,814 |
| | | 4,673 |

Actual membership, 35,141

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

June 4th, 1902.

Upon motion the report was accepted.

Referring to certain details in the transaction concerning the sale of bonds by the Treasurer General, Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That the National Board of Management authorize the Recording Secretary General to use the Seal of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the necessary negotiations concerning the transfer of the bonds of the Society."

Seconded by Mrs. W. A. Richards. Motion carried.

Mrs. Eagan offered the following: "Whereas, At the meeting of October 2, 1901, a letter was read before this Board reflecting upon the action of one of our National officers and recorded in the minutes but not in the MAGAZINE; Resolved, That such letter be expunged from the records."

(Signed)

MRS. DENNIS EAGAN, *Florida State Regent*,
 FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY,
 HELENA HILL WEED,
 ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN,
 RACHEL H. MELLON,
 MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
 MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Sternberg presented the following report:

Madam President, Members of the National Board: At the last meeting of our Board a letter from a member of the Society of the Colonial Dames to a member of this Board, was read, in which she suggested that it would be a courteous thing for the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to send a wreath to be placed on the monument in Arlington the day of the unveiling of the tablet by the Society of the Colonial Dames.

A motion was made and passed to that effect, and I was made the Chairman of the Committee on "Floral Tribute."

I have, therefore, the honor to report that the following letter was written and sent to Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison, Chairman of the Committee for the unveiling of the tablet:

MRS. CHARLES CUSTIS HARRISON,

Chairman of Committee on Arrangements for the Unveiling of
Tablet, &c.

MY DEAR MRS. HARRISON: At the last meeting of the Board of Management of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution a motion was passed to place a wreath on the monument erected by the Colonial Dames in Arlington to the memory of the soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the Spanish-American war.

It is the desire of our Society, if agreeable to the Dames, to place this wreath on the monument the day of the unveiling of the tablet, the 21st of May. Will you kindly inform me whether this will be agreeable to your Society. If so, I, as Chairman of the Committee, will be pleased to deliver the wreath to any one you may designate to receive it, shortly in advance of your ceremonies.

(Signed)

M. L. STERNBERG,

Chairman of Committee on Floral Tribute.

I received to this letter the following reply:
(copy.)

MOUNT VERNON-ON-THE-POTOMAC,
FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

MY DEAR MRS. STERNBERG: Your letter reached me here and I regret to say that the arrangements of the platform for the President surrounds the base of the monument in such a way that it makes it impossible for me, as Chairman, to accept your most generous offer. Will you convey to the Board of the National Society my most grateful thanks for their desire to honor the memory of our brave men by placing a wreath on the tablet erected by the Colonial Dames?

I am, most sincerely,

(Signed)

ELLEN WALN HARRISON,

Chairman of Dedication Ceremonies, American-Spanish War Memorial.

Thinking that some of the members of our Society may wish to know why the wreath was not placed according to the instructions received, I respectfully submit this report.

M. L. STERNBERG.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Howard offered the following: "I move that the communication from Miss Baird-Huey, dated October 3rd, 1901, attacking the honor of the State Regent of Pennsylvania, be expunged from the records."

Seconded by Mrs. Hepburn-Smith and Miss McBlair. Motion carried.

The Vice-President General from Illinois, Mrs. Scott, requested information in regard to the omission of Mrs. Coleman's amendment from the list of amendments issued, in accordance with the action of the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Hatcher, Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare and send out the amendments, said: "This amendment of Mrs. Coleman's was inadvertently omitted. Mrs. Coleman called our attention to this omission. She wrote that it was not included in the list of amendments issued, and as I was a member of the committee to send out these amendments, I wrote and told her that in the package which was given to the committee by the Recording Secretary General there was no copy of her amendment, and she replied that it passed the Congress on such a day. By writing to the Harrisburg Publishing Company, where the proceedings of the Congress still are, we got back that amendment, which was pinned on to the proceedings. It was not in the custody of the Recording Secretary, where it should have been. When we got it back, it really made no sense, the way it read, because the opening clause was erased with pencil and a few words written in. Down in one corner was pinned a paper in a handwriting that nobody could vouch for, and I sent Mrs. Coleman an exact copy of that as it would appear in the MAGAZINE. She wrote back that inasmuch as she had sent this up at the Congress, she insisted that it be sent out. Now, the omission of this amendment from the printed amendments sent out, was not the fault of the Recording Secretary, nor was it the fault of the committee appointed to prepare and issue these amendments, nor the fault of Mrs. Coleman, because there it is. But, by some hook or crook, the stenographer had it (this means the Congressional stenographer, not our official stenographer).

Mrs. Buell had some trouble also, but she got her amendment and it was rectified before the ninety days had expired,—the time limit in sending out the amendments. The proceedings were here then, and we found the original amendment pinned on the minutes of the Congress, just as the other was,—that offered by Mrs. Coleman. Fortunately, Mrs. Buell's was discovered in time, but Mrs. Coleman's was not.

I have written her an explanatory note, to be printed in the amendments we are to send out, and would like your consideration of this note:

The following was then read:

"Copies of these amendments were not given to the Recording Secretary General at the 11th Continental Congress, but instead found their way to the Congressional Stenographer, and were included with the proceedings of the day. The mistake was not discovered until after the other Amendments had been printed and issued. Therefore, as the makers of the amendments and the Recording Secretary General are not responsible for the mistake, these Amendments are now issued."

It was unanimously decided that this note should accompany the amendments which were ordered sent out.

Mrs. Hatcher announced that the Diploma awarded to the National Society at the Paris Exposition of 1900 had been received.

The President General announced that there were members present who waited upon Madame Rochambeau, one of the ladies of the French commission who had visited this country to present on the part of France, a statue of Rochambeau to the United States Government, and requested that they would make some statements to the Board.

Mrs. Simpson said: "At the suggestion of our President General, I called on the Countess, in company with Miss Laughton, and we were very graciously received and had a most delightful call. We presented a bouquet of roses and on Sunday morning received a letter, in French, expressing appreciation of the gift. I received cards from the Count and Countess Rochambeau on their departure."

The President General extended thanks, on the part of the Board, for the courtesy shown the French visitors by the Massachusetts Daughters delegated for these ceremonies.

Mrs. Bedle said: "Madam President, I have no regular report. I regret very much I did not bring Mrs. Read's speech of presentation on the occasion of the demonstration by the New York Daughters. We all appreciated the honor conferred upon us by our President General in appointing Mrs. Sylvanus Read as Chairman in the absence of Mrs. Terry, who had just returned from California. Mrs. Read requested the ladies to meet her at the Langham, Fifth Avenue. We were all there at the appointed time and from there took carriages and went to the Waldorf-Astoria at 3 o'clock to meet the distinguished party. The proprietor offered us the use of a suite of rooms, and soon the Count Lafayette and others of the party entered and received us. Mrs. Mills, having previously made the acquaintance of the Count de Lafayette, rendered it more agreeable for us.

Mrs. Read gave her address most graciously, stating the fact that our President General had appointed a committee to meet them in New York, and she did this very heartily. She referred to the time when Rochambeau came over from France to our relief during the War of the Revolution when we most needed aid.

The Countess responded very beautifully, but regretted that perhaps her language was not very 'understandable,' as she spoke but little English. We presented large bouquets of American roses, that had been arranged for at the suggestion of our President General, tied with the French colors. The Count de Lafayette and the Countess Rochambeau highly appreciated this tribute. We felt very much complimented when at leaving they invited us to come and see them if we should visit France."

These reports were accepted with thanks.

Mrs. Bedle was requested to take the Chair.

The President General said: "Your President General felt that the Daughters of the American Revolution, as representing the descendants of those men who fought for the same cause, should call upon this French mission and extend to them the courtesies of the Daughters, and we thank these ladies most earnestly for all that they have done."

Mrs. Hatcher said: "Our President General very graciously offered a reception to the distinguished visitors. This invitation was sent, and the Ambassador and Madame Cambon were asked to receive with the President General, but Mrs. Leiter had already invited them for the same time; therefore they could not accept the invitation of our President General. The Countess Rochambeau said that our President General had really strewn her way with flowers ever since they reached our shores."

The President General resumed the Chair.

The report of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance was read and upon motion, accepted.

Mrs. Darwin brought to the attention of the Board the question of having a map published with the Smithsonian Report of the Society a question which had been previously submitted, but upon which no action had been taken.

After some discussion of the matter, Mrs. Weed moved: "That the Board authorize the payment of \$75 for the maps indicating the location of the Chapters, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the Smithsonian Report."

Motion carried.

Mrs. Darwin explained the advantage of an index to the Report of the National Society to the Smithsonian Institution, and moved: "That the Chairman of the Committee on Smithsonian Report be allowed to employ an experienced person to index the Fourth Report of the National Society about to be published."

Seconded by Mrs. Churchman. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood moved that two hundred copies of the Fourth Smithsonian Report be ordered printed. Seconded by Mrs. Richards.

Motion carried.

The following was offered by Mrs. Lindsay, Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics:

Madam President, I have to report the following relics: A piece of wood from a tree under which Rev. George Whitefield, the greatest preacher America has ever known, and one of the greatest orators the world has ever known, often proclaimed to the early colonists of Georgia, the love of God and the brotherhood of man. Presented by Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, Vice-President General of Georgia. A cushion made and presented by Mrs. Susan S. Brigham, aged ninety-one years, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, and a member of Old Concord Chapter, of Concord, Massachusetts. Presented through Mrs. H. B. Osgood, Regent of Old Concord Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, March 12, 1902. This article has with it a slip on which Mrs. Brigham has given a record of her work for three years.

I wish the authority of the Board for using design, including Insignia, on the cover of a book to contain lists of relics and other business of Revolutionary Relics Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY, *Chairman*,
FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY.

The relics were displayed and received with applause.

Mrs. Scott moved that these relics be received with a rising vote of thanks. All present arose.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee be deputed to write letters to the donors of these Revolutionary relics, expressing the gratitude of the Board." Seconded by Mrs. Weed. Motion carried.

Upon motion, the report was accepted with thanks.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the Chairman of the Committee on Compilation of the Statutes be authorized to employ a typewriter for the preparation of the index." Seconded by Mrs. Howard. Motion carried.

Miss McBlair announced that the President General had presented to the Library of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, a copy of the Declaration of Independence and also the history of the Flag, handsomely framed.

It was moved and carried that this gift be received with a rising vote of thanks. Seconded by Mrs. Howard. Motion carried.

All present arose.

Mrs. Eagan moved: "That a committee of five be appointed from this Board, not active officers, to grant the request of Miss Baird-Huey for an investigation."

Amended by Miss Frazer, that they be "unprejudiced women."

The following was then offered: "I move that a committee of five be appointed from this Board, not active officers, to grant the request of Miss Baird-Huey for an investigation, who shall make oath or affirmation that they are unprejudiced and will judge impartially." Seconded by Mrs. Churchman.

President General: "Have you thoroughly discussed this?"

The question was called.

Mrs. Howard said: "I protest against this, because I consider we have no right to do this. I must be recorded as protesting because this is an illegal thing."

A rising vote was taken, which resulted in seventeen voting in the affirmative, two in the negative.

The President General: "The motion having been carried, the Chair will now appoint the committee. Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Bedle, Mrs. Weed, Miss Herbert, Mrs. Richards."

Miss Herbert asked to be excused from serving, and Mrs. Colton was appointed to the committee.

Miss Frazer requested that all papers and everything pertaining to this investigation be sent to the State Regent of Pennsylvania, saying that the State Regent will be present at the conferences and if possible that the investigation be made in Philadelphia, as Miss Huey wrote the State Regent her witness could not go to Washington.

A letter from Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, addressed to the President General relative to the purchase by the National Society of some historic property, was read to the Board.

It was moved and carried that this be laid on the table.

The following invitations to the National Board were read: From Mrs. Alfred G. Saeger, Allentown, Pennsylvania, inviting the Board to be present on June 26th to the unveiling of the tablet by the Liberty Bell Chapter, and from Mrs. D. D. Mitchell, inviting the Board to attend the Pennsylvania State conferences on October 8th, 9th and 10th, at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

These invitations were received with thanks by the Board.

Report of the Treasurer General was read and upon motion accepted with thanks.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

April 30—May 31, 1902.

CURRENT FUND.

Balance on hand at last report, \$18,084 93

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Annual dues (\$1,562, less \$67 refunded), | \$1,495 00 |
| Initiation fees (\$332, less \$7 refunded), | 325 00 |
| Blanks, | 30 |
| Directory sales, | 4 00 |
| Telephone Account—Receipts, | \$5 65 |
| Less rent, | 4 95 |

Profit on telephone for the month,..... 70

Smithsonian Report account—

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Receipts from sales, | \$11 90 |
| Less expense of names for map, | 2 00 |

Profit for the month, 9 90

Magazine account, receipts from sales,.... \$270 00

Expenses—

| | |
|--|-------|
| 2,000 blanks and 1,000 circulars, \$8 50 | |
| Auditing accounts, Feb.-April, .. | 10 00 |
| Making 7 plates, | 10 50 |
| Genealogical Department, | 25 00 |
| Postage for Editor, | 5 00 |
| Business Manager's salary, | 75 00 |
| Editor's salary, | 83 35 |

Total Magazine expenses for month, 217 35

Net profits of Magazine for the month, 52 65

Total receipts of Current Fund for the month, 1,887 55

Total, \$19,972 48

EXPENDITURES.

Office of President General.

| | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| Clerical service, | \$30 00 | |
| Typewriter supplies, | 2 00 | |
| Account book and office supplies, | 1 40 | |
| | | \$33 40 |

Office of Recording Secretary General.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|--------|
| Clerical service, stenographer, | \$100 00 | |
| Postage, | 4 50 | |
| Stationery, | 10 60 | |
| Office supplies, | 2 85 | |
| | | 117 95 |

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Clerical service,J..... | \$10 00 | |
| 1,000 lists of officers, | 12 50 | |
| 10,000 application blanks, | 83 65 | |
| Postage on constitutions, | 3 33 | |
| Postage on application blanks, | 10 00 | |
| | | 119 48 |

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Clerical service (2 clerks), | \$90 00 | |
| Postage, | 3 35 | |
| Stationery, | 5 25 | |
| Card roll for typewriter, | 1 50 | |
| Office supplies, | 3 40 | |
| | <hr/> | 103 50 |

Office of Registrar General.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Clerical service (3 clerks), | 170 00 | |
| Postage, | 2 05 | |
| Stationery, | 11 90 | |
| 200 Recognition Pin permits, | 3 00 | |
| Binding 2 volumes records, | 6 00 | |
| Messenger and office supplies, | 2 10 | |
| | <hr/> | 195 05 |

Office of Treasurer General.

| | | |
|---|----------|--------|
| Clerical service (3 clerks and 4 days extra clerk), | \$179 00 | |
| Moving partition and repairs to file cases, | 14 75 | |
| Re-shelving safe, | 13 25 | |
| Two large receipt books, | 9 50 | |
| Auditing accounts, Feb.-April, | 30 00 | |
| Revolving chair, | 4 50 | |
| Office supplies, | 86 | |
| | <hr/> | 251 86 |

Office of Historian General.

| | | |
|---|---------|--|
| Stationery, | \$3 52 | |
| Lineage Book compiling, | \$80 00 | |
| Clerical service, | 50 00 | |
| Postage, expressage and office supplies, .. | 10 68 | |
| | <hr/> | |

Total expense of Lineage Book
for month, \$140 68
Less receipts from sales, 15 10

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| Net expense of Lineage Book for the month, .. | 125 58 | |
| | <hr/> | 129 10 |

Office of Librarian General.

| | | |
|--|---------|-------|
| Clerical service (indexer), | \$60 00 | |
| Book case sections, | 31 00 | |
| Tin box, | 85 | |
| First payment on Ford's Life of Washington, | 3 00 | |
| | <hr/> | 94 85 |

General Office Expenses.

| | | |
|--|---------|--------|
| Cleaning office, | \$11 00 | |
| Office supplies, ink, pens, blotters, paper, pencils, etc., | 11 26 | |
| Putting up awnings, | 3 00 | |
| Stationery, | 12 36 | |
| Postage, | 1 00 | |
| Curator's salary, | 85 00 | |
| | | 123 62 |

Certificate Account.

| | | |
|--|----------|--------|
| 2,000 certificates, | \$130 00 | |
| Engrossing 520 certificates, | 52 00 | |
| Expressage on certificates, | 1 68 | |
| Total expense of certificates for the month, | \$183 68 | |
| Less receipts from renewed certificates, | 1 00 | |
| | | 182 68 |

Eleventh Continental Congress.

| | | |
|--|--------|-------|
| Three new State banners and repairs to old ones, | \$7 50 | |
| Spoons for 32 pages, | 48 00 | |
| Die for programs, | 6 00 | |
| | | 61 50 |

Twelfth Continental Congress.

| | | |
|--|---------|-------|
| Postage on amendments to constitution, | \$11 33 | |
| | | 11 33 |

Spoons for Real Daughters.

| | | |
|--|---------|-------|
| Mrs. Susannah Chadwick, <i>Tidioute Chapter</i> , Penn- sylvania; | | |
| Mrs. Augusta Bellinger Cheney, <i>Oglethorpe Chap- ter</i> , Georgia; | | |
| Mrs. Nancy Macomber Hawkins, <i>Harrisburg Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania; | | |
| Mrs. Anne Heckler, <i>Phoebe Bayard Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania; | | |
| Mrs. Elizabeth E. Kimbell, <i>Kate Barry Chapter</i> , North Carolina; | | |
| Mrs. Lydia Ransom Kridler, <i>Rochelle Chapter</i> , Illinois; | | |
| Mrs. Hannah Dowd Vanderford, Zaleski, Ohio | \$16 80 | |
| | | 16 80 |

Stationery for State Regents.

| | | |
|--------------------|--------|--|
| Alabama, | \$2 50 | |
| Arizona, | 1 42 | |
| Connecticut, | 2 84 | |

| | | | |
|---|-----|--------|-------------|
| Florida, | 7 | 10 | |
| Georgia, | 2 | 84 | |
| Illinois, | 2 | 84 | |
| Kansas, | 2 | 84 | |
| Kentucky, | 1 | 42 | |
| Maryland, | | 71 | |
| Massachusetts, | 2 | 84 | |
| Minnesota, | 2 | 70 | |
| Missouri, | 1 | 42 | |
| Nebraska, | 1 | 80 | |
| New Jersey, | 4 | 05 | |
| New York, | 2 | 84 | |
| Washington, | 1 | 42 | |
| West Virginia, | 1 | 42 | |
| | | | 43 00 |
| 8,000 stamped envelopes, | 172 | 80 | 172 80 |
| Postage for State Regent of Delaware, | 3 | 50 | 3 50 |
| Rent for May, | 181 | 50 | 181 50 |
| Ribbon, purchased for sale (\$454, less \$7.82 received), | 46 | 18 | 46 18 |
| Rosette badges, purchased for sale (\$40, less \$12.90 received), | 27 | 10 | 27 10 |
| | | | |
| Total expenditures of current fund for the month, .. | | | \$1,915 20 |
| Balance on hand— | | | |
| In Metropolitan Bank, | | \$514 | 70 |
| In Washington Loan and Trust Co., | | 17,542 | 58 |
| .. | | | \$18,057 28 |

FORT CRAILO FUND.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| As previously reported, | \$49 01 | \$49 01 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|

PERMANENT FUND.

| | | |
|--|----------|-------------|
| Cash on hand in bank at last report, | \$37,286 | 56 |
| Less first payments on Continental Hall site, | 800 | 00 |
| | | \$36,486 56 |

RECEIPTS.

Charter Fees.

| | | |
|--|---|----|
| General Clark Chapter, <i>Kentucky</i> , | 5 | 00 |
| Jean Espey Chapter, <i>Iowa</i> , | 5 | 00 |

Life Memberships.

| | | |
|---|------|----|
| Mrs. Adelaide Fairbanks Allen, <i>Indiana</i> , | \$25 | 00 |
| Mrs. Ella Barbour, <i>Louisa St. Clair Chapter</i> , Michigan, | 12 | 50 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Mrs. Imogene F. Buchanan, <i>Chicago Chapter</i> , Illinois, | 12 50 |
| Mrs. Martin Mead Crissman, <i>Du Bois Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania, | 12 50 |
| Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler, <i>Old South Chap- ter</i> , Massachusetts, | 12 50 |
| Mrs. Emily S. Herron, <i>Pittsburg Chapter</i> , Penn- sylvania, | 12 50 |
| Mrs. Clementine C. S. Hess, <i>Tuscarora Chapter</i> , New York, | 12 50 |
| Mrs. Rosa E. Gilbert Kehler, <i>Chicago Chapter</i> , Illinois, | 12 50 |
| Mrs. Caroline A. Liscom, <i>Washington Heights Chapter</i> , New York, | 12 50 |
| Mrs. Lucy R. Pinchard, <i>Joseph Habersham Chap- ter</i> , Georgia, | 12 50 |
| Mrs. M. D. Swain, <i>St. Paul Chapter</i> , Minnesota, | 12 50 |
| Miss Maud Swain, <i>St. Paul Chapter</i> , Minnesota, | 12 50 |

Continental Hall Contributions.

| | |
|--|--------|
| A friend, | 25 |
| Essex Chapter, <i>New Jersey</i> , | 10 00 |
| John Marshall Chapter, <i>Kentucky</i> , | 10 80 |
| Mary Washington Chapter, <i>District of Columbia</i> , | 50 |
| Nathaniel Massie Chapter, <i>Ohio</i> , | 25 00 |
| Willard's Mountain Chapter, <i>New York</i> , | 50 00 |
| Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, of Caroline Scott Har- rison Chapter, <i>Indiana</i> , | 102 50 |
| Royalty on Recognition Pins, | 24 30 |

Total increase of the fund for the month, \$395 85

Total cash in bank, permanent fund, May 31, 1902, .. \$36,882 41

Permanent Investments.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| U. S. Registered 2% bonds, face value, | \$22,000 00 |
| " " 3% " " " | 11,000 00 |
| " " 4% " " " | 29,000 00 |
| " " 5% " " " | 6,000 00 |

Total permanent investment May 31, 1902, \$68,000 00

Permanent Assets.

Cash in bank, as above, \$36,882 41
 Bonds of permanent investment, as above, 68,000 00

Total permanent assets, May 31, 1902, \$104,882 41

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Hepburn-Smith announced that on the 11th of June the Chapters in Connecticut would give their contributions to the Continental Memorial Hall; the State Regent, Mrs. Kinney, had been working very diligently to make a success of this matter, and it had been decided to give in the contributions at the annual State meeting. An invitation was extended to the National Board to be present on this occasion.

There being no further business before the house, it was moved and carried, at 5 p. m., to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD.

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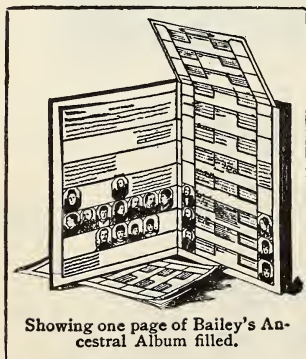
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VOL. XXI

DECEMBER, 1902

No. 6

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

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PATRIOTIC

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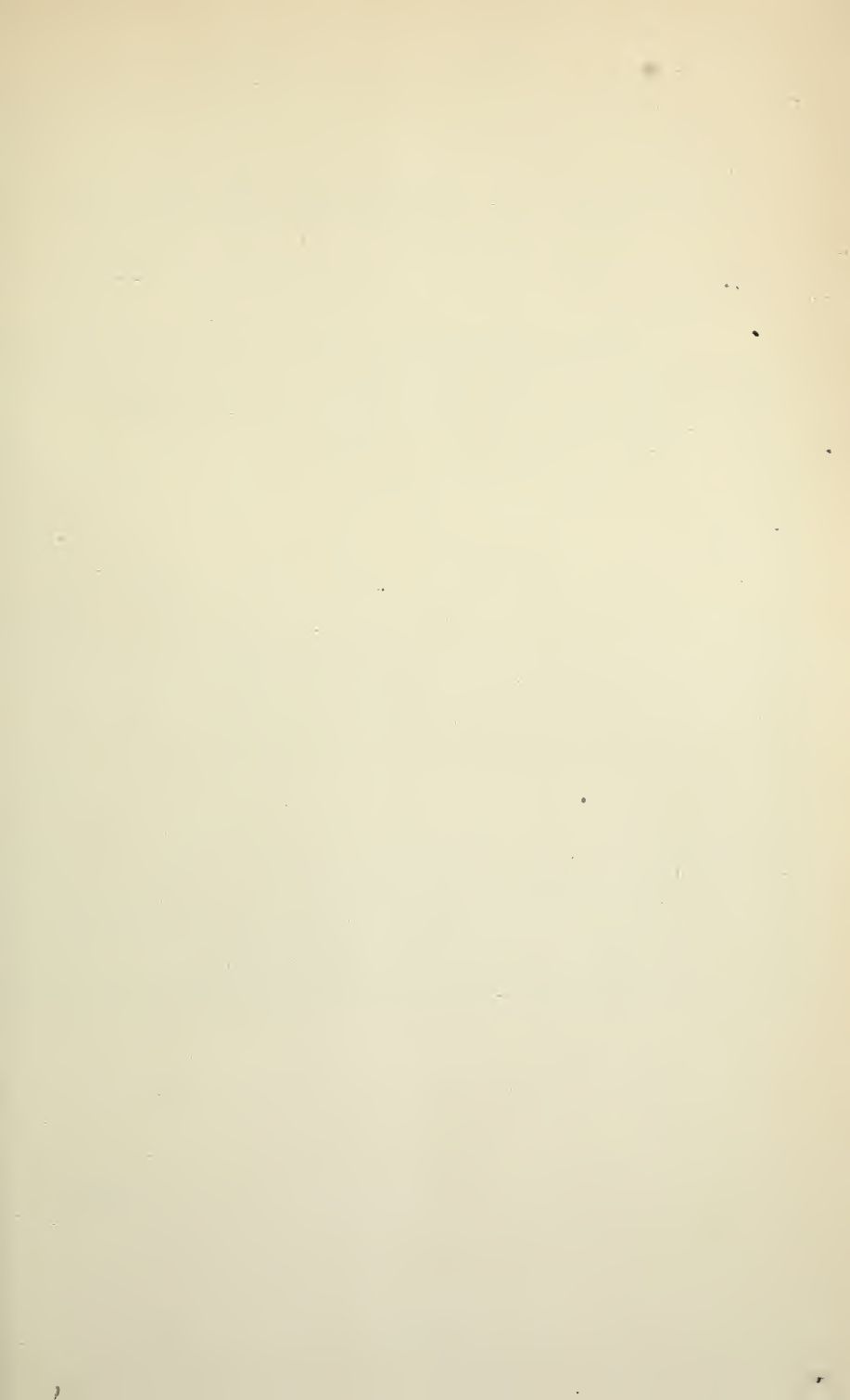
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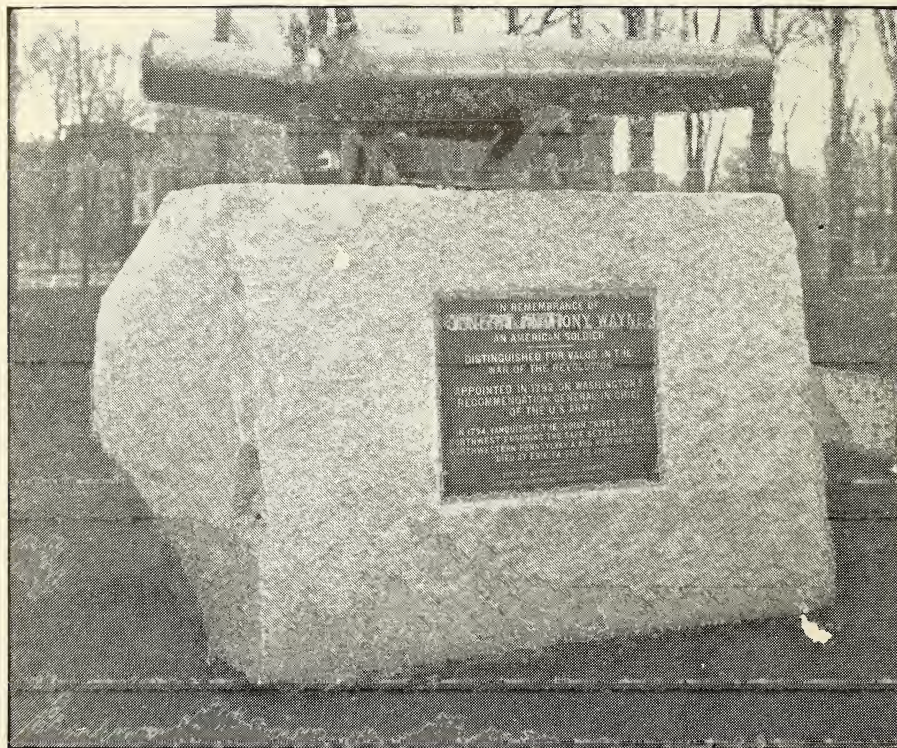
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MONUMENT TO GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.

Erected by the Presque Isle Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Erie, Penna.

American Monthly Magazine

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THE BREAKING OF THE GROUND FOR MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

By the Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

On October 11th, 1902, the 12th anniversary of the organization of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, ground was broken for the Memorial Continental Hall.

It was a very rainy day, but that did not deter the Daughters who are ready, in the words of our president general, "to go forth in the rain to do our duty, when our ancestors did more during the Revolution."

A tent was erected on the ground over the platform, beautifully decorated with flags, kindly lent from the War Department by Quartermaster-General Ludington. The Minute Men were there in force, and the engineer's band from the barracks.

In spite of the rain, the tent was crowded. Nothing could have more effectually shown the earnest patriotism of the Daughters than the members present on that occasion. Many came from a distance, New York, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts and many other states were represented. There were also many Sons of the Revolution present and Sons of the American Revolution.

The exercises were opened by the engineer band, who played "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean." Then the president general repeated the Lord's Prayer, in which all present united. Mrs. Fairbanks then followed with an eloquent and inspiring address on the objects and duties of the Daughters of the American

Revolution, on the "love and patriotism of the great army of the Revolution, and that grand reserve corps, the women of the Revolution," and of this memorial to be erected in their honor.

The president general then stepped from the tent on to the lot and broke the ground, which we hope soon to see covered by our Memorial Continental Hall. She was accompanied by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, the state regent of the District, one of the founders of the Society, as she was the author of the appeal that inspired that great work. Miss Eugenia Washington, one of the founders died in 1900; Miss Desha was very ill and unable to leave her room, and Mrs. Walworth was also unable to be present. Mrs. Lockwood and one other Daughter were the only ones present at the ground-breaking who met at the Strathmore Arms twelve years previous, and organized the Society.

The spade with which the president general broke the ground, the gift of the Montana Daughters, was of Montana copper, with a handle of wood, cut from the path of Lewis and Clark when they first explored what is now the state of Montana, inlaid with wood from other historic spots, and adorned with silver and gold from the Montana mines, and Montana sapphires, of blue and white—the colors of the Society. The handle of the spade was beautifully decorated for the occasion with the official ribbon of blue and white, with streamers, bearing the names of the thirteen colonies,—the gift of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of New York city. The spot where the ground was broken was marked with a block of marble, sent from the White House by Mr. Frederick Owen, of Colonel Bingham's office, with this touching inscription:

"From the home of the first President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

The committee in charge of arrangements, unaware of this beautiful gift, had secured a handsome slab of granite to mark the spot, from the marble yard of Mr. J. Veihmeyer, who, when he learned that it was for the Daughters of the American Revolution, refused to accept any compensation.

A large flower pot was filled with earth taken from the ground and in it Mrs. Lockwood planted thirteen osage orange seeds, in commemoration of the thirteen original states. As

these plants grow, sprouts will be removed and given to the states and chapters.

Interesting addresses were then made by the state regents of New York, Delaware, and Connecticut; the vice-state regent of New Jersey, and Montana; by Mrs. Crosman, the vice-president general of New York; Mrs. John W. Foster, honorary president general; Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters; Mrs. Edward Robey, of Chicago; Captain McCalla, of the navy; Mrs. Sternberg, vice-president general, and president of the Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of the New York City Chapter, and many others. A poem written in honor of the occasion, by Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, was read by Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, of Montana. Letters and telegrams of congratulations were then read from the President and Mrs. Roosevelt; from Colonel Edwin Warfield, president general of the Sons of the American Revolution; from the state regents of Vermont and Illinois; from Miss Vanderpoel, regent of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter; from Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, vice-president general of New Jersey; from the regent of the Silence Howard Hayden Chapter, Waterville, Maine; from Mrs. Mary Chase Mills, of New York city; from Mrs. Augusta Danforth Geer, of Washington city; and Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, of Groton, Connecticut; later letters were received from the secretary of the treasury and Mrs. Shaw, and Secretary and Mrs. Cortelyou.

Subscriptions and donations, amounting in all, to \$492.00 were announced. Of these \$100 each by Mrs. Julia K. Hogg, in loving memory of her sister, Mrs. Mary Hall Jordan, first honorary state regent of Pennsylvania and founder of the Harrisburg Chapter. Five hundred dollars were subscribed by Mrs. James R. Mellon, vice-president general of Pennsylvania, and one hundred and fifty from Mrs. Lucy F. Fleming, of the Independence Hall Chapter, Philadelphia. Several other Pennsylvania chapters sent ten dollars. The Brookville chapter sent \$50, and the Berks County Chapter, \$30. Mrs. Henry A. Willard, of Washington city, gave \$25, and Mr. Willard, remarking that he could not do less than his wife, gave another

\$25. Five dollars were given from "a Son of the American Revolution in Connecticut," through Mrs. Samuel R. Weed, and five dollars from Mrs. Julia L. Sellers, of Marysville, Ohio.

The site chosen for the Memorial Continental Hall has been selected with a view to making it a portion of the great area which is included in the plans for developing Greater Washington. Situated on Seventeenth street, one square from the Corcoran Gallery of Art, it faces the "White Lot," the present western terminus of the great park or mall which stretches from the Capitol to Seventeenth street, and will be continued along the river bank to the Memorial Bridge, leading to Arlington. Around this park we can see from our Continental Hall the Washington monument, the Capitol, the White House and other public buildings. The United States government has already appropriated \$75,000 to open one of the most beautiful drives in the world, starting on Seventeenth street, close by our Continental Hall site, along the Potomac, through the park, with its lakes and gardens, and circling around the Washington monument.

This situation has not only a grand future, but an illustrious past. Near by stood the cottage of David Burns, who owned so large a portion of the land on which the city stands. The mansion still standing was erected in 1812 by General Van Ness, who married the daughter and heiress of David Burns, Marcia Burns Van Ness, who may be truly called the patron saint of Washington city, as she gave to the city its first orphan asylum. She was the first woman in the United States buried with public honors. The military procession was met at the grave by the orphans, who strewed the bier with branches of weeping willow, singing a hymn of farewell to their benefactress. Her home was for many years the center of social, political and official life. On the ground purchased by the Daughters, and broken for the Memorial Continental Hall, stands an old brick house where, it is said, lived Mrs. Mattingly, who was miraculously cured and rescued from death by the prayers of her Church. But the Daughters have rescued and are still reviving thousands of Revolutionary men and women from

the grave of oblivion, and will there erect a memorial in their honor.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies a book and a fountain pen were brought to the president general, who signed her name, followed by all present; the Daughters, the Sons, the Minute Men, and all who braved the fury of the storm inscribed their names, the last to sign being

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL, *Historian General*,
National Number 13, N. S. D. A. R.

BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.

By Margaret B. Harvey.

When the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783 by the representatives of the United States on the one side, and those of Great Britain on the other, the Mississippi river was agreed upon as the western boundary of the new republic. We are hardly yet familiar with the idea that this act of signing on the part of Great Britain was not only renouncing all that she had recently claimed east of that river, but also, all that she had formerly claimed west of the same.

Did Great Britain, in 1783, remember how she had once, on the strength of the discoveries of the Cabots, in 1497, asserted that her North American territory extended to the "South Sea?" And how, on the strength of the discoveries of Sir Francis Drake, in 1579, she had declared that the Pacific Coast, with the whole adjacent country, was hers, also? It is scarcely necessary for us to inquire. The stern fact remained that, under the homely old rule, "possession is nine points of the law," she had long lost any such claims. The Spanish were in possession of lands beyond the Mississippi—lands comprising two great divisions called, respectively, Louisiana and Mexico.

The French had been in actual possession of lands east of the Mississippi—lands which Great Britain had previously claimed and lost. These were ceded to her at the close of the

French and Indian War by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. The Mississippi river was then fixed as the western boundary of these ceded lands. It was not then for Great Britain to say that she could go beyond the river, when she was pleased to recover so much. Twenty years later she might have acted as aggressor, and crossed the boundary—but, twenty years later, she was in no position to act as aggressor. In 1783, by another Treaty of Paris, she was destined to lose these lands forever. And in the treaty by which she relinquished them, she gave the Mississippi as their western boundary, thereby acknowledging that she had no claim to any territory further west.

Little did she then foresee how the United States would inherit and re-assert that old claim. For, describe or explain the Louisiana Purchase and the Mexican Cession in any way we will, the United States of to-day can do exactly what the thirteen original colonies did. That is, we can declare that our territory extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Seven years after the second Treaty of Paris—that is, in 1790—Great Britain did assert her claim to lands on the Pacific. Not, however, on the strength of the discoveries of Sir Francis Drake, for Drake's "New Albion" had long been in actual possession of the Spaniards. The claim of 1790 was made on account of the explorations of Captain Vancouver, who sailed along the coast of what was afterwards called Oregon, and who reached a point farther north than Drake is known to have done. (There is some doubt as to how far north Drake actually did sail. In June he was obliged to turn back on account of the cold.) But Vancouver was too late. Captain Robert Gray, of the ship *Columbia* and Captain John Kendrick of the sloop *Washington*, both from Boston, had seen these shores in 1788, only five years after the second Treaty of Paris. These two vessels left Boston September 30, 1787, and returned in 1790. While Vancouver was looking for the mouth of a great river, Gray had already discovered one. He entered the Columbia, in September, 1788, and called the mighty stream after his vessel. By a happy coincidence, this name was peculiarly appropriate.

This event is an important one. The fact that Gray entered

the mouth of the Columbia before Vancouver did established the claim of the United States to all the territory drained by the Columbia and its tributaries. This claim was based upon the right of original discovery.

How far that claim extended eastward, and precisely where it met the boundary of Louisiana Territory were questions never asked. Before these questions could properly arise, Louisiana itself belonged to the United States.

Before proceeding further, I should like to ask, can any reader tell us whether or not Captain Robert Gray and Captain John Kendrick had Revolutionary records? If they undertook a long, hazardous voyage from Boston to Oregon, around Cape Horn—a voyage which occupied a whole year—and expected to come back alive, they must have been experienced seamen. And if experienced in 1787, only four years after the Treaty of Peace, the chances are that they had been privateers in 1783, or earlier. I ask, on behalf of those future Daughters of the American Revolution, in Oregon and Washington, who will discuss the propriety of having a Robert Gray or a John Kendrick chapter.

Kendrick carried the name of Washington to these western waters, as Gray did that of Columbia. These two brave navigators would deserve special honor for this, even if they were not in addition our pioneer Pacific explorers.

And what of their crew, the humble mariners whose praise is yet unsung? There is no manner of doubt that some of these had served in the Revolutionary War, if only as apprentices and powder-monkeys. Who can tell us their names?

Great Britain did not give up her claim without a struggle. The following statement is a little ahead of the story, but it is of interest to note that during the War of 1812 (sometimes called the Second War for Independence) she seized Oregon, which then included Washington, and did not relinquish her hold until forced to do so by the Treaty of Ghent in 1815.

If we choose to go further, and come down to the time of Marcus Whitman, the cry of "54, 40 or fight," and the Buchanan and Pakenham Treaty of 1846, we are forced back to 1788. Dr. Whitman successfully defended the claim of the United States to Oregon, and based this claim on the discov-

eries of Captain Gray. Historians of a later day have declared that the United States yielded too much in permitting Great Britain to keep the whole of British Columbia. The northern branch of the Columbia river rises in latitude 54 degrees, 40 minutes north, and this line should have been the northern boundary of the present state of Washington.

Paradoxical as it may sound, the Columbia river belonged to Massachusetts 167 years before it was discovered by Captain Gray of Boston. The paradox is explained when we remember that the thirteen original states had no western boundaries, and that Massachusetts once extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It was the French in the Mississippi region who broke the continuity, and encroached upon the colonists' claim.

If any one man, at the time of the French and Indian War, gave particular thought to that old claim, or foresaw that it would again become a reality, it was Jonathan Carver, of Connecticut. He had been a soldier in the war, and fully understood the value of the territory ceded by France to Great Britain in 1763. Carver was the first native-born American who attempted to cross the North American continent. Leaving Boston in 1766, he proceeded to Albany, thence to Niagara Falls and westward along the Great Lakes. In Lippincott's "Biographical Dictionary," he is credited with reaching the Pacific, but other authorities say that he got no further than the St. Francis river, when he was obliged to turn back. He thoroughly explored the region about Lake Superior. After being absent more than two years, and travelling over 7,000 miles, he returned to Boston, whence he sailed for England, hoping to obtain some recognition from the king on account of services rendered. But George III, proverbial for his stupidity—a stupidity which caused it to be said of him that he "tried to save a peppercorn and lost an empire"—showed no appreciation whatever. It was ten years before Jonathan Carver was able to publish his *Travels*. These appeared in 1778. He died in London under circumstances of extreme destitution in 1780. An account of his explorations had been issued in recent years by the Wisconsin Historical Society.

It is not too much to say that Jonathan Carver sacrificed his

life for his country, and that he was driven to death by a monarch's greed. But Carver knew that the day would come when his name should be remembered. He said, "He who reaches the Pacific will not forget that I pointed out the way." And his prediction came true. Lewis and Clark did not forget, neither did their editors. His name is mentioned in all the early accounts of their travels.

Jonathan Carver left several children, among them a son Rufus, who served in the Massachusetts Continental Line, fought in the battle of Bunker Hill, and took part in the campaign which ended in the surrender of Burgoyne.

The Lewis and Clark expedition was sent out in 1803 by President Thomas Jefferson, who had read Captain Gray's account of his discoveries on the Pacific Coast. In 1792 Gray had made a second voyage, and ascended the Columbia river to a point many miles above its mouth. Jefferson conceived the idea of sending a party to explore the upper courses of the river and descend to the ocean. With the acquisition of Louisiana Territory, the way was open, if it could be proved that the headwaters of the Missouri were near the headwaters of the Columbia.

We all know how it was proved. We all know how the brave adventurers, Captain Meriwether Lewis and Captain William Clark, with their chosen band of fellow-heroes, explored the Missouri to its source, crossed the Rocky mountains, and followed the Columbia to the Pacific, thus bridging over the chasm left by Carver and Gray.

The story of Lewis and Clark reads like a romance. For a detailed narrative, see their own "Journal," and the "Journal of Sergeant Gass;" also, the "History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition," by Paul Allan, rare old books which may be found in some of the larger libraries. Also, "History of Lewis and Clark's Expedition," by Elliott P. Coues, Francis P. Harper, New York, 1893. Also, "Wonderland," by Olin D. Wheeler, a traveller's guide published by the Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1900. Also, "First Across the Continent," by Noah Brooks, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1901.

As this marvelous expedition has been so thoroughly written up, I shall not attempt a line of description, but shall copy the

itinerary, as given in "Wonderland." In many places the road-bed of the Northern Pacific Railway follows closely the route of Lewis and Clark.

ITINERARY.

May 14, 1804. Left mouth of Missouri river.

June 26, 1804. At mouth of Kansas river.

July 21, 1804. At mouth of Platte river.

July 30, 1804. At Council Bluff. (Not Council Bluffs, Iowa, but a bluff north of Omaha, on the Nebraska side.)

September 20, 1804. At Big Bend of Missouri river. Below Pierre, South Dakota.

October 21, 1804. Passed the Heart river. (Near the present towns of Bismarck and Mandan, and Custer's old post, Fort Abraham Lincoln, North Dakota.)

November 2, 1804. Arrived at Fort Mandan. (Below Knife river, North Dakota, where they passed the winter of 1804-5.)

April 7, 1805. Left Fort Mandan.

April 26, 1805. At mouth of Yellowstone river.

June 2, 1805. At mouth of Maria's river.

June 16, 1805. At Portage creek, Great Falls, Montana.

July 25, 1805. At Three Forks of Missouri river, Gallatin Valley, Montana.

August 12, 1805. At head waters of Missouri river. "Fountain," or spring at head of Jefferson Fork (Beaverhead) of Missouri river.

September 9, 1805. At mouth of Lolo creek, Bitter Root Valley, Montana.

October 10, 1805. At mouth of Clearwater river, Idaho.

October 16, 1805. At mouth of Snake river. (Formerly called the Lewis river.)

October 30, 1805. At Cascades of Columbia river.

December 7, 1805. Arrived at Fort Clatsop. Near the Pacific Ocean. (On Lewis and Clark rivers, Oregon, where they passed the winter of 1805-6.)

March 23, 1806. Left Fort Clatsop.

April 27, 1806. At mouth of Wallawalla river, Washington.

June 30, 1806. At mouth of Lolo creek.

August 3, 1806. At mouth of Yellowstone river. Captain Clark's party via. Three Forks.

August 7, 1806. At mouth of Yellowstone river. Captain Lewis's party via. Great Falls, Montana.

September 23, 1806. Arrived at St. Louis.

I have heard of several chapters of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, located in the re-

gion explored by Lewis and Clark. I have not yet heard of a Meriwether Lewis or a William Clark chapter.

As a Daughter of the American Revolution, I love to think of their great expedition as led by two brave heroes who had been boy patriots in 1783.

Meriwether Lewis was born in Virginia in 1774. I hazard the belief that he was the son of Robert Lewis, of Albemarle county, and Jane Meriwether, his wife; and the brother of Col. Charles Lewis, Col. Nicholas Lewis, and Capt. William Lewis, of the Revolutionary army. If this is not correct, I ask for further information. It is at least true that he belonged to the same distinguished family. When only nine years old Meriwether proved himself a hero. In witness whereof I quote the following from "Wonderland:"

"The settlement near Charlottesville, Virginia, was expecting to be attacked by some hostile Indians, and all the able-bodied men had gone in search of them, and the women and old men and children, afraid to stay in their houses, went down into a deep wood to camp. While sitting around the fire, an Indian arrow was shot into the camp; in an instant, all was confusion, women screamed and clasped their children in their arms, for they knew that the Indians could see them and the darkness hid the Indians. Meriwether Lewis, with the foresight of an experienced Indian fighter, jerked up a bucket of water and put out the fire, and then they fired off their guns and drove off the Indians."

There is a great deal more in this incident than appears at first reading. This act of Meriwether Lewis was winning a battle and saving a town in the approved style of Indian and border warfare such as prevailed in that day. This was in 1783, when the Indians were allies of the British. The story shows that young Lewis was used to this sort of fighting, and that he "received his baptism of fire"—or, to use an older phrase, "won his spurs"—during the Revolutionary war.

The same story is told in the "History of Georgia," by Joel Chandler Harris, as a part of the Revolutionary annals of that state, Lewis, with his parents, having removed thither while still a boy.

William Clark was born in Virginia in 1770. He was the son of John Clark and Ann Rogers, his wife; and a brother of General George Rogers Clark, General Jonathan Clark and

Edmund Clark, all Revolutionary heroes. In Appleton's "Cyclopaedia" it is distinctly stated that he early became familiar with Indian warfar, and that to his knowledge of Indian methods the success of the expedition was largely due. In 1784 he removed with his parents to Louisville, Kentucky, the town founded by his brother, George Rogers Clark. In 1791 William Clark joined the United States army, and was for a time the superior officer of his friend, Meriwether Lewis.

Lewis, in 1794, was a volunteer in the Whisky Insurrection in Pennsylvania; ensign, 1795; captain, 1800; private secretary to President Jefferson, 1803.

Clark, in 1796, had been obliged to retire from the army on account of ill health. In 1804, Lewis and Clark were commissioned as leaders of the projected exploring expedition, and considered as equal in rank. On their return to St. Louis, in 1806, Lewis was appointed governor of Louisiana Territory, succeeding in office General James Wilkinson, a Revolutionary veteran. Clark was made brigadier general of the Louisiana militia. The tragic death of Meriwether Lewis occurred near Nashville, Tennessee, in 1809. President Jefferson, and others believed at the time that he committed suicide, but more recent investigations tend to strengthen the belief that he was robbed and murdered by his Spanish servant, aided by a tavern-keeper named Grinder. In 1813 Missouri Territory was erected from Louisiana, and Clark was appointed governor, remaining in office until the territory became a state in 1820. In the same year, Daniel Boone died at Charette, Missouri, aged 85—after leaving Kentucky, he had explored the Missouri and settled on Osage Woman's river. Clark's residence, while governor, was St. Louis, which had been saved from the British, by his brother, George Rogers Clark, in 1780. William Clark subsequently filled many important federal positions in the West and died September 1, 1838.

The original manuscripts of Lewis and Clark are in possession of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. Their portraits by Charles Wilson Peale are hanging in Independence Hall.

From Lewis and Clark's own "Journal" I copy the names of the men who accompanied them on their grand exploring

expedition. All were enlisted as United States soldiers. Fourteen had already served in the army.

SERGEANTS.

John Ordway, Nathaniel Pryor, Patrick Gass, Charles Floyd.

PRIVATES.

William Bratton, John Colter, John Collins, Peter Crusatte, Robert Frazier, Reuben Fields, Joseph Fields, George Gibson, Silas Goodrich, Hugh Hall, Thomas P. Howard, Baptiste Lapage, Francis Labiche, Hugh McNeal, John Potts, John Shields, George Shannon, John B. Thompson, William Werner, Alexander Willard, Richard Windsor, Joseph Whitehouse, Peter Wiser.

INTERPRETERS.

George Drewyer, Toussaint Chaboneau.

Chaboneau was an Indian. He was accompanied by his wife and child. "Bird Woman," as Chabaneau's wife was called, proved herself one of the most useful members of the party, as they entered a region on the upper Missouri with which she alone was familiar.

York, the negro servant of Captain Lewis, excited the curiosity of the Indians, none of whom had ever seen either a white or a black man before. They wondered why only one man in the party painted his face!

During the progress of the expedition, but one death occurred. Sergeant Charles Floyd died, after a short and sudden illness, and was buried near what is now Sioux City, where his grave may still be seen. Floyd's journal is in possession of the Wisonsin Historical Society.

Sergeant Ordway and Private Frazier also kept journals, but these have never been published.

John Colter, in 1806, turned aside from the rest of the party, explored the Yellowstone river and discovered Yellowstone Park.

These names are given in the hope that we may learn more about them. Can any reader give us the early record of any one of these men? Or, in particular, tell us which were the fourteen who had already served in the army. I am only able to add that Shannon, a Pennsylvanian, afterwards became

United States district attorney, state senator and judge; and that Gass lived to be ninety-nine years old, dying at Wellsburg, West Virginia, in 1870.

* * * * *

So much for that vast region generally known as Louisiana Territory. Now for that other vast region, which in early days belonged to Mexico, and which included the present Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah and a part of Wyoming and Colorado. During the Revolutionary period, the white population was sparse, and it might be expected that the Spanish Americans would know and care very little about the War for Independence. But the Spanish Americans did know and did care. Texas, in 1779, sent her handful of soldiers to aid Galvez, then Spanish governor of Louisiana, in his successful campaign by which the British were driven out of Florida, and Texas thus made herself as truly a Revolutionary state as any of the original thirteen.

* * * * *

While Lewis and Clark were exploring the Missouri region, another expedition, scarcely second in importance, was also in progress. Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike, in 1805, traced the Mississippi to its source. In 1806-7, Pike, now commissioned captain, explored Kansas and Colorado, immortalizing himself by his discovery of Pike's Peak. This he named in honor of his father, Captain Zebulon Pike, a Revolutionary hero who had served in Moylan's Pennsylvania dragoons. I am happy to say that there is a Zebulon Pike chapter. It is located at Colorado Springs, exactly where it should be.

Zebulon Montgomery Pike was born at Lamberton, N. J., January 5, 1779. At an early age he entered his father's regiment as a cadet. Soon after his discovery of Pike's Peak, he was seized by the Spaniards, taken to Santa Fe, and after a long examination and the seizure of his papers, was escorted to Natchitoches, and there dismissed. He was commissioned major in 1808; brigadier general in 1813. He served during the War of 1812, and lost his life in an attack on York, Upper Canada, April 27, 1813. His father, Captain Zebulon Pike, died near Laurenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, July 7, 1834, aged 83.

Now, it is not for us to say one word in disparagement of Marquette, LaSalle, Joliet, Coronado, DeSoto and other brave heroes of Latin extraction. They deserve their statues, yea, and grander monuments than have yet been reared. But the Saxon and the Kelt or their descendants deserve their memorials also. From Carver of colonial days down to Pike of republican there are too many vacant niches. Can the Western Daughters fill these niches?

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

By Josephine Anderson, Historian of Denver Chapter.

Daniel Webster said: "Be it remembered—It was a thinking community that achieved our Revolution before a battle had been fought."

Although the first university in America was founded in the City of Mexico in 1551, it was 1620 when a London company set apart 15,000 acres of land on the James river, Virginia, for the endowment of a college for "settlers and Indians," to be known as Henrico College. This college was afterwards known as "William and Mary College." It may well be called the mother of colleges and is unsurpassed in romantic interest by any American institute.

Two great wars have raged around its very doors—three times it has been destroyed by fire—at one time the richest of all our colleges, yet it has known extreme poverty.

The money was raised in England and invested in iron works—the first on the American continent—and forty skilled workmen were sent over to carry them on. The work began by cleansing the bog iron ore by use of charcoal.

It got its charter from the king and queen, its friends from cavaliers and its endowment from the royal chest. The permanent charter was not obtained until 1693, when it was bestowed by William and Mary in the fourth year of their reign, and located at Williamsburg. It was originally intended to be a "feeder" for the ministry, but the charter was met with oppo-

sition, as the English wanted it kept in charge of the Church of England.

When Dr. Blair, a Scottish Episcopal clergyman and founder of college, went to Attorney General Seymour to prepare this charter he said he saw no use or need of such a college. Dr. Blair replied that ministers were needed, as the people of Virginia had souls as well as those of England. "Souls," exclaimed Seymour, "damn their souls—let them make tobacco." However, the charter was granted and kings, lords and commoners of England vied with each other in their gifts.

Until the Revolution it was the richest college in America. The first commencement was held in 1700, when planters came in their coaches and others in their sloops from New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and many Indians were among the visitors.

Meanwhile Williamsburg had become the capital of Virginia and it was a minature London, and had a wonderfully courtly society. The city of Washington was modeled after it. Jefferson having never forgotten the scene of his early studies.

Williamsburg saw many receptions in the old colonial "Governor's Palace." It heard in the capitol Patrick Henry's famous speech for "liberty"—it gave birth in the "Apollo Room" of the Raleigh Tavern to many of the initiatory acts of the "American Revolution."

The chancellor of the college—an honorary office—was George Washington. Among the graduates who took a prominent part in the Revolution were Jefferson, Monroe, Harrison and others, some of whom signed "The Declaration of Independence."

The reception given in St. Louis by the Daughters of the American Revolution to Comtesse de Rochambeau was participated in by all of the St. Louis Chapters, not by the St. Louis Chapter alone, as was inadvertently stated in the headlines. The St. Louis Chapters are the St. Louis Chapter, the Jefferson Chapter, the Laclede Chapter, and the Hannah Arnott Chapter, four enthusiastic and patriotic chapters. They were all united in this brilliant function.

DEDICATED TO THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

MILDRED WARNER WASHINGTON HEARTS OF OAK CHAPTER.

R. E. Hopkins.

Well may ye boast, and proud may be,
Of your illustrious ancestry,
Since, your descent is nobler far,
Than pedigrees of princes are!

No king 'ere lived in ancient age,
Who left a name on history's page;
Nor warrior bold, in battle stood,
And drenched the earth with human blood,
So well deserves an honored place
In records of the human race
As do your patriot sires who made
Foundations firm so wisely laid
On which to rear a temple grand,
To Freedom's cause, in every land!

While ancient ages justly claim
For their great son's immortal fame,
And modern time may proudly run
The record o'er, of what its done,
Still 'mong the sons of every clime,
Of ancient age, and modern time,
Whose names are writ on history's page,
As hero, poet, priest, or sage,
None stand so high nor shine so bright,
Nor shed such beaming rays of light,
As do the names of those whose toil
First planted in a virgin soil
The seed of that immortal tree,
Which bears the fruit of Liberty!
Which none can eat, and be a slave;
But, rights demand, which nature gave!

Would'st learn how grows that fruitful tree?
Look far and wide o'er earth—and sea!

The Congo slave, no longer sighs!
In bondage lives, and hopeless dies!
No hideous stain of crime now mars
A nation's flag of bannered stars;
Where e'er it floats on land and sea,
No human slave can ever be.
The tyrants proud of ancient day,
Like morning mist, all passed away;
Their crumbling bones in silence rot,
And their proud names are now forgot!

The solemn Sphinx, in silence stands,
Half buried 'neath the Lybian sands;
Nor speaks to tell its age on earth,
Or who it was, that gave it birth!
The cause that reared the Pyramid,
Is in the mist of ages hid,
And none can tell what Pharaoh's tomb,
Is shrouded in its silent gloom;
Dark ruins now are found alone,
Where stood the mighty Babylon;
And like a dream at dawn of day,
Proud Nineveh has passed away!

In hundred-gated Thebes no more,
Of human strife is heard the roar!
And silence now its vigil keeps,
Where Karnak's ancient ruin sleeps!

The storied tombs where heroes sleep,
But for a time their memories keep;
While he who by a generous deed,
With willing hand supplies a need
Or fellow man (who e'er he be)
To raise him in humanity,
Will leave a name on history's page,
Which will go down to future age.
And which will be more lasting far,
Than storied ruins and marbles are;
Since, should the act be quite forgot;
By those on earth remembered not,

Yet, still, it will effective be
 In nations' vast eternity,
 Though orb should cease its course to run
 Around the glowing central sun!

While earthly forms will turn to dust,
 Or be consumed by eating rust,
 Eternal truth, and thought sublime
 Defie the wasting hand of time.

Then, Daughters of the Nation's sires;
 Keep bright the flame of living fires,
 Which warmed to life the blooming tree
 That bears the fruit of Liberty!
 Which still will grow, and shelter give
 To all who 'neath its branches live!

ADDRESS OF MRS. W. H. RICHARDSON, STATE REGENT, SOUTH
 CAROLINA, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLU-
 TION DAY—INTER-STATE AND WEST INDIA
 EXPOSITION.

"Madam President, Daughters of the American Revolution, Ladies and Gentlemen: As state regent the honor of welcoming you to the state of South Carolina is my great privilege.

"As I cast my eyes over this stage and see before me representatives of all that is great and pure and learned of our country, the peers of any nation in culture and intelligence, I can but regret a well-trained orator is not the one to welcome them in eloquence befitting their merits, and their great kindness in coming so far to unite with us to-day on this patriotic occasion.

"Our esteemed president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, presides from the historic chair of that great man, John Rutledge, known in history as 'The Dictator,' a well-earned title of loyalty and love. This 'old City by the Sea' is very rich in memories and relics. She has a history few others on our continent can equal; to me it seems no more appropriate spot could be found for such a celebration as ours of to-day.

"Those whose memories we honor were not summer soldiers, they were not sunshine patriots, nor were their wives and daughters frail Dresden figures or Oriental idlers; they lived in a time that tried men's souls, and our magnificent society, numbering over thirty thousand, organized to perpetuate their deeds, and endurance of trials and outrages. 'We learn in suffering what is told in song.' The warrior of pagan days was burned upon his funeral pyre. The dead Viking of later times was burned with his ship and forgotten. Our heroes are

perpetuated in our hearts and works thereof. It was the patriotic cry, 'Remember the Alamo!' that gave a sister state her freedom.

"A great student of political economy has said 'that the Greeks and Romans were thoroughly possessed of the spirit of liberty, but not the principle; for at the time they were determined not to be slaves themselves they employed their power to enslave others.' Those republics have passed away; in due time ours, from like cause, will pass away, but liberty will remain longest with those who most devoutly cherish the traditions of a glorious past, and who most sincerely honor the memories of a patriotic ancestry.

"When our Columbia Chapter viewed the old Liberty Bell on its passage through our city to the exposition grounds we performed a sacred duty, inspired by a zeal second only to religion, and in placing our laurel wreath upon the historic metal that rang the peals of freedom from oppression we did so reverently and lovingly.

"Our splendid soldiery, under the organization of an able minister of war, and our gallant navy, under such superb leadership as have added the names of Manila and Santiago to fame's immortal page, will far outlast pyrrhic victories; for they but fought to conquer, subjugate and dishonor, forgetting the only principle of liberty. Deep down in the hearts of our people an abiding sense of justice beats, which will not espouse a wrong, and which will secure to the hero, who fought the battle, the full credit of the victory.

"I cannot close my welcome to our distinguished guests and this grand assemblage without a few words regarding the magnificent work of the Daughters of the American Revolution during the Spanish war. As their grandmothers spun and wove in 1776, the same spirit of patriotism inspired our Daughters of to-day to organize the hospital corps, Daughters of the American Revolution, which did such noble work during the long, hot, tedious months of war, when the butterflies of our sex were enjoying sea and mountain breezes. This earnest band of women remained at their post, in the city of Washington, under the leadership of our former president general, Mrs. Daniel Manning. Day and night they toiled organizing the 'trained nurse corps,' sending out clothes, food and medical supplies. I was eyewitness to the work of these noble members of our society. Where, in the archives of any other country, is it chronicled that the heads of government turned over this important department during a war to women? Let it be remembered as long as we live, to the praise of that magnificent scientist and officer, Surgeon General Sternberg, that we owe our appointment as a hospital corps, Daughters of the American Revolution, to him. He said, 'The Daughters of the American Revolution are doing the work, doing it well; let them have the full credit.' Our corps, by his decree, was given supreme control. Every nurse that went to Cuba and elsewhere passed under the seal of the Daughters of the American Revolution hospital corps. The sick and wounded who returned to

Washington were their care; the relief committees, hurriedly formed, reported to us, and until the close of the Spanish war that faithful little circle of Daughters of the American Revolution was found at their posts, not for price, but love of country.

"We are justly proud of our society, at its unheard of increase in eleven years. Our officers are the brainy women of our country, we elect them on their personal merits and fitness for the office. If our admired president general is so unfortunate as to have a distinguished United States Senator for a husband—well, we forgave her, overlooked this, and elected her on her own qualifications to our highest office. I wish to state in this connection that, so far, every president general we have had has more than fulfilled our expectations.

"Our society boasts of being the only organized body of women whose presiding officer ever received the medal of the Legion of Honor—that medal which came into existence from the spirit of liberty as a reward for glorious deeds of duty and valor. In conclusion I once more welcome you, my esteemed friends, to the state of South Carolina and city of Charleston, which, like a queen upon a crystal throne, sees the sun-rises and the sunsets over her beautiful bay that rocked upon its bosom, over one hundred years ago, Sir Peter Parker's fleet, soon scattered by the guns of Fort Sullivan, now Fort Moultrie; but to-day this same city opens wide her arms in even warmer welcome than then to friends and patriots."

TEMPE WICKE CHAPTER, NEW JERSEY.

It has just come to the knowledge of the state regent of New Jersey, who has been far from home all summer, that the curious omission of mention of Tempe Wicke Chapter in her annual report was not corrected in the next issue of the Magazine. The regent of this chapter, Mrs. J. H. Oglesby, is one of the most clever and indefatigable women of the times, working wonders in organizing a chapter where there were so few to join. The entertainment of the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, and her niece, Miss Fisher, a prominent genealogist from Brooklyn, and the state regent, in her beautiful seaside home at the time of the state meeting at Sea Girt was most cordial and delightful. Through her the governor of New Jersey loaned the state flags flying one from the encampment, which is only done when distinguished guests are present, and placed the state carriage at her disposal. The chapter through the leadership of Mrs. Oglesby, though small, is steadily growing.—ELLEN BATCHELLER, *State Regent*.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN OHIO.

The following list of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Geauga and Trumbull counties, Ohio, was furnished by Mrs. Lloyd Wyman, registrar New Connecticut Chapter, Painesville, Ohio, from whom further information can be obtained.

GEAUGA COUNTY.

| <i>Name.</i> | <i>Place Buried.</i> |
|---|----------------------|
| Alden, David, Mass., | Middlefield |
| Alford, Benedict, died 1838, age 82 y., | Troy |
| Barnes, Moses, N. J., | Thompson |
| Bradley, Thaddeus, Ct., 1756-1840, | Burton |
| Benton, Zadock, N. J., died 1835, | Chardon |
| Bridgman, Elisha, Mass., | Huntsburg |
| Carlton, Darius, | Huntsburg |
| Carter, Jason, | Troy |
| Carter, Jonas, Mass., | Parkman |
| Cheeseman, Isaac, | Hambden |
| Church, Philemon, Ct., | Huntsburg |
| Clark, Ephraim, Ct., | Burton |
| Clark, Isaac, Ct., | Claridon |
| Cleaveland, Samuel, Mass., | Chardon |
| Cook, Marimon, Ct., born 1761. | Burton |
| Curtiss, Reuben, | Parkman |
| Damon, Abraham, Mass., | Hambden |
| Davenport, Squire, | Hambden |
| Donaldson, Samuel, | Middlefield |
| Durand, Andrew, Ct., | Burton |
| Egleston, Eliab, N. Y., | Auburn |
| Elliott, John, Mass., | Hambden |
| Fellows, Parker, Mass., | Chester |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Ford, Nathan, Ct., | Claridon |
| Fowler, Caleb, Ct., 1755-1822, | Burton |
| Gilson, Daniel, Mass., 1761-1845, | Middlefield |
| Gordon, Nathan, | Newbury |
| Hayes, Seth, Mass., | Burton |
| Herrick, Libeus, Ct., | Burton |
| Hopkins, Capt. Ebenezer, Vt., 1761-1838, | Troy |
| Hosmer, Zachariah, | Parkman |
| Hickox, Nathaniel, Ct., | Hambden |
| Hutchins, Moses, Mass., | Middlefield |
| Johnson, Benjamin, Ct., 1761-1825, | Burton |
| Johnson, Jonathan, | Russell |
| Kentfield, Ebenezer, Mass., | Hambden |
| Kidder, Reuben, Mass., | Claridon |
| King, Benjamin, Ct., | Hambden |
| Loveland, Frederick, Mass., | Newbury |
| Mastick, Benjamin, | Claridon |
| Morgan, Daniel, | Hambden |
| Northrup, Stephen, | Munson |
| Parks, Nathan, Mass., | Burton |
| Pease, Isaac, Ct., | Hambden |
| Phelps, Ira, 1763-1848, | Troy |
| Phelps, Seth, N. Y., died 1826, | Parkman |
| Pomeroy, Ichabod, Mass., | Hambden |
| Pomeroy, Daniel, Conn., | Thompson |
| Pool, Jephthah, 1751-1838, | Troy |
| Potter, Borden, 1764-1846, | Troy |
| Quiggle, Peter, | Hambden |
| Rider, Benjamin, Mass., | Chardon |
| Russell, Gideon, Ct., | Russell |
| Smith, David, Ct., 1763-1852, | Auburn |
| Smith, Josiah, | Claridon |
| Starr, Samuel M., Ct., | Hambden |
| Stocking, Reuben, | Hambden |
| Thompson, Lieut. Isaac, Penn., 1751-1823, | Middlefield |
| Trask, Retire, Penn., | Thompson |
| Wells, Timothy, Ct., died 1820, | Claridon |
| Wilson, Israel, | Montville |
| Witter, Joseph, Mass., | Bainbridge |

TRUMBULL COUNTY.

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Adams, Asahel,, | Liberty |
| Barnes, John, | Farmington |
| Brooke, David, | Braceville |
| Brockway, Edward, | Hartford |
| Burnham, Jedediah, | Kinsman |

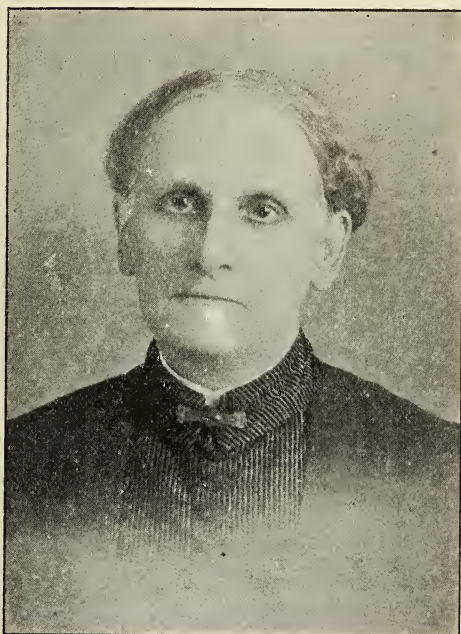
| | |
|--|--------------|
| Bushnell, Alexander, 1739 to 1818, | Hartford |
| Clark, Ephraim, 1750 to 1830, | Mesopotamia |
| Cook, James, | Mecca |
| Dana, Daniel, | Warren |
| Davidson, Abigail, | Farmington |
| DeWolf, Joseph, | Vernon |
| Frisby, Luther, 1760 to 1842, | Mesopotamia |
| Hart, Maj. Bliss, | Brookfield |
| Gates, Freeman, 1767 to 1845, | Farmington |
| Gilson, Daniel, Sr., 1762 to 1845, | Mesopotamia |
| Harmon, Reuben, | Warren |
| Hayes, Titus, | Hartford |
| Jones, Wm. C., | Hartford |
| Matthews, Deacon William, | Kinsman |
| Newcomb, Ethan, | Brookfield |
| Peck, Jesse, 1762 to 1832, | Farmington |
| Smith, Vernon, | Vernon |
| Stow, Comfort, | Braceville |
| Taylor, Henry, | Brookfield |
| Talcott, Elizar, 1760 to 1835, | Mesopotamia |
| Tracy, Seth, 1759 to 1829, | Mesopotamia |
| Wilson, William, | Bristolville |
| Winterstien, Lieut. Philip, | Brookfield |
| Walcott, Josiah, | Farmington |
| Whipple, Mr., | Mesopotamia |

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. JERUSHA TAYLOR ROCKWELL.

Mrs. Jerusha Taylor Rockwell, a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution, and member of the Onondaga Chapter, died at her home in Marcellus, October 23, 1901, aged 77 years. Mrs. Rockwell was born at Pine Plains, Dutchess county, New York, August 6, 1824, and was the youngest of seven children of John and Jerusha (Spencer) Taylor. Mrs. Rockwell's parents removed to Skaneateles in her childhood, where she lived until her marriage with Alfred Rockwell in 1840, when they took up their residence in Marcellus and lived there continuously, with the exception of a few years spent in New York while Mr. Rockwell was instructor in the Boys' Reform

School on Blackwell's Island. Fifty-seven years Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell walked together in a happy married life, unattended by any large measure of wordly prosperity. To them were born nine children, only one of whom lived to maturity, and this son died a few years before his father, whose death occurred in 1897. Mrs. Rockwell was an earnest, sincere Christian, well reported for good works. "Letting fall her own tears where only God could see," she went about doing good in the sweet old fashion of her generation, visiting the sick, carrying cheer and comfort to the afflicted, and dividing her meager store of



Mrs. Jerusha Taylor Rockwell.

worldly substance with those who had less. In 1899 Mrs. Rockwell joined Onondaga Chapter, and received the gold spoon of a "Real Daughter." Her eligibility to membership was derived from the service of her father, who in 1776, when but 16 years old, enlisted in the Continental army as a drummer

boy and served in the 12th Albany county regiment, commanded by Col. Jacobus Van Schoonhoven.—FRANCES P. GIFFORD, *Historian*.

MRS. AMOS HESS—MRS. ARCHIBALD A. HAWKINS.

Mrs. Amos Hess and Mrs. Archibald A. Hawkins are "Real Daughters" of the Harrisburg Chapter. Mrs. Hess was born December 13, 1816, and Mrs. Hawkins July 25, 1818, in Peachbottom township, York county. They are daughters of Dr.



Mrs. Amos Hess.

Mrs. Archibald A. Hawkins.

Zenias Macomber and his wife, Hannah Houghf. Dr. Macomber was surgeon of General Carter's regiment. He served in the war of the Revolution during the entire period of its duration, was wounded in the battle of Paoli and was one of the men who lay at Valley Forge during that terrible winter. Dr. Macomber died in Peachbottom on the 28th of May, 1831, at the age of seventy-seven. Mrs. Hess has lived in Harrisburg since 1867 and Mrs. Hawkins since 1872.—ELLEN KATHERINE McCULLOCH, *Registrar*.

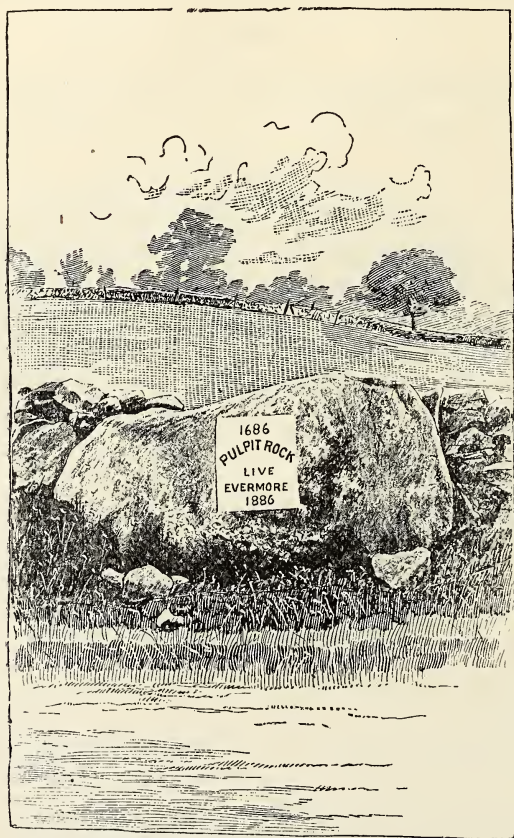
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Mary Fuller Percival Chapter (Van Buren, Arkansas).—At the meeting, October 10th, with Mrs. W. P. Sadler, an interesting history of the U. S. S. Constitution, or old "Ironsides," was read by our secretary, Mrs. Georgia Faber, after which a piece of wood from that noble old ship was presented by her, which she had secured from the navy yard at Portsmouth, to frame our chapter's charter. A prize of five dollars was offered by our chapter for the best history of the town of Van Buren by public school pupils between the ages of twelve and sixteen years, prize to be awarded before the holidays. We also agreed to assist Little Rock Chapter in finding and suitably marking graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the state of Arkansas. We have the names of twenty-six at present.

Our former regent, Mrs. Mattie Knox Hayman, was presented with a handsome gavel for her chapter by Rear Admiral Sampson, U. S. N., made from historic wood. The head of the gavel is walnut made from a piece of wood from the admiral's cabinet of the Olympia, and has a band of silver around it upon which is engraved the name "Olympia." The handle is oak from one of the mess tables used by one of the gun crews, which participated in the battle of Manila Bay.—MRS. FANNIE K. THOMPSON, *Historian*.

Elizabeth Porter Putman Chapter (Putnam, Connecticut).—The Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, and a few friends, enjoyed an outing by a drive to Woodstock. The first point of interest visited was the Congregational church on the hill, where the beautiful memorial window to John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, received especial examination. Next came a visit to the adjoining cemetery. Thence the way was led to pulpit

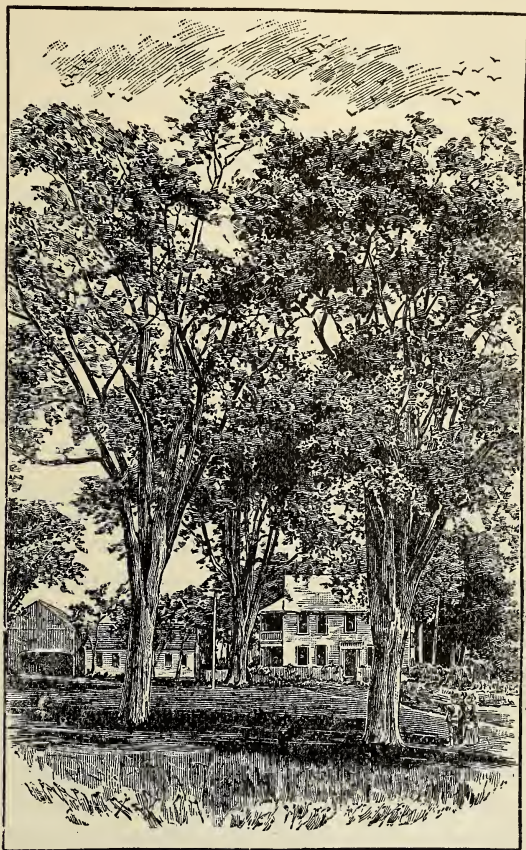
rock, from whose flat surface Eliot was wont to preach to the assembled Indians. A delightful call was made upon Miss Nellie Chandler, a member of the chapter. Her pleasant home was artistically arranged for our coming, and a warm welcome



Pulpit Rock.

extended by her parents. After enjoying her graceful hospitality, with our hostess we turned our steps to the old Arnold Inn. This well preserved house is filled with almost priceless articles in use a century ago. The old well at the gate, and the famous McClellan elms also claimed attention, until the length-

ening shadows warned us, and we took our pleasant homeward way, resolved that this should not be the last of our patriotic journeys, for the surrounding territory is abundantly resource-



McClellan Elms 1775.

ful. The presence of Mrs. Finley Fox, a "Real Daughter," and of Miss Ellen D. Larned, of Thompson, added pleasure to the occasion.—HELEN M. KENT, *Historian*.

Rebecca Parke Chapter (Galesburg, Illinois).—A delightful and pleasant social event in Galesburg's history was the banquet and reception given by the chapter, October 18th, in honor of

Mrs. Charles H. Deere of Moline, state regent of the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, of Bloomington, first vice president general of the National Society, and Miss Florence Louise Gould, state corresponding secretary. The evening's entertainment followed an interesting and profitable meeting of Rebecca Parke Chapter at the home of Mrs. G. W. Prince. Mrs. Deere made an instructive talk on the work of the Daughters. Mrs. Scott is the originator of the movement to preserve Fort Massac. The presence of these ladies has done much to intensify the interest in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Indiana State Conference.—The first annual state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Indiana was held in Lafayette, October 29-30-31, upon invitation of the state regent, Mrs. James M. Fowler, and the General de Lafayette Chapter. The sessions were all open to the public and were held in the Second Presbyterian church.

A large audience greeted the Daughters on the opening evening. The handsome church was tastefully decorated with palms, ferns and flags. Conspicuous among the decorations and lending brightness to all was the insignia of the Daughters, hanging in the rear of the platform draped around with the folds of "Old Glory." An organ recital preceded the regular program, after which the audience united in singing "America." The address of welcome was given by Mrs. H. W. Moore, regent of the General de Lafayette Chapter; Mrs. S. E. Perkins, regent of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, responding. The state regent then introduced Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, our beloved president general, who delivered an interesting and instructive address on "The History and Objects of the Daughters of the American Revolution." Among the numerous objects dear to the hearts of the Daughters, Mrs. Fairbanks spoke of Continental Hall, which is to be a memorial to the fathers and mothers of the Revolution; whose intrepidity of purpose gained for us this land; those who builded wisely and well; who hewed down the forests and cleared the broad acres, founded beautiful cities, and, in fact made for us this matchless inheritance we call home and country. Mrs. Fairbanks closed

with a graceful tribute to Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, corresponding secretary general, who was detained by illness from attending the conference. We were thrilled with state pride when Mrs. Chapin C. Foster, honorary state regent, told in an able manner of the part Indiana took in the Revolution.

An informal reception in the social rooms of the church followed, given by the members of the General de Lafayette Chapter in honor of Mrs. Fairbanks and the visiting delegates.

Thursday morning, October 30, the Daughters met in business session, the state regent presiding. Roll call showed ten of the thirteen chapters in the state represented. The state regent greeted the assembled delegates expressing her gratitude and pleasure at the large representation and the interest shown. The discussion and adoption of the standing rules presented by Mrs. Chapin C. Foster, occupied most of the morning session. The conference then adjourned for lunch, which was served in the church by the local chapter, during which time the Daughters had the opportunity of coming together in closer social relations.

The afternoon session was taken up with brief reports by chapter regents, comparison of programs, and discussion of chapter work, which was very interesting and helpful. The amendments to come before the Twelfth Continental Congress were considered.

As a fitting close for the beautiful Indian summer's day, and to make it further memorable, Mrs. Fowler entertained the visiting delegates, about sixty in number, at her beautiful home, "The Gables," from five to eight o'clock. In the evening Mrs. Robert S. Robertson of the Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, addressed a large and well pleased audience on "The Evacuation of New York by the British."

The morning of the third and last day of the conference rose clear and bright. Conference opened as on previous sessions by the singing of "America," and repeating the Lord's Prayer. Nomination and election of officers resulted in the unanimous re-nomination of Mrs. James M. Fowler, General de Lafayette Chapter, for state regent, and Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, General de Lafayette Chapter, for state vice-regent. Other officers elected were Mrs. Charles B. Woodworth of

Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, state secretary, and Mrs. George Murray of General Van Rensselaer Chapter, state treasurer. Mrs. Fairbanks was unanimously endorsed to succeed herself as president general. An invitation to hold the second annual state conference with the Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter was accepted, after which reluctant good-byes were said.

The General de Lafayette Chapter received many compliments on the careful forethought in preparation, which made the conference a success, and the chapter feel that they have cause for congratulation in numbering among their members such able women as their own state regent and Mrs. Hatcher, corresponding secretary general.

Mrs. Sparks, Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, Jeffersonville, introduced a resolution which was favorably acted upon. It looked toward the erection of a monument marking the Pigeon Roost massacre. The Pigeon Roost massacre took place in the early days of Indian warfare in Indiana, near Charlestown, when sixteen white people were murdered in cold blood and without cause. In the southern part of the state this is a notable historic event and a suitable monument is desired to mark the spot. The Daughters of the American Revolution members pledged themselves to aid and assist in the erection of the monument.—BERTHA BARR CROUSE, *Secretary General de Lafayette Chapter*.

Baltimore Chapter (Baltimore, Maryland).—Owing to the anniversary date, October 19th, falling on Sunday, the reception commemorating "Peggy Stewart Day" was given by the chapter October 30th, at Colonial Hall. Invitations had been issued asking guests to meet the Hon. Edwin Warfield, the new president of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a large and enthusiastic audience, including many officials of other societies, assembled to do honor to the occasion. The ceremonies included addresses by Mrs. A. Leo Knott, chapter regent, and the Hon. Edwin Warfield, a fine musical program and a collation following later. There was also presented to the chapter by Mr. Warfield a portrait of his ancestor, Charles Alexander Warfield, president of the "Whig

Club," whose members were foremost in forcing the burning of the brig "Peggy Stewart." Framed with this portrait was a reprint of an Annapolis paper, "The Patriot," of 1813, containing an account of Charles Alexander Warfield's death in that year, and his connection with the destruction of the vessel. On behalf of the "Ancient and Honorable Mechanical Company of Baltimore," Mr. Warfield presented the Baltimore Chapter one of its badges of membership and a volume written by George W. McCreary, S. A. R., of the history of the organization, said to be the oldest civic society in the United States. This volume also contained a fine portrait of James Calhoun, first mayor of Baltimore and president of the "Ancient and Honorable Mechanical Company" from 1794 to 1799.

Mrs. Clara M. Hodson, of the Daughters of the Revolution, added an interesting gift to the Baltimore Chapter, in a Revolutionary account of her ancestor, Colonel John Gunby, of the Maryland Line.

Mrs. A. Leo Knott, who was assisted in receiving the guests by the officers of the chapter, gave an impressive address upon the great significance in the history of the United States of the distinctive act on the part of Maryland in the burning of the brig "Peggy Stewart." This took place under the very eye of Robert Eden, the last proprietary governor of Maryland, who witnessed the transaction from his residence, the White House, on the Bay shore.

Mrs. Knott also went on to say:

"There was more than one tea party in our country at that era. We have all often read full and detailed accounts of the Boston tea party. It is celebrated in song and story. There is no historian of that tremendous struggle, the Revolution, who has not given a particular account of that patriotic and deservedly memorable incident. But of the tea party that was held at Annapolis, the capital of the province of Maryland on the 19th of October, 1774, the history of our country has hardly made any mention. And yet, it was an event as patriotic and as deserving to be recorded by the pen of the historian as the tea party at Boston. The act of the destruction of the tea was not done in the darkness of the night nor by a body of masked men, but by daylight, and openly, by the committee of public safety of Anne Arundel county. It is true they did not apply the torch themselves, but they required that the owner of the brig, and the importer of the tea, as a condition of his retaining the esteem of his fellow citizens, should consign both

brig and cargo to the flames. It is said that Governor Eden, who, with sad forebodings watched the burning of the brig, observed," this looks like rebellion! "and the governor was right. It was rebellion. It was the first destructive act on the part of Maryland by which she definitely committed herself to the cause of her sister colonies in their united and heroic efforts for freedom and independence."

It is the purpose of the Baltimore Chapter to commemorate this glorious event by an annual celebration.

Mr. Warfield, after expressing the hope that the Daughters would unite with the Sons of the American Revolution in securing a permanent home for the use of both societies, made an eloquent appeal for the power of patriotic societies in the protection of the history of the nation, and also for the individual cultivation of loyalty by the illustration and veneration of patriotic ancestry in the homes of the nation. Mr. Warfield strongly protested that patriotic associations are not social organizations, where the "guinea's stamp always has its price, but that the end and aim of patriotic societies is love of country! the consecration of its achievement; the honoring of its glory and the enforcement of its birthcry—"Liberty or Death."—JULIA THRUSTON BOOKER, *Historian*.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter (Kansas City, Missouri).—At a meeting held October 18th officers were elected. Mrs. W. C. Allen, the treasurer, presented the chapter with photographs of Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont and her home. Mrs. Fremont was the daughter of Elizabeth Benton, for whom our chapter was named, and the wife of General Fremont, the distinguished citizen and soldier who was once a candidate for the presidency of the United States. It was Mrs. Allen's good fortune during the past summer to call on Mrs. Fremont at her pretty rose-covered cottage in Los Angeles, given her by her California friends. There she found a woman sweet, gentle and gracious, alive to everything of interest, and charming in conversation. Mrs. Fremont has two sons in the United States army and a grandson in the navy, stationed in Japan.

The members of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter were delightfully entertained October 21st at the home of the vice-regent, Mrs. Thomas B. Tomb. The especial guests were Mrs. John

R. Walker, regent, and her niece, Miss Marion Cockrell, daughter of Senator Cockrell of Missouri. The stars and stripes were a prominent feature of the decorations. Mrs. Tomb's young nephews, attired in colonial costumes, attended the door and acted as ushers, and a stringed orchestra gave out patriotic airs.—EMMA S. WHITE, *Historian*.

Nebraska State Conference.—The Daughters of the American Revolution in other states have been in the habit of holding annual state conferences and Nebraska has fallen in line.

October 22, the delegates and the officers of Deborah Avery Chapter assembled at Mrs. Pound's home in response to her invitation to a breakfast. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. R. T. Van Brunt and Mrs. J. C. Harpham. At two o'clock the convention at Mrs. Tibbets' was called to order. Mrs. Pound presided and welcomed the visitors to Lincoln. In her address she spoke of the work done by the society in marking historic spots in the east, in encouraging the study of American history, and in assisting the soldiers in time of war.

Mrs. M. B. Lowrie of Omaha offered the invocation, after which Miss Bishop of Omaha, sang, "The Star Spangled Banner."

Mrs. S. C. Langworthy, of Seward, responded to the address of welcome and stated that the chief object of the meeting was to discuss plans for a monument to mark the spot, at Fort Calhoun, on which Lewis and Clarke made their treaty with the Indians.

Mrs. W. D. Williams, of Omaha, read a paper on "Marking Historic Spots," in which she told the story of the Lewis and Clarke expedition in 1804, and the first treaty made with the Indians on August third of that year.

The expedition, commanded by Captain Lewis and Captain Clarke, was sent out by President Jefferson for the purpose of discovering the source of the Missouri river, and the most convenient water communication with the Pacific coast. The expedition came up the river and on the third of August held a council with the Indians and announced to them the change of government from France to the United States, promising them protection. This treaty was made on the spot where Fort Cal-

houn, at one time called Fort Atkinson, stood, and is about sixteen miles from Omaha. Two thousand soldiers lie buried there. It is the wish of the Daughters of the American Revolution residing in Nebraska, to erect a suitable monument to mark this historic spot. A committee consisting of Mrs. J. R. Webster, Omaha; Mrs. A. J. Sawyer, Lincoln; Mrs. S. C. Langworthy, Seward; Mrs. F. C. Steele, Fairbury; Mrs. A. Allee, Omaha; Mrs. S. B. Pound, Lincoln, was appointed to further these plans.

The ladies decided that with the permission of the government, they would present a handsome silk flag to the new battleship Nebraska.

Deborah Avery Chapter (Lincoln, Nebraska).—The Lincoln chapter contributed generously to the Daughters of the American Revolution relief fund which aided in such effective work during the Spanish-American war. The members offer annually a gold medal to the girls of the Lincoln high school.

The Lincoln chapter is named for Deborah Avery of the famous Avery family, fifteen of whom were either killed, or captured in the battle of Fort Griswold. The chapter possesses a gavel, presented by Mrs. Frances Avery Haggard, the great granddaughter of Deborah Avery. It is made from wood taken from the house of Ensign Daniel Avery. This structure was built in 1763. The handle is made from a piece of red cedar that grew in the field over which the British soldiers marched to attack the fort.

The charter of the chapter is soon to be framed in pieces of historic wood, among which are pieces from the cemetery where the heroes of Fort Griswold are buried and from the old block meeting house where the widows and orphans assembled the day after the massacre, a piece of briar rose from the field where Colonel Ledyard fell, and a small piece of Commodore Perry's flagship.

The Lincoln chapter has had two members whose fathers were in the American Revolution, Mrs. Eaton, at present a member of the society, and Mrs. Whitcomb, who died last year.

Margery Sullivan Chapter (Dover, New Hampshire).—The most notable work of the year is the marking the spot where the first meeting house of the first church was built in Dover. This town was settled in 1623 at Dover Point, where the first permanent settlement was made in New Hampshire. The parish was organized in 1633 and the church in 1638. A rude meeting house was built of logs in 1633. This was replaced by a larger and better house in 1654; where this second house stood, on High street, is the spot marked by Margery Sullivan Chapter. Its on the crest of a hill which commands a magnificent view of Pascataqua and other confluent rivers. This house was forty feet long and twenty-six feet wide; around it was built, in 1667, a wooden fort, as the Indians began to be troublesome. This fort was one hundred feet square with sconces, or watch towers, at the northwest and southeast corners. A ridge of earth still marks the lines where the walls of the fort stood, and large hollows mark where the sconces were. This piece of ground has never been disturbed. The ridges are perfect at this time; storms and frosts, winds and snows have not disturbed the ground during the 235 years since the fort was built. There is nothing else like it in the United States.

To mark this interesting and wonderfully preserved spot, Margery Sullivan Chapter had built a face wall of stone along the east side of the lot. In the center of this wall they placed a bronze tablet with the following inscription:

1633

1902

The first House of Worship
in
New Hampshire
Was erected near this spot
by the
First Parish
Organized in 1633
Its Second Meeting House, built in 1654,
Stood on this Site,
and was
Surrounded by a Wooden Fort,
The Outlines of which are still Visible.

This wall was erected by Margery Sullivan Chapter, D. A. R.

This beautiful piece of work was formally dedicated June 27, 1902, and a large gathering of Daughters and their friends witnessed the ceremony. The order of exercises included an address by Mrs. Murkland, state regent; unveiling the tablet by two little girls, Elizabeth Sawyer and Agnes Fish; address by Mayor Whittemore; address by Rev. George E. Hall, D. D. The program was interspersed with music.

Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter (Cambridge, New York.)—The chapter gave a luncheon in September in honor of Mrs. William Seelye Little, state regent of New York. To this all the chapters of Washington county, as well as the members-at-large, were invited. This county meeting was the outcome of the effort of the regent, Mrs. H. M. Rider, to unite the chapters in historic and patriotic work.

Mrs. Little addressed the chapter on the objects and aims of the society. Other addresses showed what the different chapters are doing. Willard's Mountain, Israel Harris and Jane McCrea Chapters were represented.

Within the year fifty dollars has been given by Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter to the village library and fifty dollars to the Continental Hall fund.

Onondaga Chapter (Onondaga, New York).—October, 1902, closes the seventh year of the existence of Onondaga Chapter.

At the opening of the year a pall fell upon the chapter in the death of one of our "Real Daughters," Mrs. Rockwell, daughter of one of Washington's life guards.

It was the plan of our program committee to commemorate when practicable, with papers original or selected, events of the Revolution which occurred in the month in which the meeting was held. The day for our November meeting fell on the 25th, the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British forces.

At the December meeting much space was given to memorial resolutions upon two of our members, Mrs. Sarah Osgood Tracy, an honorary member and our oldest Daughter, who died December 24th, at the age of ninety-seven years, and Mrs. Isa-

bella Stewart Holden, one of our earliest active members, who died on the same day as Mrs. Tracy.

In January, the Rev. Wm. Beauchamp, D. D., an authority on Iroquois history, gave an address upon the part taken by our Onondaga Indians in the Revolution, after which he explained the symbolic and historic significance of some of his large and valuable collection of Indian relics in silver and wampum.

In Washington's month, February, papers were read upon the "First Observance of Washington's Birthday," and the "History and Adoption of the Great Seal of the United States."

At the March meeting our regent, Mrs. Louise Van Loon Lynch, gave a report of the eleventh annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution held at Washington the previous month, which was followed by a discussion and the adoption by the chapter of some of the recommendations sent out by the National Society. A paper was also read upon the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga.

In April an original paper upon the battles of Lexington and Concord was read by Mrs. Zilla Sackett Stone, a descendant of Captain John Buttrick, after which was played and sung the "White Cockade," the tune to which our brave Minute Men marched to battle and victory on that memorable 19th of April, 1775. A choice musical program followed, prepared by Mrs. Martha Thompson Held, consisting of patriotic songs and hymns which were popular in Colonial and Revolutionary days.

The crowning event—not of the year only—but in the history of our chapter—was the unveiling and dedication on June 17th, of a beautiful bronze tablet to the memory of three hundred soldiers and sailors who had served in the Revolution. The tablet is placed upon the outer wall of our government building, on the right of the main entrance to the postoffice, and is the free-will offering of Onondaga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Syracuse Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, to the people of Onondaga county. This tablet is the outcome of a recommendation made by Mrs. James Mead Belden while state regent of New York in an address before the two local chapters, on the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Washington. She urged that an enduring memorial be raised to our own Revolutionary soldiers who

had fought the good fight, but many of whom lay in unmarked graves. The time, the occasion, the subject, still more the earnestness of the speaker, aroused the enthusiasm of her listeners, and the work of raising funds for carrying forward the project was begun at once. The committee having in charge the selection of a design for the tablet, and the preparation of a program of exercises for the dedication was composed of Mrs. Florence O. Donohue, chairman, Mrs. Charles Edward Crouse, Mrs. Edwin D. Dickinson, Mrs. Louise Van Loon Lynch, ex-officio as regent, representing the Daughters' society. The Sons' society was represented by Ernest C. Moses, chairman, Douglas N. Green, Charles Wells Wood, James Mead Belden, ex-officio as president.

The tablet is six by four feet in dimensions, and shows the four ages of those who participated in the struggle for independence. The youth, the young man, the man of middle age, and the grayhaired grandsire keep step together in the onward march, with eyes steadfastly fixed upon the female figure of heroic size portraying liberty and freedom which floats in the air just above and before them holding in her hand a laurel branch.

In the main corridor of the government building hangs an engrossed roll of honor upon parchment, on which are the names of more than three hundred soldiers and sailors, from many of whom are descended some of our most prominent citizens. The day chosen for the dedication of the tablet was the one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill.

Flags waved upon many of our public buildings and houses, the streets were alive from early morning until evening with military companies in gay uniforms, marching to the measure of patriotic airs; carriages, coaches and trolley cars decked with flags, were filled with Sons and Daughters, our invited guests from Washington, Baltimore, New York, and other parts of the Empire State.

Here were Mrs. Fairbanks, our stately gracious president-general; Mrs. Little, our dignified state regent; Miss Forsyth, once state regent, and regents of chapters and delegates from everywhere. Here came, too, the Hon. Edwin Warfield, the soldierly president-general of the National Society Sons of the Revolution, Hon. Walter Seth Logan, president of the Empire

State society, and other Sons of high degree. All met together on the large platform erected in front of the government building to pay reverent tribute to that invisible company of patriots and heroes of the silent muster roll whose souls go marching on.

Seated upon the platform were officers of the national, state and local societies, and guests from out of town among whom was Mr. Konti, the sculptor, and the speakers of the day. President James M. Belden, of Syracuse Chapter, presided. Rev. George B. Spalding, D. D., chaplain of the Sons of the American Revolution, led the large audience in repeating the Lord's Prayer. An introductory address was made by Principal William Kerr Wicks. The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. Lucy Mosely Donohue, chairman of the tablet committee, followed by the singing of the Star Spangled Banner by a chorus of school children, led by Mrs. Alta Pease-Crouse. Mrs. Lynch, regent, presented the tablet to Onondaga county, which was accepted by Hon. Charles Hiscock, chairman of the board of supervisors. An oration was delivered by State Senator Hon. Horace White. There were greetings from Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, the Hon. Edwin Warfield, Mrs. William S. Little, and the Hon. Walter Seth Logan. The closing address was by the Hon. Michael Driscoll, member of congress of the 27th district. These exercises were interspersed with patriotic songs by school children, and music by Goettel's band. A reception was given in the evening to the guests and members of the Sons and Daughters' societies by Mrs. Mary Bertram Woodworth, and her son, Mr. Newell Woodworth, in their interesting colonial home.

When quiet settled down upon the busy city there remained the memory of a beautiful pageant throughout which had run a tender strain in the minor key, for there seemed borne back to us the words of one who was patriot, soldier, statesman, head of the nation, martyr, in one:

"We hold reunions, not for the dead, for there is nothing in all the earth that you and I can do for the dead. They are past our help and past our praise. We can add to them no glory—we can give to them no immortality. They do not need us, but forever and forever more we need them."

—FRANCES P. GIFFORD, *Historian*.

South Carolina State Conference.—The program of the conference held at Columbia, South Carolina, in the senate chamber, shows the growing interest in such meetings. Mrs. Henry W. Richardson, state regent, presided. The program was interspersed with the national songs by the Columbia orchestra, a solo by Mrs. Robert Gibbes, accompanied by Mrs. Joseph Bell, and a violin solo by Miss Belle Davis. The rest of the program is as follows:

Invocation—The Rev. Dr. Carlisle.

Address of Welcome—Miss I. D. Martin, Regent, Columbia Chapter.

Response—Mrs. Sylvester Bleckley, Regent, Cateche Chapter.

Patriotic Address—Mrs. Clark Waring, Vice-President General.

Address, Revolutionary Heroines—Mrs. Rebecca Picken Bacon, Honorary State Regent.

Closing Address—Mrs. George Nichols, Vice State Regent.

Business Routine—

Subjects for Discussion:

Amendments to Constitution and By-Laws, National Society, offered at Congress, 1902.

Reduction of Dues.

Continental Hall Fund.

By-laws for State Conference.

Monument to South Carolina Heroes and Heroines of the Revolutionary type, to be erected by the Daughters of the State.

Benediction—The Rev. Father Bernard Fleming.

The reduction of dues was quickly disposed of by the patriotic and unanimous vote that the national treasury should be kept in dignified plenty to meet any emergency that might occur. High tributes paid the officials in Washington and elsewhere who labored to keep up the Daughters of the American Revolution work and the systematic methods that graced the National Society since its beginning were referred to in words of highest praise. The AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE was discussed formally and endorsed as necessary to the society's interest and welfare. The making of a by-law in the national constitution for the election of state regents at a time fixed by congress, was unanimously disapproved, as each state had a right to fix her laws and elections to suit herself and convenience without dictation from the congress, and the state regent requested to oppose the amendment. The monument to be

erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution of the state to the Revolutionary heroes and soldiers from the handsome column of native granite donated, was the work assumed by the Daughters until completed. The column alone is valued at \$1,800.00, and the work when completed will be \$1,200 and to be erected on the state house grounds.

The secretary of state, Mr. Gantt, aided the Daughters of the American Revolution vastly in getting this column and Senator J. G. Marshall fathered the bill which was successfully carried through. The column was one left over from the completion of the capitol and is of elegant proportions. South Carolina Daughters are good workers and will put up a monument worthy of their name and the great men of the Revolution.

Mrs. Richardson has had the interest of the state closely at heart. To her is due much of the success of the Daughters of the American Revolution Day at the Inter-State exposition at Charleston. Her address on that occasion when she welcomed the Daughters from the whole union is given elsewhere in this issue.

Cateechee Chapter (Anderson, South Carolina).—Wishing to be known among our sister chapters, we make our bow and will give an idea of the spirit shown, and work done, by some of the Daughters "Away down South in Dixie."

We organized in November, 1898, and chose the name of "Cateechee" from an Indian girl who, during the perilous days of Revolutionary times, made a run of ninety-six miles from an Indian settlement in the northwestern part of the state to Cambridge, the outmost frontier of the whites, to warn them of their contemplated destruction. She named the creeks as she came to them "One Mile," "Five Mile," "Twelve Mile," and so on, and to this day they are thus known. The romance goes that she was in love with one Frank Allan and in her anxiety for his safety she started with the daylight's first ray and made the run in two days, spending the night in a cave which she named "Travelers' Rest." At even's dim tide of the second day she arrived with dishevelled tresses and vestments torn, at the cot of Frank Allan and delivered her message. A fort was

built immediately and to commemorate the sufferings she bore in the ninety-six miles traveled, they named the fort "Ninety-six." And as all stories go, when the Indian blockade was at an end Catechee and Frank Allan were married.

Mrs. Lulah Ayer Vandiver, founder of the chapter, was our first regent, and was most efficient. While apparently silent we have been at work. We have not only been studying Revolutionary history, thus kindling afresh the fires of patriotism, but last year we erected in our handsome new courthouse a beautiful memorial tablet to Gen. Robert Anderson, a Revolutionary hero for whom Anderson county was named. It has the insignia of the organization cut in the marble and bears the following inscription:

Erected to the Memory of
GEN. ROBERT ANDERSON

by Catechee Chapter,
of Anderson, S. C.

September 8th was notable in our annals for Mrs. S. Bleckley, regent, entertained us in honor of the state regent, Mrs. H. W. Richardson. Mrs. Bleckley, after a few words of welcome, in a happy manner, introduced Mrs. Richardson, who gave us an interesting talk relative to Daughters of the American Revolution proceedings. Mrs. J. D. Chapman read a Revolutionary story, "The Ride of Jennie McNeil." Mrs. Lulah Ayer Vandiver and Miss Emily Divver read original papers, the former on "Causes of the American Revolution," and the latter a "Criticism of the Virginians." The program was interspersed with music by Mrs. A. P. Johnstone and Mrs. Oscar Dean.

The last meeting of our chapter was held with Mrs. Oscar Dean, who lives nine miles in the country. The day, September 27th, was an ideal one. We were cordially greeted by our hostess. The subject assigned for this meeting was "Partisan Warfare." Miss May Russell read an original paper on the partisan leaders. This was followed by the reading of a poem, "Marion's Leap," by Mrs. Shuford, after which Miss Emily Divver, our secretary, read an interesting and comprehensive paper comparing the campaigns of the partisans with those of the continentals. The exercises were varied by delightful mus-

ical selections by Misses Saidee Watson, Meta Sullivan, Mrs. Lulah Ayer Vandiver and our genial hostess, Mrs. Oscar Dean. We were glad to welcome home one of our members, Mrs. Ella Laughlin, who gave a graphic account of her summer in Europe. Each reluctantly bade the hostess adieu, while we renewed our pledge to keep burning the fires of our fathers who through their sufferings and privations founded this glorious republic.—MAY RUSSELL, *Registrar*.

Pennsylvania State Conference.—The annual conference of the Pennsylvania chapters convened in Bellefonte October 8, 9, and 10, 1902.

One hundred and twenty-five delegates were in attendance and represented the wealth, sociability and intellectuality of all parts of the grand old Keystone State. The conference was opened by the state regent, Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer. Mrs. William Heitshu, chaplain of the Donegal Chapter, read a portion of the fifth chapter of Matthew, and the audience joined with her in repeating the Lord's Prayer. The program was regularly taken up from session to session. The addresses of the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, state regent, Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, and the regent of the Bellefonte Chapter, Mrs. Deborah Downing Mitchell, were listened to with great interest and received with applause.

When Mrs. James R. Mellen, vice-regent of Pennsylvania, gave the report of the Julia K. Hogg Testimonial committee, she stated that fifty dollars is offered by the Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution for the best essay forwarded to the state committee upon the subject: "The History of what is now the State of Pennsylvania prior to the Penn Charter." The competitors will be chosen from seven of the colleges for women in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Enoch Stanford, state treasurer, reported a balance on hand of more than four hundred dollars.

The Continental Hall fund was increased during the conference.

A new object for consideration was presented by Mrs. Ammon, of Pittsburg, that of making a suitable gift to the cruiser *Pennsylvania*. But it was deemed advisable to continue the

discussions in the individual chapters and present the question again in the national conference in Washington in February next.

The state secretary, Miss Emma Crowell, was directed to forward a petition to the municipal authorities in Philadelphia, requesting them not to allow the removal of the Liberty Bell from Independence Hall under any circumstances in view of the possible harm that might befall it.

The review of the work done by the different chapters revealed to those unacquainted with the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution a great deal of surprising information. When they learned of the preservation of historical spots, forts, churches, etc., the gifts of the American flag, the offering of prizes to students who write the best essays on historical and patriotic subjects, thus stimulating a desire for historical research and promoting patriotism, and the efforts made to discover and mark the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, they ceased to wonder about and question the benefit of this organization.

The social side of this great meeting was as successful as the business. The reception given in the armory to the visiting Daughters by the Bellefonte Chapter was a brilliant event. Centre county has given six governors to this and other states, three of whom are from Bellefonte. The wives of the three latter, Mrs. A. G. Curtin, Mrs. James A. Beaver and Mrs. D. H. Hastings, were members of the reception committee. The second social affair was the reception given by Gen. and Mrs. D. H. Hastings in honor of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

The crowning feature of the conference was the entertainment given by the faculty of the Pennsylvania State College, where a royal welcome was given by the faculty and hundreds of the students. The cadet band escorted the guests to the college chapel, where an interesting program was presented. Professor Buckhout, as master of ceremonies, did all in his power for the comfort and pleasure of those in attendance. From the chapel the guests repaired to the armory, where a luncheon awaited them. The uniformed students served the guests in a most courteous manner while the band discoursed appropriate music.

The visitors were driven over the extensive grounds and shown through the buildings. They heartily seconded the appeal made by Mrs. McCartney, of Wilkes-Barre, to the Daughters to petition the members of the legislature from their respective districts, to vote a larger appropriation to this progressive institution.

Thus closed what seems to have been, to quote from our friends, "the most successful state conference in numbers, benefit and enjoyment in the history of the organization.—HELEN E. CANFIELD OVERTON¹, *Historian Bellefonte Chapter*.

Colonel Crawford Chapter (Meadville, Pennsylvania).—Colonel Crawford Chapter closed the ninth year with September, 1902.

We have lost by death one member, Mrs. Mary Thorpe Foster. An outline of work was adopted at the beginning of the year and faithfully carried out. Essays were written on historical subjects, which were interesting and instructive.

Two prizes of five dollars each have been given to pupils graduating from the Meadville high school. The first in December, 1901, was awarded to the best essay written upon "The Winter at Valley Forge," the other in June, 1902, to the best essay on "The Characteristics of the Early Settlers of Pennsylvania, the Quakers, Germans and Scotch-Irish."

Last year we placed markers at the graves of all the Revolutionary soldiers buried in our cemetery, while this year we have been interested in marking historical spots. A beautiful stone has been placed in the grounds in front of the old colonial house occupied by Gen. David Mead, and bears this inscription:

This House Erected
May 1707 by
General David Mead
Founder of Meadville.
Ensign in the War of the American Revolution.
Major General of the 14th and 15th Divisions
Pennsylvania Militia,
Rendered Service in the War of 1812.
And an Associate Judge at the Time of Death.
Placed by the Col. Crawford Chapter of the
Daughters of the American Revolution,
May, 1902.

The stone, which is Scotch granite also bears the insignia of the order.

That part of our year's work which afforded the greatest satisfaction to the chapter was the securing of Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson, who gave his delightful lecture on "The Navy and the Nation" May 25.

At the close of Lieutenant Hobson's lecture a reception was given at the handsome home of Mrs. Merwin, the regent.—MARY A. FLOWER, *Historian*.

Harrisburg Chapter (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania).—The Harrisburg Chapter held its regular meeting November 5. The chapter deeply mourns the loss of its late regent, Dr. Jane Kimmel Garver, and paid tribute to her memory, not only as regent, but as a noble woman, beloved and honored throughout her city and state.

The resolutions of regret and respect, prepared at the recent state conference, were read, followed by those of the Harrisburg Chapter, and by a personal tribute by Mrs. Levi B. Alricks. The historian, Miss Pearson, read a fitting memorial address and Miss Rachel Briggs sang, "Peace, Perfect Peace."

The date of to-day's meeting was in commemoration of the legal town meeting, John Hancock presiding, held in Boston November 5, 1773, at which were ratified the eight resolutions denying the right of parliament to tax America, and especially condemning the duty on tea. These resolutions were originally adopted by a large meeting of Pennsylvanians held October 18, 1773, at the state house in Philadelphia, and thus Pennsylvania had an important share in the resulting Boston tea party December 16, 1773.—MRS. M. W. JACOBS, *Recording Secretary*.

Presque Isle (Erie, Pennsylvania).—Ever since its organization the members of our chapter have cherished the hope that they might erect in the beautiful park near our assembly room a memorial to Anthony Wayne.

It is largely due to the untiring zeal of the memorial committee, with our regent as chairman, that our hopes were realized on November 6th. A local paper of that date says:

One of the most interesting and impressive ceremonies ever witnessed in Erie was that by which the city was to-day put

into possession of the beautiful and appropriate memorial to General Anthony Wayne, which will henceforth hold an honored place in East park.

At 4 o'clock the park and the street around the site of the monument were crowded with spectators eager to witness the unveiling and presentation of the massive granite boulder with its bronze inscription to the great Pennsylvanian.

Immediately about the monument were grouped the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mayor Hardwick, Hon. J. F. Downing and Principal Diehl, and the high school choruses, all officially concerned in the order of exercises. The group was a charming and distinguished one, finely representative of the brains and social culture of our city. The old soldiers, too, in their picturesque uniform, lent a value to the scene which no one would willingly have missed.

The ceremonial program opened with the chorus rendition of "America" by the high school singers, under the direction of Prof. Diehl. The beautiful anthem was given with fire, fervor and true musical finish.

The Rev. G. W. Bowne followed with an impressive and appropriate prayer.

The regent of Presque Isle Chapter, Mrs. M. B. Morrison, next unveiled the monument and presented it to the city in the following brief but admirable address:

"In the name of Presque Isle Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, I have the honor of presenting to the city of Erie, this remembrance of Pennsylvania's distinguished soldier, General Anthony Wayne.

"For many months this occasion has been in our thoughts and in unveiling this memorial we gratefully honor a hero whose military biography (one of his admirers declares) is the history of the battles of the Revolutionary war. General Wayne himself said that he had braved difficulty and danger in defence of the rights of American liberty from the frozen lakes of Canada to the burning sands of Florida. Florida.

"We read of his valor at Ticonderoga, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point, Fallen Timbers on the Maimi Rapids, which last victory President Roosevelt counts as the 'winning of the west.' Wayne, having then made a treaty with the Indians, who declared they were dealing with a warrior who never slept, and who kept his word of promise as well as his word of threat. This mission fulfilled, his

homeward journey brought him to our shore when, in his attic chamber of the old Block House on Garrison Hill, after a brief illness, the gallant soldier died.

"In placing this memorial here, we, as Daughters of the American Revolution, hope to perpetuate the spirit of the men who achieved American Independence; and that the children of Erie especially, as they pass through the beautiful park, may find in this record in bronze of Gen. Anthony Wayne, commander-in-chief of the American army, an object lesson, showing that noble deeds are never forgotten."

The Hon. William Hardwick, the mayor of Erie, in a few well chosen words, expressed his appreciation of the gift, and accepted it in behalf of the city.

The orator of the occasion, the Hon. J. F. Downing, then made an eloquent address, in which he paid a glowing tribute to General Wayne's fine character, impressive personality, and splendid military career. He gave as an incident of local history that Indians were so much feared, that when the first settlers came to Erie, in 1795, it was deemed necessary to erect a block-house, for their protection, and this was garrisoned by two hundred soldiers from Wayne's army. The address was listened to with absorbed attention by all, and at its close the assembly joined in the chorus as the glee club sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and reverently looked upon the Stars and Stripes that floated above this memorial to one who so effectually aided in making this "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

It has been said that

"The generous and patriotic spirit of our local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in giving to the public this beautiful monument and practical object lesson in history needs no comment, it is the consistent continuation of the quiet program of patriotic usefulness which has marked their entire history as an organization. Their interest in such work has never faltered, but has steadily developed the scope of the society's work and now maintains it at a standard of double the number of meetings usually held by local chapters."

The memorial, which will henceforth hold an honored place among our city's possessions, bears on its bronze tablet the following inscription:

In Remembrance of
 GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE,
 An American Soldier.
 Distinguished for Valor in the
 War of the Revolution.
 Appointed in 1792. Washington's
 Recommendation, General-in-Chief
 of the U. S. Army.
 In 1794 Vanquished the Indian Tribes
 of the Northwest, Ensuring the
 Safe Settlement of North-
 western Pennsylvania and
 Northern Ohio.
 Died at Erie, Pa., Dec. 15, 1796.
 Erected by Presque Isle Chapter,
 Daughters American Revolution, In
 1902.

ADELAIDE LEE STANCLIFF, *Historian*.

Sunbury Chapter (Sunbury, Pennsylvania).—The commencement of the chapter's ninth year was signalized by the election of a new regent, Miss Frances M. F. Donnell, who was chosen to fill the place so long acceptably filled by her sister, Miss Elizabeth Donnell.

In accordance with the custom of the chapter, the students of the graduating class of the Sunbury high school were invited to write essays upon the subject, "The cause that led to the Revolutionary War." While two prizes were originally offered, the excellence of the essays was such that in the final award, it was decided to give three prizes. The first prize was given to Mabel Heim, and the second prizes to Misses Dehlia Arthur and Essis Stein.

In consideration of the fact that the family of our late regent were in deep mourning, it was decided not to celebrate Washington's wedding day on January 17th, but in lieu thereof each member was to make a special contribution towards the Memorial Hall fund.

Washington's birthday was celebrated at the residence of Mrs. Ira D. Schoch at Selinsgrove. The hostess exhibited a gown that had been worn by one of her ancestors at a reception given to the Marquis De Lafayette. Mrs. N. S. Engle read an essay on General Isaac Putnam, and the chapter was further

entertained by a musicale arranged by the hostess, who gave each of the members as a souvenir of the luncheon, a Washington hatchet.

There has been a decided effort made to quicken the public interest in the acquisition of the site of Fort Augusta with its ancient magazine, a conspicuous memorial of the French and Indian War and the only memorial extant of the disastrous campaign of 1778.—ALICE W. CLEMENT, *Historian*.

Old Glory Chapter (Franklin, Tennessee).—Members of Old Glory Chapter, together with a number of citizens, were present at the courthouse September 20, the occasion being the presentation of a flag to the above chapter by Capt. John S. Park, of the U. S. army.

The ceremony was opened with a patriotic prayer by Mrs. Gentry, after which Capt. Park was introduced in a few well-chosen words by Mrs. Horton. Capt. Park said there was no special history to the flag other than the fact that it was one which flew from the mast of one of Dewey's vessel's at the battle of Manila. The flag was our own Old Glory, the national emblem of Stars and Stripes, and not one captured by Dewey, which erroneous impression had gained currency.

Capt. Park spoke briefly of his three years' observance of conditions of affairs in the Philippines. He paid tribute to the valor of the Tennessee soldier.

Miss Susie Gentry's speech of thanks on behalf of the local chapter follows:

"Captain Park, in accepting this flag our hearts are stirred by varied emotions—love to you, as a patriot, and our fellow townsman; gratitude for your munificent gift; pride that we are thought worthy of such a trophy, and we trust true patriotism.

"If one does not love his native land; his love for his home and his God, generally speaking, is no more. The true patriot's slogan has ever been 'for God, Home and native Land.'

"This flag stands to us Daughters of the American Revolution as 'a glorious banner, the hope of the free;' every flag to its countrymen should stand as the symbol of power, protection and prowess—not merely as a piece of parti-colored cloth, as some regard it. We 'Daughters' feel we have been left a glorious heritage by our ancestors and we

shall emulate their example of patriotism in our woman's way, by loving and upholding the good, the brave and the true; and by teaching those who come under our influence what patriotism means—that we have a grand country, whose honor must be maintained and upheld if necessary by our life's blood! To us the soldier is one of God's greatest noblemen, for the Lord himself said, 'Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his brother.'

"The soldier realizes this more forcibly than other men. It is of rare occurrence that a flag is presented to a woman's order—as 'tis their sweet privilege to give such to the brave men; therefore, we the more heartily appreciate this token of your esteem. When our monument, which we hope to erect during 1903 to the memory of our Revolutionary heroes buried in Williamson county, in unveiled, this trophy shall rest as its covering; and I know these men will feel proud to know Capt. Park had so loved his country as to be willing, like themselves, to risk his life in its defense.

"I thank you and pray that you may be kept in health and happiness, and when 'taps' are sounded you may still be found a good soldier of the Cross and rest under His banner, which is love."

The exercises closed with the singing of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and the presentation of a beautiful bouquet to Capt. Park by Mrs. Thomas.

Virginia State Conference.—The Sixth annual meeting of the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution was held October 16 at Lynchburg, the regent, Mrs. Mary A. Lyons, presiding. Mrs. Hamner welcomed the conference in an address full of local Revolutionary history of value. Mrs. Henneburger continued the theme in her response. The address of the state regent, Mrs. Mary A. Lyons, was listened to with the closest interest. She presented the draft of a body of by-laws for consideration, that the state organization might be strengthened, its work systematized, and its records perpetuated. She also spoke warmly of the Jefferson Memorial road, a project of the Albemarle Chapter.

The reports of the state chapters showed much patriotic work projected and accomplished the past year.

Mrs. Tuttle, of Charlottesville, made an appeal for the Manila library, saying, in part:

"We have erected tablets to the memory of fallen heroes; we have contributed to the various memorial funds; we are now raising money for our Continental Hall, and I think we have another privilege, that of helping to carry on this memorial library in the Philippines. Our soldiers in Manila have absolutely nothing to interest them. They have their long, tiresome marches to contend with; they are living in a very unhealthful climate, and have no home ties near at hand—no home news for weeks at a time, and nothing to save them from utter despair except the reading of these books and magazines.

"This work of starting a library in Manila was begun by Mrs. Greenleaf in San Francisco, in the fall of 1899, and in March, 1900, she had secured a library of about two thousand books, which she had solicited from different parties in the United States. From time to time numbers of volumes have been contributed by personal friends, book publishers and colleges. Johns Hopkins University has contributed sixteen hundred text books and books of reference, which have aided the soldiers very materially in their preparation for examinations for promotion. Any person or society, by giving three hundred volumes, can have a memorial alcove in this library, and can name it for a deceased soldier, friend or friends. Such memorial alcoves have been given in memory of Colonel Miles, General Egbert, Colonel George Howard, Colonel Lipscomb, Lieutenant Cheney and others. The Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters in Ohio have given six hundred volumes to the memory of the Ohio soldiers who have fallen in the Philippines, and this alcove is called the Ohio alcove. The California state conference last November agreed to place a similar alcove to the memory of her soldiers.

The efficient librarian is the widow of Colonel Egbert, who was killed in one of the Philippine battles. Four branch libraries will soon be in operation in the outlying and isolated districts where the troops are compelled to remain. It is hard for us, who have never been in the Philippines, to appreciate the need of this work and to realize what helps and pleasures these books are to the home-sick soldiers.

"When Mrs. Greenleaf left Manila, she turned this library over to the civil government, with the condition that it should be called the American library, and should be non-sectarian, so that soldiers of all creeds and beliefs might feel free to use and enjoy it. A fire-proof building is greatly needed for this central library building in Manila, and there is an opportunity for some generous persons to donate funds for such a building."

A committee was also appointed on "Real Daughters" and another on exchange of papers.

Several delightful receptions added much to the enjoyment of the week.

Albemarle Chapter (Charlottesville, Virginia).—At a meeting of the Albemarle Chapter, held June 2nd, 1902, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, president of the Jefferson Memorial Association, addressed the Daughters and their friends on the subject of the construction of a splendid memorial avenue to connect Monticello, the former home of Thomas Jefferson, with the city of Charlottesville and with his adopted child, the University of Virginia. On Wednesday, June 4th, a meeting of the Albemarle Chapter was held and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That we heartily and cordially endorse the work of the Jefferson memorial association, and pledge our co-operation and assistance in its efforts to raise the amount of money required to accomplish the great object in view, and

That a committee from this chapter be appointed to correspond with other chapters of our order, and earnestly request their support and assistance in honoring the memory of a man whose renown is not confined to this locality but whose great deeds are co-extensive with the limits of the republic.

MISS MILDRED PAGE, *Regent*,
MRS. GEORGE W. OLIVIER,
MRS. ALBERT H. TUTTLE,
Committee.

“The Fourth Smithsonian report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution will contain a list of the “Real Daughters” of the society from the beginning. There are five hundred and fifty-seven names. Many of these women of patriotic sires have died since their entrance into the society. A goodly number are still with us, however.

The California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution celebrated the one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown and the British under Cornwallis by a colonial banquet at the California Hotel in San Francisco. There were several addresses appropriate to the occasion and the program was enlivened by patriotic music.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Names that adorn and dignify the scroll
Whose leaves contain the nation's history.

—Fitz-Greene Halleck.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

43. (5) QUINCY.—Dorthy Quincy, born May 10, 1747, bapt. May 17, married 1st Aug. 28, 1775, John Hancock, 2nd July 27, 1796, Capt. James Scott. She died Feb. 3, 1830.—L. B. N.

155. PATTON.—The Patton coat of arms (says Scottish records) is one of the oldest of the heatherland. For description, see "Book of Scottish Arms" and Fairbanks' Crests (plate 85, No. 2). The arms were quartered upon those of Hay, Keyes and Alexander (Earl of Sterling). William Alexander, major gen. in the Revolutionary army used the sparrow-hawk (Patton crest) on one of his book plates, as Patton was one of his maternal lines from Robert Bruce. Mrs. Walter Patton, maid of honor to her late Majesty Queen Victoria, has the fully quartered Patton plates of arms as has also Brig. Gen. Henry Bethune (Patton) of British army. Stoke House, Taunton, London.—(Mrs.) Mary Patton Hudson, Cincinnati, O.

197. SKINNER.—Esther⁴ Birge, born Feb. 15, bapt. Feb. 20, 1731-2, at Bolton, Conn., married Nov. 21, 1751, James Spencer. She was a

daughter of Cornelius³ and Sarah (Loomis) Birge. (Daniel² and Deborah (Holcomb) Birge. Richard¹ and Elizabeth (Gaylord) Birge.)

James and Esther (Birge) Spencer removed to Wyoming in winter of 1775-6. James died in summer of 1776. Esther remained in Wyoming till after the massacre, when she returned to Bolton. She married 2nd Sept. 7, 1780, Richard Skinner who died 1798. She died May 10, 1831, in Torrington, Conn.—(Hist. Wyoming. Ancient Windsor.)

198. SPENCER.—(Additional.) Serg't Thomas Spencer, one of the first settlers of Hartford. 1st wife unknown. 2nd Sarah Bearding—married Sept. 11, 1645. He died Sept. 11, 1687. Obadiah² (oldest child) married Mary Disborough (daughter of Nicholas). He died 1712. Disborough³ married Mar. 27, 1701, Abigail Elmer, born 1769 (Samuel², Edward¹). Eldad⁴ Spencer married Esther Clark. Thankful.⁵

Edward¹ Elmer came in Ship Lion 1632—came to Hartford in Thomas Hooker's Company 1636—was killed by Indians 1676—married Mary ———. Samuel² Elmer married Elizabeth ———. Abigail³ married Disbrow³ Spencer. (Goodwin's Notes.) (Hist. Windsor.)—F. C. M.

216. (3) STORER-PLUMMER.—Keziah Storer, who married Benjamin Plummer 1719; was daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Hill) Storer (daughter of Roger Hill and Sarah Cross of Saco). Joseph Storer was son of William Storer and Sarah Starbruck (daughter of Edward Starbruck of Derbyshire, Eng.). William was son of Augustine Storr of Exeter, 1639, and Susanna Hutchinson (daughter of Edward Hutchinson, son of John, mayor of Lincoln, Eng., 1556-1564). He moved with his family to Boston from Bilsby, 1629. Augustine Storr was son of Rev. Thomas Storr, vicar of Bilsby, Lincolnshire, Eng. (The name is spelled Storr, Storee, Story, Storah, Storer, in various records.) William Storer was one of the Dover Combination, taxed as Storey 1648-58. "Widow Storie" was taxed 1659, inventory entered Nov. 6, 1660. She married 2nd Samuel Austin. Children of William and Sarah were Samuel born 1640, Sarah born 1642, Hannah born 1644, Sarah 1645, Joseph and Benjamin (twins) 1648, Jeremiah, Samuel born 1653 (went to Charlestown, Mass.), and Lydia. Joseph Storer was one of the founders of the church in York, Me., was commissioned lieutenant and commanded Wells, Me., garrison in Indian war. His twin brother Benjamin was killed by Indians 1677. He married Hannah Hill Feb. 23, 1677. She was born 1663, died June 30, 1748. Their children were Hannah born May 6, 1680, married 1699 Jos. Hammond, Sarah born Dec. 9, 1682, Mary born May 12, 1685 (in captivity with Ebenezer Hill and wife in Canada.) (See Hist. of Wells and Kennebunk, by Bourne), Abigail born Oct. 29, 1687, Joseph born Aug. 29, 1690 (died in infancy), Col. John born Sept. 5, 1694, married 1722 Elizabeth Hill, Keziah born May 2, 1697—married 1719 Benj. Plummer—Ebenezer born June 4, 1699—married after 1736 Hannah Quincy—Rev. Seth. born May 9, 1734. Lieut. Joseph Storer was ancestor of Hon. Joseph, Clement and Woodbury Storer of Conn. and also of Prof. D. H. Storer of Boston.—Mrs. A. H. W., of Berwick, Me.

QUERIES.

234. (1) SPRONG.—Was any service rendered in the American Revolution by the ancestors of Hester Sprong who was a descendant of Anneke Jans of New York?

(2) HALSTEAD-SPRONG.—Also wanted the first name of ——— Halstead who was captured in Washington's retreat from Long Island and confined in Old North Church, where he died. His son Daniel Halstead married Hester Sprong.—M. H. McC.

235. WALKER.—Solomon Walker married Charity Stevens in 1801. They moved from Claremont, N. H., in 1824, to Oakland, Mich. Any information of the ancestry of either is desired.—E. P. W.

236. BOWLES.—I would like the ancestry of Zipporah Bowles (or Bolles), born about 1763 near N. London, Conn. Married about 1790 Joshua Mynard. They moved to N. Y. Joshua Mynard was ensign 1794.—J. W. M.

237. TERRILL-WILKINS.—Who were the parents of Elizabeth Terrill—born 1756 in Culpepper Co., Va.—married William Wilkins? They moved to N. Carolina and later to S. Carolina.—A. J. C.

238. HEUSTIS-LITTLE.—Tristram Little of White Plains, N. Y.—born May 4, 1785—died Jan. 3, 1844. Married 1813 Phebe Heustis—born Oct. 21, 1787—died Aug. 6, 1878. She was the daughter of Noah Huestis of Mt. Pleasant, N. J. I would like to learn the ancestry of this Noah and whom he married; also dates of birth and death of Noah Huestis².—H. M. J. L.

239. EVANS.—My g. grandfather, John Evans (or Evens), married Anna Reno at Schodac, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. I think his father's name was Amos. John Evans had a large family—one boy was named Edward and a daughter was named Nancy. Can anyone give me information of him or his family—or of the Reno family?—L. D. E.

240. SIMMS.—The ancestry of Richard Lee Simms of Maryland is desired.—S. J. S.

241. THOMAS-EDWARDS.—Hugh Thomas born 1715-1718, married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Edwards, who came from England to Philadelphia and settled at "Beall's Manor" near Annapolis. Who was the father of Hugh Thomas? In 1764 Francis Thomas, son of Hugh and Elizabeth (Edwards) Thomas married Grace Metcalf. What was her ancestry? Was she from Va. or Md.? The grandson of Francis and Grace (Metcalf) was Francis—many years in Congress and Gov. of Maryland.—E. R. J.

242. WOODFORD.—General William Woodford, Vir., was captured at the surrender of Charleston, S. C., 1780, and died on one of the prison ships in New York bay the same year. Can anyone tell me on which one of the prison ships he was confined?—L. W. D. P.

243. (1) SNOW.—Where and when was Mary Edson born—wife of James Snow, married Jan. 10, 1758? Date of death? Mitchell's

"Bridgewater says she died at Stafford Springs, Conn., aged eighty-seven years. Children were Eliab and James.

(2) CLOSSON.—Parent's names of Josiah Closson, b. 1655; also name of wife, and date of marriage.

(3) BARBER-COLE.—Parent's names of Patience Barber who married John^s Cole (James², James¹) in 1709.

(4) DAVENPORT.—Parent's names of Abigail Davenport who married James² Cole (James¹) and dates of the birth of their children.

(5) WEST.—Where were the children of Dea. Oliver West of Lee, Mass., born, and was he a descendant of Amasa³, Francis², Francis¹? The names of his children also desired.—L. C.

244. POTTER.—The date of the death of John Potter is desired. He was the father of Gen. James Potter and lived in Cumberland Co., Penna.—L. B. L.

245. GRISWOLD.—Any revolutionary service of Ebenezer Griswold, born at Norwich, Conn., July 29, 1725. Also any Colonial and Revolutionary service of the following: Edward Griswold, came to America 1639, went to Windsor, and afterward to Killingworth, Conn. Francis, his son, was representative of the General Comt.; his son Samuel, b. Sept. 16, 1665, married Susanna Huntington; his son Samuel, b. Feb. 3, 1691, married Elizabeth Abell; his son Ebenezer, b. July 29, 1725, married Hannah Merrill; his son Rufus, b. March 8, 1775, married Deborah Wass.—Mrs. F. S.

246. (1) GORDON.—Would like ancestry of George Gordon. He served as a private in Col. Spencer's regiment, N. Jersey; was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, 1781; also the name of his wife, and from what place he enlisted.

(2) GORDON.—Also the ancestry of James Gordon who served as a minute man in Middlesex Co., N. J. Was he a son of George Gordon—or a brother?—E. S. M.

247. FOOTE-STILLSON.—Ancestry wanted of James Foote—probably from Newtown, Conn. He married Adah Stillson, had son Heber and granddaughter Sabrina who married David Sherman, a descendant of Samuel Sherman.—A. J. S,

248. (1) HEADLEY-MORGAN.—Parentage desired of Deborah Headley, born Feb. 24, 1785, Groton, Conn., second wife of George Morgan.

(2) BROWN-GROSS.—Date of birth and ancestry of Catharine Brown who married ——— Gross, father of Philip Gross who lived in Northampton Co., Penna., 1807.—C. B. T.

249. TWITCHELL.—Information wanted of the descendants of Daniel Twitchell, born 1757, married Eunice Childs. Children were Lydia, Daniel, Sawin, Timothy, Sophia, Jonas and John. A Daniel Twitchell located in Addison Co., Vt. Was he of this family?—J. C. T. P.

250. BROOKS.—I would like the dates of birth, marriage and death of John Brooks; also the maiden name of his wife and names of their

children. John Brooks was major in the Revolutionary War and afterwards governor of Mass.—M. F. M.

251. BISBEE-BRYANT.—Information is desired of Gideon Bisbee, born (probably) in Chesterfield, Mass., about 1755. He enlisted in Capt. Israel Chapin's co., Col. Elisha Porter's regt. (Mass. troops), Feb. 20, 1776. Married Betsey Bryant, daughter of Dr. Stephen Bryant. Would like to hear from descendants.—M. B. N.

252. (1) PERRY.—Ancestry wanted of Josiah Perry and wife Hannah, born 1722. They resided in Sturbridge, Mass., 1736. Children were Bethia, born 1747; Abigail, Josiah, Seth, Hannah, Abiel, Jonathan, and James, born Nov. 1, 1759, who was in Rev. army.

(2) HICKS-BAILEY.—Can a Virginia D. A. R. assist me in learning of Clement Hicks, born April 12, 1757, Sussex Court House, Va.? Tradition says he was a Quaker, a descendant of the L. I. family of Hicks. Also ancestry of his wife Mary Bailey, born Sept. 9, 1764, at Sussex Court House, Va.

(3) HONE-MCGHEES.—Did Peter Hone serve in Rev. War from Virginia or Pennsylvania? He married —— McGhees and removed to Zanesville, Ohio, 1820.

(4) SHIPMAN.—Ancestry of David Shipman, born Hoosick Falls, died Jan. 28, 1813, Cooperstown, N. Y. Also name of his wife. Their children were Samuel, Patience, Delilah.—M. E. F. S.

253. PUTNAM.—My grandfather's name was Sewell Putnam. He had brothers Alfred and William. Any information regarding the relationship to Gen. Israel Putnam will be appreciated.—F. P. W.

254. CRANE.—Information wanted of Morris Crane who married Phebe Crane. He married 2nd Abigail, daughter of Garret Sickles, a captain under Washington. Morris Crane lived in New York City 1849—had a brother George who lived in Ohio, also a sister who married Mr. Brookfield.—H. R. T.

255. (1) BURR.—Wanted the parentage of Roger Burr, lived in Granby, Conn., about the time of his service in Rev. war.

(2) INGELL.—Also the parentage of Zadock Ingell, born 1760, probably in Mass. He enlisted from Taunton, Mass., 1776.—W. H. G.

256. CASE-WILLIAMS.—Has any one found a Frances Case who married Thaddeus Williams? The family Bible says she was born near Hartford, but a search in Hartford records and of surrounding towns fails to reveal her. Her marriage date is Nov. 28, 1747.—S. M. P.

The second volume of the Historical Collections published by the Joseph Habersham Chapter is now ready. It has a full index. The material collected will be of great value to all interested in family and national history. The interest is not alone confined to Georgia as matters discussed cover the entire United States. For sale by Joseph Habersham Chapter, 469 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.



YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT



NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE

Children of the American Revolution

TO THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: It is hoped by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution that the Society of the Children of the American Revolution will contribute generously to the fund for the building of the Continental Memorial Hall. I therefore ask, in order that there may be no mistakes or confusion, that all funds contributed by the Society of the Children of the American Revolution be sent through the national treasurer of the Society, Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., to be paid by her to the treasurer general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Society of the Children of the American Revolution will thereby have due credit for all funds contributed and a correct statement can be made in the annual report which is to be hereafter published.

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG,
National President, Children of the American Revolution.

REPORT OF STATE DIRECTOR FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Madam President: I have the honor to report that during the year I have visited the several societies when called upon. At the charter presentation the "Emblem" was displayed and the Children of the Philadelphia Society were greatly interested to learn of its history.

At the yearly meeting of the Independence Hall Society I had the pleasure of addressing the meeting and in a few words explained the honor of holding the "Emblem" and mentioned the several states who had been so fortunate. There were several interesting addresses by members of the Sons of the American Revolution.

An entertainment held at the Academy of Music; the several Phila-

delphia societies took part. This was given for the McKinley memorial hospital. At this meeting I presented the medal to Warren Shaw Fisher for service he had seen in the late war. The medal was a gift of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution.

The cradle of liberty, Independence Hall, has been the home of our "Emblem" since I have had the honor of holding it the past year, and the bright colors of this children's banner added a new charm to the stately surroundings of this hall in which the Declaration was signed. Many have been the questions asked with regard to the society and I am sure no matter what state will claim the honor of holding the "Emblem" 1902, it will never be received with greater respect than has been shown by the Quaker City.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. MEARS THOMPSON.

REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR FOR WYOMING.

Madam President and Members of the Annual Convention of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution: While not able to report the organization of any societies in Wyoming, the outlook is not discouraging. At Cheyenne, owing to the temporary absence and final removal from the state of Mrs. Anne Marshall Richards, who had been appointed president, a society has not yet been formed, although there are twenty or more applicants for membership.

Reports from Laramie have been discouraging, but it is hoped that a small society may be organized there during the coming year.

As there are no chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in other towns of the state, it is not likely that Childrens' societies can be formed in those towns, but a few members at large may be obtained.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRIETTA I. W. BOND.

REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR FOR OHIO.

Madam President: Having been state director for so short a time it has been impossible for me to learn much about the year's work. The Fort Washington Chapter of Cincinnati held regular monthly meetings from October to May. They contributed their share (one-ninth) towards a monument marking the site of Fort Washington—the beginning of our city. The membership is about one-half of its chapter number, but that is because the resigning members have reached the age limit and a good many boys have gone to college. Half-a-dozen of our earlier members are married and two members now have children of their own of which fact the chapter is very proud. I hope next year to report that Ohio has doubled her present number of chapters and that they all hold regular meetings.

Cordially yours,

EDITH IRWIN HOBART.

REPORT OF STATE DIRECTOR FOR TEXAS.

Madam President and Members of the National Board: The Samuel McDowell Society of Dallas has added three members. No work reported.

Mrs. French, of San Antonio, has selected a name, Gen'l Andrew Pickens, to be submitted to the Board, and is ready to organize.

Austin hopes to organize very soon.

Have had no report from either Tyler or Waco.

Have promises of presidents for Galveston and Houston.

The Nancy Stout Society, of Fort Worth, has had six additions, but no work has been done on account of sudden death, also, illness in the family of our president.

Think the work is at a stage to give Texas a better record another year.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. WM. B. HARRISON.

REPORT OF STATE DIRECTOR FOR UTAH.

Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: Your state director for Utah reports with regret, that conditions have not been favorable for the organization of the societies in her state the past year. Thus far, little has been accomplished beyond preliminary discussion and gathering of names.

However, your director hopes to effect something more tangible soon.

Respectfully submitted,

FANNIE F. P. MORRISON.

REPORT OF STATE DIRECTOR OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Madam President and Members of the National Board: It is with pleasure I present the first report of the National Society Children of the American Revolution of West Virginia. While it has not been possible to organize societies in the state during the short time elapsing since my appointment, yet an interest has been awakened, and we hope in the near future to report the formation of several societies here.

Our great difficulty with which we have to contend, is the lack of authentic records, whereby to verify lineage papers. As some one has said of their records of another state, they are hard to find, because there are none, not that patriotism, or love of freedom of the "little mountain state" could ever be questioned, but she was admitted to statehood during the thrives of Civil war, and the records of her struggles for and loyalty to the cause of freedom were largely destroyed.

Another obstacle in our way, is in finding presiding officers for our societies, as the work of the older organization, the Daughters of the

American Revolution is of such recent development in the state, that we are limited in the selection of officers for the junior society.

Notwithstanding the "lions in the way," enthusiastic interest has been aroused and everything indicates that an intelligent patriotism prevails among our young people.

Respectfully submitted,

MARTHA JANE SILVER.

REPORT OF STATE DIRECTOR OF NEW YORK.

Madam President: On taking up some months ago the work of the Children of the American Revolution in the state of New York, it was found that twenty-two persons had been appointed presidents of Children of the American Revolution Societies. Three have been appointed during the past year—making twenty-five; and interest in the organization and what it can accomplish is aroused in many places where no formal step towards forming a society has yet been taken.

In many of the societies, there is growth, enthusiasm and energetic work. It has been a great gratification to learn from reports made to the state director that the young patriots of the state of New York are in most cases taking up both far reaching national interests—as shown in generous contributions to the Continental Hall fund—the McKinley Memorial association, and in forming into a committee to prevent desecration of the flag, while meeting local needs by offering prizes to the public schools as an incentive to the intelligent study of American history—and—in the case of "the Little Men and Women of '76"—by supplying thirty new beds for a home for children. The chapter that graduated from this, and became the "Women of '76," maintains—like this, both lines of service, contributing both to the home and to the Continental Hall.

In a few cases there has been a lapsing of the original interest that shows the need of continuous effort on the part of the Daughters of the American Revolution chapters—from which the Children's societies usually spring—to give encouragement and fostering care to the children and youth "under their wings." With such care from the "Daughters"—with the setting before the children the high standards of the past, the responsibility devolving upon the descendants of patriots, heroes and Christians to carry on "the world's work" in the noblest way—there is reason to expect that the rising generation will be able to meet aright the demands of the great future looming before us.

Respectfully,

MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH.

MOLLY PITCHER SOCIETY, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

The "Molly Pitcher" Society of Newark, N. J., now numbers twenty-six, three members having reached the age limit.

We have held meetings once a month, observing many patriotic days, the most enjoyable one being Flag Day.

We had a very attractive tableau in which the members represented the growth of the nation. We raised at the tableau forty-six dollars which we hope will go towards a monument in memory of Molly Pitcher.

We gave five dollars towards the McKinley memorial. We attended the memorial service for President McKinley, held in the Church of the Holy Apostles, Belmar, N. J.

MARY R. COOPER,
President.

ELIAS BONDINOT CALDWELL SOCIETY, ELIZABETH, N. J.

There are only four members, two in Richmond, Va., one in Washington, D. C., and one in Elizabeth, N. J. I have papers for two more.

MARY N. PUTMAN,
Registrar.

THE MARTHA WILLIAMS SOCIETY, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

The Martha Williams Society was the first Society of the Children of the American Revolution organized in the historic old city of Philadelphia. It dates from February, 1898.

The present officers are, president, Mrs. Dora Harvey Munyon; vice-president, Mrs. Beulah H. Whilldin; historian, Miss Margaret B. Harvey; recording secretary, Gertrude H. Whilldin; corresponding secretary, Julia H. Swope; treasurer, Dora H. Swope; registrar, Florence L. Tait; color-bearer, George Heston. In April, 1901, Merion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, gave a musicale in the armory of battery A, West Philadelphia, in aid of the soldiers' club house at Manila. The boys of the Martha Williams Society acted as ushers, and the girls assisted in arranging decorations. In June, Merion chapter filled a barrel with summer clothing to be sent to the Jacksonville sufferers. The members of the Martha Williams society helped in the work of collecting garments, and contributed a number of pieces from their own wardrobes. During the summer they made several pilgrimages to historic spots in West Fairmont Park, including Belmont mansion, the residence of Judge Richard Peters, the friend of Washington, and secretary of the board of war; horticultural hall, on the site of "Lansdowne," the residence of Governor John Penn, and the campground of the North Carolina Continental battalion, July, 1777; the Ford Road, by which the Pennsylvania militia under General James Potter and the Georgia Continental battalion under Colonel John White marched from the Schuylkill river to join Washington's army in Merion, September 14, 1777; and the centennial grounds, upon which our country's hundredth birthday was celebrated in the summer of 1876, and upon which the British had encamped while holding possession of Philadelphia, in the winter of 1777-8.—MARGARET B. HARVEY, *Historian.*

IN MEMORIAM

"Time goes, we say, Ah, no,
Time stays, we go."

MRS. ASENATH FRANCIS WHITON, Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London, Connecticut, died September 25, 1902. The society passed resolutions expressing sorrow in the loss of so honored and valuable a member.

MRS. KATHERINE BALDWIN, Mary Silliman Chapter, Bridgeport, Connecticut, died August 4, 1902. The chapter adopted resolutions of loving remembrance.

MISS ELIZABETH BARTRAM, Mary Silliman Chapter, Bridgeport, Connecticut, died October 20, 1902. Universally beloved and mourned.

MRS. EUGENE GLEN (Abby D.), Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, New York, died October 27, 1902. Mrs. Glen was born in Rochester, New York, December 9, 1840, and was a valued member of Irondequoit Chapter.

MRS. FRANK W. THOMAS, Gansevoort Chapter, Albany, New York, died September 22, 1902. Her death is sincerely mourned by the chapter of which she was a beloved member.

MRS. LUCY REED CURTIS, Fort Armstrong Chapter, Rock Island, Illinois, departed this life November 17, 1902.

MRS. MARY BARTLETT HILL, Molly Reid Chapter, Derry, New Hampshire, passed away October 13, 1902. She was the daughter of the late Dr. Josiah C. Eastman, of Hampstead, and a lineal descendant of Gov. Josiah Bartlett, signer of the Declaration of Independence, for whose wife she was named.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1902.

President General.

MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Indianapolis, Ind., and 1800 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

121 B Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1903.)

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| MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, Kentucky, "The Osborne," 205 W. 57th Street, New York. | MRS. JAS. R. MELLON, Penna. 400 North Negley Ave., Pittsburg Pa. |
| MRS. GEO. M. STERNBERG, U. S. A., 1440 M Street, Washington, D. C. | MRS. MOSES MOORHEAD GRANGER, O., Zanesville, Ohio. |
| MRS. CLARK WARING, South Carolina. 1428 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C. | MRS. FRANK WHEATON, D. C., 2433 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C. |
| MRS. MATTHEW T SCOTT, Illinois, Bloomington, Ill. | MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Washington, Tacoma, Washington. |
| MRS. A. A. KENDALL, Maine, 10 Henry Street, Portland, Me. | 'The Cairo' Wash., D.C. from December till June. MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY, D. C. 2021 I Street, Washington, D. C. |

(Term of office expires 1904.)

- MRS. MARY A. HEPBURN SMITH, Conn., MRS. D. D. COLTON, California,
 Milford, Conn. 1617 Connecticut Ave, Washington, D. C.
 "The Cochran," Washington, D. C. MRS. ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE, N. J.,
 Mrs. WM. LEE LYONS, Kentucky, 112 Summit Ave, Jersey City Heights, N. J.,
 1721 First Street, Louisville, Ky. MRS. HENRY E. BURNHAM, N. H.,
 Mrs. S. B. C. MORGAN, Georgia, 1911 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.,
 Savannah, Georgia
 Mrs. HARRIET P. SIMPSON, Mass., MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, N. Y.,
 51 Babcock Street, Brookline, Mass. Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 Mrs. J. V. Quarles, Wisconsin, MISS ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS, Md.,
 286 Juneau Ave, Milwaukee, Wis. 407 W. Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md

Chaplain General.

MRS. WILLIAM A. SMOOT, Virginia,
 317 N. Washington Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Secretaries General.**Recording Secretary General.**

MRS. ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD, MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER,
 Virginia. Lafayette, Indiana.
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.**Registrar General.**

MRS. RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,
 1103 16th Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MISS JULIA TEN EYCK MCBLAIR,
 2029 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents and State Vice-Regents.

- Alabama, Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
 Vice State Regent, MRS. J. H. BANKHEAD FAYETTE.
 Arizona, Mrs. WALTER TALBOT, 505 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix.
 Arkansas, Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
 California, Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
 Colorado, Mrs. CHARLES A. ELDREDGE, 18 Willamette Ave., Colorado
 Springs.
 Colorado, Mrs. W. S. AMENT, 1445 Wash. Ave., Denver.
 Connecticut, . . . Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY, 46 Park Street, New Haven.
 Mrs. CLARA A. WARREN, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport.
 Delaware, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont, Dela-
 ware.
 District Columbia, . Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, "The Columbia," Columbia
 Heights, Washington, D. C.
 Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Mass. Ave., Wash-
 ington, D. C.

- Florida, Mrs. DENNIS EAGAN, Jacksonville.
Mrs. THOMAS M. WOODRUFF, St. Augustine: Washington,
address, 1644 21st street.
- Georgia, Mrs. ROBERT EMORY PARK, 48 Merritt's Ave., Atlanta.
Mrs. THOMAS R. MILLS, Griffin.
- Illinois, Mrs. CHARLES H. DEERE, Overlook, Moline.
Miss ELIZA MANSFIELD, 112 Perry Ave., Peoria.
- Indiana, Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, Lafayette.
- Iowa, Mrs. JULIAN RICHARDS, Waterloo.
- Kansas, Mrs. A. H. THOMPSON, 610 W. Tenth Street, Topeka.
- Kentucky, Mrs. MARY A. CUNNINGHAM, 102 Adams Street, Henderson.
Mrs. ROSA B. TODD, 603 Frederica Street, Owensboro.
- Louisiana, Mrs. C. HAMILTON TEBAULT, 623 North St., New Orleans.
- Maine, Mrs. W. E. YOULANDS, 7 Western Ave., Biddeford.
Mrs. CHAS. H. NASON, 51 Green Street, Augusta.
- Maryland, Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
- Massachusetts, Miss HELEN M. WINSLOW, 52 Atherton Street, Roxbury.
Miss MARIE W. LAUGHTON, Copley Square, Boston.
- Michigan, Mrs. WILLIAM CHITTENDEN, 134 Fort Street West, Detroit.
Mrs. E. S. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.
- Minnesota, Mrs. FRANKLIN A. RISING, Winona.
Mrs. WILLIAM LIGGETT, 2201 Scudder Ave., St. Anthony
Park, St. Paul.
- Mississippi, Miss ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214.
Mrs. MARY THOMPSON HOWE, Battle Hill, Jackson.
- Missouri, Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
- Montana, Mrs. WALTER S. TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.
Mrs. WALTER H. WEED, Butte, Montana, and 2730 Columbia
Road, Washington, D. C.
- Nebraska, Mrs. LAURA B. POUND, 1632 L Street, Lincoln.
Mrs. MILDRED L. ALLEE, 620 Park Ave., Omaha.
- New Hampshire, Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham.
Mrs. John WALTER JOHNSTON, 1819 Elm Street Manchests.
- New Jersey, Miss E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, Somerville.
Miss EMMA SYDNEY HERBERT, Bound Brook.
- New York, Mrs. WILLIAM S. LITTLE, 188 Brunswick Street, Rochester.
Mrs. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn.
- New Mexico, Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Santa Fe.
- North Carolina, Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
- North Dakota, Mrs. SARAH B. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
- Ohio, Mrs. JOHN A. MURPHY, care Franklin Bannk, 3rd Street
Cincinnati.
- Ohio, Mrs. WILLIAM BROOKS MACCRACKIN, Lancaster.
- Oregon, Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 351 Seventh Street, Port-
land.
- Pennsylvania, Miss SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER, Lancaster.
Mrs. ABNER HOOPES, West Chester.
- Rhode Island, Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue,
Providence.
Mrs. EDWARD L. JOHNSON, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls.
- South Carolina, Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, Columbia.
Mrs. GEORGE W. NICHOLLS, Spartanburg.
- South Dakota, Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLAR, Hot Springs.
- Tennessee, Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga.
Mrs. J. M. HEAD, South Spruce Street, Nashville.
- Texas, Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.
Mrs. SEABROOK SNYDER, 1416 Franklin Avenue, Houston.

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|---------------------|---|
| Utah, | Mrs. MARGARET ELIZABETH WALLACE, 525 East 4th South Street, Salt Lake City. |
| Vermont, | Mrs. JULIUS JACOB ESTEY, Brattleboro. Mrs. M. A. B. STRANAHAN, St. Albans. |
| Virginia, | Mrs. THOMAS B. LYONS, Charlottesville. |
| Washington, . . . | Mrs. GEORGE W. BACON, 512 Tenth Ave. South, Seattle. |
| West Virginia, . . | Miss VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW, Hedgesville. |
| Wisconsin, | Mrs. THOMAS H. BROWN, 182 14th Street, Milwaukee. |
| Wyoming, | Mrs. WILLIAM A. RICHARDS, 2455 18th St., Washington, D. C. Mrs. F. W. MONDELL, New Castle, Wyoming, and 1402 21st St., Washington, D. C. |

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local *Chapter*. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General D. A. R., 902 F. Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

WEDNESDAY, *October 1, 1902.*

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, October 1st.

At 10:20 a. m., the President General not having arrived, the Recording Secretary General announced that the meeting would be opened, and nominations for the Chair were in order.

While nominations were being made, the President General arrived and took the Chair.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the roll was called by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Miranda Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. William Lindsay, Vice-President General, Kentucky; Mrs. Harriet Simpson, Vice-President General, Massachusetts; Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, Vice-President General, New Jersey; Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, Vice-President General, Maryland; Mrs. George M. Sternberg, and Mrs. Kate K. Henry, Vice-Presidents General, District of Columbia; Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, Registrar General; Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, Treasurer General; Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, Historian General; Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe, Assistant Historian General; Miss Julia T. E. McBlair, Librarian General; Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Recording Secretary General. State Regents: Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Connecticut; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, District of Columbia; Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Maryland; Miss Susan Carpenter, Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Chas. Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Vermont; Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons, Virginia; Mrs. W. A. Richards, Wyoming. State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, Montana; Miss Emma Sydney Herbert, New Jersey; Mrs. Chas. H. Terry, New York.

The minutes of the June meeting were read, and with a few slight corrections, upon motion stood approved.

Reports of Officers followed:

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: I have to report that

the two committees appointed at the June meeting of the Board were duly notified, viz: Committee on Credentials and Badges: Mrs. Tulloch, Chairman; Mrs. Sternberg, Miss McBlair, Mrs. Darwin and Mrs. Lockwood and your Recording Secretary General, all of whom accept appointments to this committee. The Committee appointed at the request of Miss Baird-Huey, to investigate her record; Mrs. Chas. Terry, Chairman; Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, Mrs. A. R. Bedle, Mrs. W. A. Richards and Mrs. D. D. Colton. Mrs. Colton asked to be excused from serving on this committee, owing to her departure for Europe.

The various appointments made during the summer to the sub-committees on Continental Memorial Hall were sent out, and the notifications of the same sent to the respective Chairmen of these sub-committees and to the President General.

The action of the Board authorizing the Treasurer General to take the necessary steps for the purchase of a lot approved by the Continental Hall Committee, was transmitted to that Officer immediately after the session of the Board. The action of the Board in regard to the publication of the Fourth Report of the National Society to the Smithsonian Institution was also conveyed to Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Chairman of Committee on Smithsonian Report.

All certificates of membership in the office, up to September 15, have been signed.

Number of letters and postals written, 189.

Letters have been received from the following ladies, expressing their regret at being unable to attend the October meeting of the Board: Mrs. Park, State Regent, Georgia; Mrs. John Lane Henry, Texas; Miss Alice Q. Lovell, Mississippi; Mrs. Julian Richards, Iowa; Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Alabama; Mrs. M. A. Cunningham, Kentucky; Miss Valley Virginia Henshaw, West Virginia; Mrs. Thos. Brown, Wisconsin; Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Vice-President General, Illinois; Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn-Smith, Connecticut, and Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, New York.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY: In the absence of Mrs. Hatcher, Corresponding Secretary General, the following report was presented through Mrs. Henry: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: For the months of May, June, July, August and September I have the honor to report the following work done in my department:

Application blanks sent out, 7,080; Constitutions, 1,331; Circulars, "How to become a Member," 724; Caldwell's circulars, 266; Officers' lists, 891; Miniature Application Blanks, 555; Circulars accompanying

the same, 555; Amendments offered at the Continental Congress of 1902, to be acted on at the Congress of 1903, sent out in May, 666; Transfer cards, 45; Letters received, 202; Letters written, 83.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

Report of amount received and presented by Curator, May to October 1, 1902:

Postage on Application Blanks:

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|------------------------|---------|
| Amount received, | \$40 00 |
| Amount expended, | 35 64 |

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| Amount on hand, October 1st, | \$4 36 |
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Office Expenses:

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| To ice, | \$5 20 |
| " towel service, | 4 00 |
| " expressage, | 60 |
| " messenger, | 1 65 |
| " pens, | 2 00 |
| " rubber bands, | 65 |
| " sponge, | 05 |
| " 7 qts. ink, | 5 55 |
| " 1 qt. red ink, | 1 75 |
| " ink eradicator, | 25 |
| " engrossing ink, | 25 |
| " postal cards, | 1 25 |
| " postage, | 1 00 |
| " cord, | 30 |
| " large blotters, | 2 00 |
| " reg. mail, | 12 |
| " paper fasteners, | 36 |
| " box pins, | 75 |
| " 1 doz. erasers, | 50 |
| " repairing lock, | 50 |
| " sharpening erasers, | 10 |
| " blank book, | 25 |
| " 3 doz. pads, | 75 |
| " 3 doz. pencils, | 30 |
| " ½ doz. glasses, | 12 |
| " falcon file, | 45 |

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| Total, | \$30 95 |
|--------------|---------|

Amount received for articles sold:

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| Rosettes, | \$16 52 |
| Ribbon, | 10 82 |
| Directory, | 5 50 |
| D. A. R. Reports, | 14 45 |
| Statute Books, | 1 25 |
| Lineage Books, Vols. I-XV, | 86 10 |
| Extra telephone messages, | 8 75 |

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|--------------|----------|
| Total, | \$143 39 |
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Report accepted.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The resignation of Mrs. Lucia M. W. Robbins, Chapter Regent, of Selma, Alabama, is presented for acceptance and the expiration, by limitation, of the following Regencies: Mrs. Mary Isabella Barnes, Lacon, Illinois; Mrs. Annie Perry Winslow, Saco, Maine; Miss Abby Lyle Eveleth, Hallowell, Maine; and Mrs. Sarah Harriet Butts, Brunswick, Georgia.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Juliet Meriwether Pitts, Selma, Alabama; Mrs. Isora Burch Hardaway, Newnan, Georgia; Mrs. Fanny Prescott Ross, Marshallville, Georgia; Mrs. Florence O. McClellans, Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Clara Florer Lammers, Greencastle, Indiana; Mrs. Ann Quarles Aull, Lexington, Missouri; Mrs. Georgiana Cole Miller, Livingston, Montana; Mrs. Olive A. Haldeman, Ord, Nebraska; Mrs. Ianthé Kneeland Sanger, Littleton, New Hampshire; Mrs. Ellen Douglas Ficklen Arthur, Greenville, North Carolina; Mrs. Mary Wilson Elliott Carpenter, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Miss Susan Deborah Darragh, Beaver, Pennsylvania; Miss Jennie Louise Bates, Barnwell, South Carolina; Mrs. Nettie Carter Barrows, Huron, South Dakota; Mrs. Mary Fletcher Waldo, Wallingford, Vermont, and Mrs. Ida Soule Kuhn, Hoquiam, Washington. The re-appointments of Mrs. Clara A. Chandler, Macomb, Illinois; Mrs. Mary St. Lawrence F. Robertson, Middlesboro, Kentucky, and Mrs. Imogene H. Field, Ripon, Wisconsin.

Chapter Regents' commissions issued, 6; Charter applications issued, 7; Charters issued, 8; re-issues, 1. "Mildred Warner Washington," Monmouth, Illinois; "Puritan and Cavalier," Monmouth, Illinois; "Jean Espey," Fort Madison, Iowa; "Cooch's Bridge," Cooch's Bridge, Delaware; "John Paul," Madison, Iowa; "Arkansas Valley," Pueblo, Colorado; "Elizabeth Zane," Buckhannon, West Virginia; "Peggy Warne," Phillipsburg, New Jersey, and the re-issue of the "Mary Hammond Washington," of Macon, Georgia, formerly the "Macon" Chapter.

Letters received, 256; letters written, 459.

In connection with the Card Catalogue, there have been 350 new members' cards; 520 ancestors' cards; 440 corrections; 63 letters written. More than a month has been given to the research which was necessary in the rectification of records.

The work of my department is up to date.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Report accepted.

President General: "Ladies, you have heard the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. What will you do with it?"

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That we advance the money to admit a lady from Alaska, in order that her appointment may reach her during the open season. Doubtless the money to admit is on the way and the Treasurer General will re-imburse the person having made the loan." Unanimously carried.

Upon motion, the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters was accepted.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented, 555; applications verified awaiting dues, 84; applications on file (examined but incomplete), 90; applications on file not examined, 19.

Real Daughters presented for membership, 6. Resignations, 77; deaths, 105; dropped, 32. Badge permits issued, 300; bar permits issued, 42; recognitions permits issued, 280.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,

Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Bedle was requested to take the Chair.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report of the Registrar General, Miss Hetzel moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board of Management the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented in the report of the Registrar General and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society.

Miss Hetzel moved that the resignations be accepted, and the announcements of the deaths be received with regret. Motion carried.

It was moved and carried that the report of the Registrar General be accepted.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: I have the pleasure of presenting the Fifteenth Volume of the Lineage Book.

I also wish to mention the gifts to the Historian's room since the

last meeting. Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnson presented a valuable engraving of Washington by Marshall; Mrs. J. Eakin Gadsby, a large photograph of Mary Ball, the mother of Washington; Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston, the last photograph of President McKinley. These, with other unmounted historical prints, have been framed by the Vice-President General from Pennsylvania, Mrs. James R. Mellon.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,

Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted, with thanks to Mrs. Mellon for the framing of these gifts.

The President General resumed the Chair.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Ladies of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report to you the following books and periodicals received since the last meeting of the Board: 1. Calendar of council minutes, 1668-1783. Compiled by Berthold Fernow. University State of New York, Albany, 1902. 700 pp. 8 vo. New York State Library Bulletin, No. 58. 2. Register of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, 1893-1901. Published by the Society, New York, 1901. 373 pp. Illus. 8 vo. This handsome volume reflects great credit upon the compilers. Besides the membership roll, a roll of ancestors is given which includes dates of their birth and death and a full account of their service. 3. Three military diaries kept by Groton soldiers in different wars. By Samuel Green. Groton, 1901. viii, 133 pp. 8 vo. The including diaries are those of Lieut. Dudley Bradstreet; Sergeant David Holden, and Amos Farnsworth. Three different wars are represented—King George's by the first; the French and Indian by the second, and the early portion of the Revolutionary War by the third. 4. Groton during the Revolution. With an appendix. By Samuel A. Green. Groton, 1900. 4, 343 pp. 8 vo. This volume contains the military services of the Revolutionary soldiers of the town of Groton, Mass., as gathered from all available records. The rolls of the Groton companies are given in full, those of other towns give only the names of the Groton men enrolled. The book is exceedingly well indexed. The last two volumes were received in exchange. 5. Memorials of the Huguenots in America, with special reference to their emigration to Pennsylvania. By Rev. A. Stapleton. Huguenot Publishing Co. Carlisle, 1901. 164 pp. illus. 8 vo. Presented by Mrs. Lucy M. Osgood Marsh. As the title states, the book deals chiefly with the Huguenot settlers of Pennsylvania. A mass of information concerning this most important class of immigrants is here collected. The "General List" comprises the names of the immigrants, time of arrival, and names of the counties where they located. The general index is not as full as could be desired. 6. Albemarle County in Virginia, giving some account of what it was by nature, of what it was made by men, and some of the men who made it. By Rev.

Edgar Woods. Michie Co. Charlottesville, 1901. iv+49 pp. 8 vo. Received in exchange. To the many who claim descent from Albemarle County families this excellent county history will prove invaluable, as it is also to all interested in the families and history of Virginia. The civil and religious history of the county are treated quite fully. The military history includes an account of Albemarle during the Revolution and the names of its Revolutionary soldiers. Over 200 pages are devoted to genealogies, and in an appendix is given a list of the immigrants from the county to other parts of the country. 7. History of Warren, Rhode Island, in the War of the Revolution, 1776-1783. By Virginia Baker. Published by the author, Warren, 1901. 68 pp. 12 mo. Presented by the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution. An interesting sketch of the Rhode Island town, which like many another, was raided by the enemy during the British occupancy of Newport. A number of muster rolls give the names of the Warren men in the Revolutionary army. 8. History of the counties of Lehigh and Carbon in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. By Alfred Matthews and Austin Hungerford. Everts & Richards, Phila., 1884. x, 802 pp. Illus. 8 vo. A good county history, with hundreds of biographical and historical sketches. 9. Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War. Compiled and published by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Boston, 1902. This volume carries the record down to the letter M. 10-13. Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series. Prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, 1896. Vols. 10, 11, 13, 14. Edited by John B. Linn and William H. Eagle. Duplicates purchased to replace worn out volumes. 14. National Register of the Society Sons of the American Revolution. Compiled and published under the auspices of the National Publication Committee, by Louis H. Cornish. Register list collated and edited by A. Howard Clark. New York, 1902. 1035 pp. Illus. 8 vo. The gift of Mr. Zebina Moses, Librarian, District of Columbia, Sons of the American Revolution. The compilers to whom the work of preparing this work for the press was entrusted can be congratulated upon the result. The book is handsomely bound in blue and buff, with the insignia of the Society stamped in gold on the back. The illustration includes portraits of officers of the Society, and photographs of memorials erected by the Sons of the American Revolution to mark historic places. The members' names are arranged alphabetically under the State to whose society they belong. Every member of the Society up to December 31, 1901, is represented. The service of the Revolutionary ancestors and line of descent from same are given in full, making it a most important reference book for all patriotic societies. It is to be regretted that there is no index to either members or ancestors. 15-16. Lineage Book, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Washington, 1902. Vols. 14 and 15. These two volumes contain the records of National numbers 13001-15000 inclusive. 17. History of Seward Co., Nebraska, together with a chapter of reminiscences of the early settlement of Lancaster county. By W. W. Cox.

State Journal C., Lincoln, 1888. 290 pp. 8 vo. The gift of Mrs. Laura B. Pound, State Regent of Nebraska. 18. Journal kept in Canada and upon Burgoyne's Campaign in 1776 and 1777. By Lieut. James M. Hadden. Also Orders kept by him and issued by Sir Guy Carleton, Lieut. General James Burgoyne and Major General William Phillips in 1776, 1777 and 1778, with explanatory chapter and notes by Horatio Rogers. Joel Munsell's Sons. Albany, 1884. Presented by Mrs. Mary C. Baldwin. 19-21 are bound volumes of the following magazines: Annals of Iowa. 3rd series. April, 1901-January, 1902. Historical Department of Iowa, Des Moines, 1902. Spirit of '76, Louis H. Cornish, editor and publisher. New York, 1902. Vol. 7, octavo. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, 1902. Vol. 9. 8 vo. 22. Military services of the town of Amherst, Belchertown, and Granby, in the Revolutionary War. By Rev. P. W. Lyman, Amherst. J. E. William. 1889. 22+15 pp. 8 vo. Received in exchange. A most useful little work, containing the Revolutionary services of the men of the above named towns, compiled from muster rolls in the Massachusetts archives. A type-written index has been made and bound in. 23-28. Collections of the Virginia Historical Society. Richmond, 1886-1891. New Series, volumes 5-10. Received in exchange. Volume V is devoted chiefly to the Huguenot emigration to Virginia. Volume VI consists of miscellaneous papers, 1672-1865, printed from manuscripts in the collections of the Virginia Historical Society; among them are the papers of George Gilmer, of Pen Park, 1775-1778, and the orderly book of Capt. George Stubblefield, 1776. Volumes VII-VIII relate to the proceedings of the Virginia Company of London, 1619-1624; Volumes IX-X to the Virginia Convention of 1778. 29. Memorials of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati. Edited by Francis N. Drake. Boston, 1873. 565 pp. por. pl. fac-sim. 4 to. 30. Memorials of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati. Edited by James M. Bugbee. Boston, 1890. xliii, 575 pp. por. pl. fac-sim. 4 to. The last two volumes received in exchange. Biographical sketches of the Society, as well as of those who succeeded them, together with an account of the formation of the Society, comprise the contents of these valuable additions to our library. 31. Celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol of the United States, with an account of the laying of the original corner-stone, in 1793, and of the corner-stone of the extension, in 1851. Edited and compiled by Duncan S. Walker. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1896. 152 pp. pl. maps. 4 to. 32. Genealogical History of the Dunlevy Family. By Gwendolyn Dunlevy Kelley. Columbus, Evans Printing Co., 1901. 335 +32 pp. por. fac-sim. 8 vo. Presented by Miss Kelley. The Dunlevy family seems to have roamed far and wide, and the compiler has evidently spared neither time nor labor to make the records as complete as possible. The work cannot fail to be of value to all connected with the family. 33. History of Erie County, Pa., from its earliest settlement. By Laura G. Sanford. Published by the author, 1894. 470 pp.

por. map fac-sim. 12 mo. The gift of Mrs. Adelaide L. Stancliffe of the Presque Isle Chapter. A carefully prepared work, giving in detail many facts and incidents relating to the history of the county, including sketches of the Indian tribes that made way before the white settlers, and biographical notes of many of the prominent residents.

34. History of Jones County, Iowa. Chicago, Western Historical Co., 1879. 1v+686 pp. por. fac-sim. 8 vo. Presented by the Francis Shaw Chapter. This volume contains a sketch of the Northwestern Territory, an account of the State of Iowa, and a history of Jones County. Biographical sketches form a prominent feature.

35. Early Connecticut marriages as found on ancient church records prior to 1800. Fifth book. Edited by Frederic W. Bailey. New Haven, Bureau of American Ancestry, 1902. 122 pp. 8 vo. This book contains the good work already done by Mr. Bailey in giving to the public, in a permanent form, the valuable data contained in the old church books of Connecticut and Massachusetts.

36. On the Wooing of Martha Pitkin; being a versified narrative of the time of the regicides of colonial New England. By Charles Knowles Bolton. Boston, Copeland & Day, 1895. 2d ed. 27 pp. 24 mo.

37. The Love Story of Ursula Wolcott. By Charles Knowles Bolton. Boston, 1895. 31 pp. 16 mo.

38. Historical Collections of Ohio. By Henry Howe. New and revised ed. Norwalk, published by the State, 1896. 2 vo. 8 vo. Presented by Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr. We already have in the library the Historical Collections of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and are glad to add Ohio to the number. A complete history is given of the State, including an account of the settlements of each county; also sketches of many noted men, residents of Ohio.

39. Memoranda relating to the ancestry and family of Sophia Fidelia Hall. By Mrs. S. F. H. Coe. Meriden, Curtiss-Way Co., 1902. 4+231+vii pp. 8 vo. The gift of Mrs. Levi E. Coe. The excellent typographical features of the book produce a favorable impression which is strengthened by a careful inspection of the contents. Forty-two lines of descent are given, representing the Hall, Watson, Lothrop, Peck, Doolittle, Allen, Bacon, Miller, Wetmore, Nettleton, Bassett, Atkind, Hubbard, Cooke, Hinsdale, Griswold, White, Hurlburd, Deming, Treat, Pratt, Metcalfe, Ellwyn, Fairbanks, Kenricke, Laine, Hungerford, Spencer, Ackley, and other families. The plan followed in the arrangement of the various genealogies is very clear and comprehensive, and every effort has been made to produce a thoroughly good family history.

36. The University of Virginia; glimpses of its past and present. Compiled by John S. Patton and Sallie J. Doswell. Lynchburg, J. P. Bell Co., 1900. 83 pp. 12 mo.

37-49. Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York. Published by the State. Albany. 11 vols. Presented by Mr. Robert S. Hatcher.

50. Dictionary of the United States Congress. Compiled as a manual of reference for the legislator and statesman, By Charles Lanman. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1864. 556 pp. 8 vo. Loaned by Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston.

UNBOUND VOLUMES.—I. Year Book. Boston Tea Party Chapter,

Boston, 1901. 22 pp. Illus. 16 mo. The gift of the Chapter. A list of the members of the original Boston Tea Party is included in the contents. 2. Register of the Society Sons of the Revolution in the State of California. 1902. 111 pp. Presented by the Society. Besides the ancestral and membership rolls a number of biographies of Revolutionary soldiers are given; the whole making an attractive volume. 4. Annual Report of the New York State Regent, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Utility Fund Committee, Hudson, 1902. 29 pp. 16 mo. Presented by Mrs. Katharine W. Verplanck. 5. Collections of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Dalton, 1902. 352 pp. 8 vo. Vol. I. Presented by Mrs. William Lawson Peel. The articles which comprise this publication of the Joseph Habersham Chapter first appeared in the Atlanta Constitution. Many of the facts mentioned were obtained from original records never before published. The contents include lists of the original members of the Georgia Society of the Cincinnati; of the soldiers who fought at Kettle Creek; of the Huguenot settlers of Carolina; genealogies of the families of General Nathaniel Greene, George Walton, Wade Hampton, and Joseph Habersham, besides a large number of other genealogical and historical papers. 5. Statute Book of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, comprising resolutions and orders of a general character passed by the Continental Congress and the National Board of Management, October, 1890-January, 1902. Printed by authority of the Board. Washington, 1902. xv+40 pp. 8 vo. 6. Some of the Homes of General Washington. By Joseph I. Keever. Washington, 1902. 16 pp. Illus. 12 mo. A brief account of the homes of Washington and those of his friends and relatives, including Mount Vernon, Arlington, Mont Eagle, Chinn House, Clean Drinking Manor, Harewood, and several others. 7. A selection from the best books of 1901, with notes. University of the State of New York. Albany, 1902. 25 pp. 8 vo. New York State Library Bulletin 74, Bibliography, 34. From the New York State Library in exchange. 8. James Lurvey, of Gloucester, Mass., a patriot of the Revolution. By Samuel Green. An address delivered before the Massachusetts Historical Society, November 10, 1898. Presented by Dr. Green. When Benedict Arnold made his escape to the enemy James Lurvey was the cockswain of the barge which conveyed him to the British sloop "Vulture," and refused with indignation Arnold's offer of a higher rank in the English army. 9. Oration in honor of Col. William Prescott, delivered in Boston, October 14, 1895, by invitation of the Bunker Hill Monument Association. By William Everett. Boston, 1896. 64 pp. 4 vo. From Dr. Green. 10. Year Book, 1902-1903. George Walton Chapter, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. 12 pp. 12 mo. 11. Program, October 1902-May, 1903. Rebecca Parke Chapter, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. 8 pp. 12. Sketches of Mrs. Elizabeth Russell, wife of Col. William Campbell, sister of Patrick Henry. By her grandson, T. L. Preston. Nashville, 1888. 44 pp. 8 vo.

13. Historical papers. Historical Society, Newburg Bay and the Highlands. Newburg. Numbers I, VI, VIII. These publications include biographical and historical sketches, and a number of old church records. 14. Crisis at Shiloh and other Stories. By Bell Bayless. Chicago, Croll Publishing Company, 1900. 96 pp. 16 mo. 16. Year Book, 1902-1903. Spirit of Liberty Chapter. 6 pp. 17. By-laws of the Manhattan Chapter. 12 pp. 18. Program, Annual Conference Pennsylvania Chapters, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Bellefonte, October 8-10, 1902. From Miss Helen E. C. Overton. 18. Program, Western Reserve Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, from September, 1902, to June, 1903. From Mrs. O. J. Hogge. 19. Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, 1901-1902. Phila., 1902. 94 pp. 8 vo. Among the contents is a fine address of Geo. W. W. H. Davis, entitled "The Alpha and Omega of the Revolution." A list of the forty-five new members elected during the past year is also given. 20. Register of members and miscellaneous information concerning the Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution. Compiled and edited by Ethan A. Weaver, Secretary. Phila., 1902. 141 pp. 8vo. Both of these from the Society.

PERIODICALS.—Genealogical Quarterly Magazine for October; Bulletin New York Public Library, May, June, July, August, September; Avery Notes and Queries, May, 1902; True Republic, June, July; Spirit of '76, May, June, July, August, September; Publications Southern Historical Association, May; New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, July; Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, July; New England Historical and Genealogical Register, July, October; Essex Antiquarian, July; William and Mary College Quarterly, July; Annals of Iowa, July.

The following books have been loaned by Mr. Robert S. Hatcher: 1. Year Book of the Society of the Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Boston, 1897. 236 pp. pl. 8 vo. 2. The Weekly Register. H. Niles, Editor. Baltimore, 1812-1819. Volumes I, II, IV, VI, VIII-X, XII-XV. 3. History of the American Revolution, comprehending all the principal events both in the field and in the cabinet. By Paul Allen. Baltimore, 1819, 1822. 2 vols. 8 vo. 4. Principles and acts of the Revolution in America, or An attempt to collect and preserve some of the speeches, orations and proceedings, with sketches and remarks on men and things . . . belonging to the Revolutionary period in the United States. By H. Niles. Baltimore, 1822. 5. History of the United States from their first settlement as English colonies to the year 1808. By David Ramsay. Phila., 1818. 2d ed. 3 vols. 8 vo. 6. Collection of speeches of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress at the opening of every session, with answers. Boston, Solomon Cotton, 1796. 282 pp. 12 mo. 7. A History of the family of Early in America . . . By Samuel S. Early. Prepared for publication by Robert S. Hatcher. Albany, Joel Munsell's Sons, 1896. 53 pp. 8vo. 8. The American Register,

or Summary Review of history, politics and literature. Phila., Thomas Dobson & Son, 1817-1818. 2 vols. 8 vo. 9. Letters on the late war between the United States of America and Great Britain, together with other miscellaneous writings on the same subject. By William Cobbett. New York, J. Belden & Co., 1815. 407 pp. 8 vo. 10. A collection of the facts and documents relative to the death of Major General Alexander Hamilton. By the Editor of the Evening Post. 11. Memoirs of the Mother, and Wife of Washington. By Margaret C. Conkling. 2d ed. Auburn, Derby, Miller & Co., 1850. xl. 248 pp. por. fac-sim. 8 vo. 12. Proceedings of the Convention of Maryland, held in the city of Annapolis in 1774, 1775, 1776. Baltimore, Lucas & Deaver, 1836. 378 pp. 8 vo. 13. Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal on the colony of Massachusetts. Boston, Ticknor, Reed & Fields, 1849. 224 pp. 12 mo. 14. Rhode Island repudiation, or History of the Revolutionary debt of Rhode Island. By John W. Richmond. 2d ed. Providence, Sayles, Miller & Somons, 1855. xvi, 208 pp. 8 vo. 15. History of New Sweden, or the Settlement on the River Delaware, by Israel Acrelius. Translated from the Swedish, with an introduction and notes, by William M. Reynolds. Phila., Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1874. L, 458 pp. 8 vo. This is volume X of Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. 16. Contributions to American History, being Volume VI of Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Phila., 1858. 17. Camp fires of the Revolution, by Henry C. Watson. Phila., Lindsay & Blackiston, 1854. viii, 434 pp. 8vo.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

JULIA T. E. McBLAIR,
Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

The President General resumed the Chair.

The report of the Treasurer General was read and upon motion accepted.

The Treasurer General asked for instructions in regard to continuing the payment of the \$5 per month to an indigent "Real Daughter," mentioned in her report, and was instructed to continue it inasmuch as appropriations for such a purpose had been ordered by the Continental Congress of 1901, though no sum had been devoted to this particular case.

Some suggestions were made in regard to the investment of the money in the Treasury of the National Society, and the Treasurer General stated that she had no authority to make any investments.

Touching the payment of certain sums, viz: for the option on the lot purchased for Continental Hall, and the making of the map for the committee on architecture, the Treasurer General stated that she had made these payments out of the current fund of the Society and submitted this for the consideration of the Board; it being her understanding that this was to come out of the current fund, and not out

of the permanent fund of the Society. The Board approved of this action on the part of the Treasurer General.

At 1 o'clock p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until 2:15 p. m.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, *October 1, 1902.*

The adjourned meeting was opened at 2:20 p. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

The reports of Committees were called.

REPORT OF MAGAZINE COMMITTEE was read by the Recording Secretary General, in the absence of, and at the request of the Chairman, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman.

Madam President General and Members of the Board: A great pleasure falls to the Magazine Committee in its ability to report the receipts of a goodly number of MSS. in competition for the prize of sixty dollars, offered by the Committee for a Revolutionary story, to be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The agreeable duty of reading these MSS. will form the Committee's next work, and when the November Board meets the name of the winning story will doubtless be announced.

The Committee feels very grateful to the writers of many kind letters received during the summer, expressing approval and appreciation of this plan of a prize story.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,

Report accepted.

The report of the Finance Committee was read by the Acting Chairman, Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, and upon motion was accepted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUPERVISION was given verbally as follows: Madam President: I have not been absent from the office during the summer for more than two weeks at a time. I was stopping near Baltimore and could, therefore, return here often. I desire to say that the ladies employed here at the rooms have discharged their duties most faithfully. I do not think I have ever seen a finer corps of workers. I have come in at all times and often unexpectedly, but have never found anything to criticise in the way the business of the office is carried out. You have heard the reports of the different officers, and these show the diligence with which the work is performed. In the Registrar General's we have never had finer work. Everything there has gone on with the utmost regularity and punctuality. I think we are educating a corps of experts in this office in whatever line of work they are engaged, and I really think we may consider it a model place in which the Government and its clerks can take lessons. This is my opinion of the efficiency and thoroughness of our working force, and of course it is largely due to the officers in the different departments, who so faithfully attend to their respective duties."

The President General said: "It is a pleasure to the Board, I am sure, to hear these statements."

Continuing, Mrs. Lockwood said: "Mrs. Johnston did not take her work with her this summer as formerly, but made up the time by making the index of the 15th volume of the Lineage Book, reading the proof of the volume at home, out of office hours. She did not leave the city until the 15th volume was ready to present to this Board. As the work is now arranged and organized, everything is progressing well in that department.

"I have said several times that perhaps we were a trifle unjust towards our clerks, in that we never took any notice of the time they work over hours. We are very careful to take note of any time they may lose, but we have never given any credit for the overwork which is so often performed. This does not seem quite just. I do not mean that we should pay for this extra work, but I think some recognition should be made of it, as the time and work are always so willingly given.

"There is a matter of some importance to which I wish to call your attention. If sometimes our work is not quite perfect in appearance, it is due to the fact that in our desire to economize, we have hesitated about the expenditure of money in the way of type-writers, which are now badly needed in some of the departments. For that reason, perhaps, our work does not always appear as faultless as it otherwise would. It is important that what we send out should be above criticism; we take pride in all this, and very justly. Therefore, I am speaking now about the necessity of having the requisite equipments for the work. Our stationery made our record, and we should have everything to correspond with it. It would not speak well for this organization if we should send out careless work. I really think we will have to purchase two type-writers. Our President General has never had one, and when her work is done, Miss Stone has been obliged to send her machine up to do it. Of course she is willing to do this, but it does not seem the proper thing. I think we should have a type-writer to be called the President General's,—one for her exclusive use,—for she has much work to be done. I know of a machine that is almost new, but the owner is going away and will sell it very reasonably. It can be bought for \$75.00. There would be a saving of \$25.00; for these machines sell for \$100. The type-writer in the Registrar General's room is worn out, having been in use in the office of the Recording Secretary several years before it was sent to the Registrar's department, to be used there. Of course that could be taken in exchange, an allowance of probably twelve or fifteen dollars being made on it. These are the two matters that seem to me very necessary to bring before you."

The President General said: "You have heard the report of the Chairman of the Committee on Supervision, with its suggestions and recommendations. What is your pleasure?"

After some discussion, Mrs. Howard moved: "That the report of the Chairman of Committee on Supervision be accepted with its recommendations." Motion carried.

Mrs. Lindsay was requested to take the Chair.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STATUTE BOOK: Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman, said: "I wish to say, ladies, that the Statute Book is born, and here before you. I wish to make an explanation. In regard to the number of books I asked to have printed, 500 was decided upon; but in going over this matter, I found that it would be more economical to have a larger number. The members of my committee were all away, but I took the responsibility of ordering a thousand. The printer suggested a way by which the additional statutes can be pasted into these books, without printing other books; so we can keep these same books, without the expense of having new ones printed. Now, I would like to speak about the matter of the index. The Treasurer General said she often found in her work that an index was not sufficiently explicit, and suggested a digest. A digest, of course, made much more work, but it is more satisfactory; it will be a great benefit in finding quickly what you want in the book. You voted me the privilege of employing a type-writer to assist with the index; but I did not do this. In the digest, however, I was obliged to have the assistance of Miss Griggs, who, through the Librarian's kind offer, did the work most efficiently. It required two weeks, the details being very tedious. I feel that we might give Miss Griggs the small compensation of \$5.00 for this work. It was a large piece of work."

Upon motion, the report was accepted with its recommendation.

Touching the matter of compensation proposed to be given Miss Griggs for her work on the digest of the Statute Book, Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That we give Miss Griggs \$5.00 for extra night work done for the Committee on Revision of Statute Book." Seconded by Mrs. Henry. Carried.

There being some discussion as to the disposition of the Statute Book, the Chair inquired what was to be done in regard to the Statute Books, whether they were to be confined to the Board, or were to be given also to State Regents and Chapter Regents.

The President General returned to the Board room and stated that she desired to make an announcement to the Board.

The Chair: "The matter under discussion will then be postponed, Madam President, until you make your communication."

Continuing, the President General said: "I have a communication from Mr. Brown, of the Southern Railway, who has placed at our disposal a private car, accommodating from ten to fifteen, to take us to Charlottesville on Saturday on the occasion of a meeting at which it is

proposed to make an effort to build a more accessible road to Monticello. This is offered with the compliments of the Southern Railway for the members here present, and our other founder, Miss Desha."

This announcement was received with applause.

It was moved and seconded that a rising vote of thanks be extended the Southern Railway for their courteous offer of a private car on the occasion of the ceremonies at Monticello, on Saturday, October 4th.

All present arose. The Recording Secretary General was instructed to transmit the action of the Board to Mr. Brown through whom the invitation was presented to the Board.

Recurring to the Report of Committee on Statute Book, after some discussion, the following was offered by the Recording Secretary General: "I move that the price of the revised Statute Book be fifteen cents." Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Miss Hetzel brought to the attention of the Board, at the request of Mrs. Anne Green, of Culpeper, Virginia, the fact that a gift presented by Mrs. Green to the National Society through the committee on Revolutionary Relics, had been removed from its case of glass, in which it had formerly been placed, and Miss Hetzel asked that this might be restored, as desired by the donor.

Mrs. Lindsay, Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics, said: "I do not think we can complain of this to the officers of the Smithsonian Institution. I think Mrs. Green must be mistaken about this having been taken out of the glass case. It is a matter for the Board to decide. I do not think it would be very gracious or courteous on our part to complain. They have been very kind in taking care of our relics."

President General: "The Chair would suggest that the Chairman of the Committee finds out the exact state of affairs, and that Mrs. Green be informed by the Corresponding Secretary that the Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee will give the matter her attention."

Mrs. Lindsay: "If the case is off, does the Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee have to complain of the officers who have been so kind to us?"

This was answered in the negative.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the Blue Ridge Chapter, of Virginia, extending to the Board an invitation to be present at the sixth Virginia State conference, to be held in Lynchburg, on October 15th and 16th.

This was received with thanks.

REPORT OF CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The Credential Committee has

sent out to the Chapter Regents of all organized Chapters credential circulars and credential certificates, and to the Chapter Treasurers credential circulars. Credential circulars have also been sent to the State Regents, in accordance with Statute No. 302.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH, *Chairman*,
ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
MARTHA L. STERNBERG,
MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
JULIA T. E. MCBLAIR,
GERTRUDE B. DARWIN.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SMITHSONIAN REPORT: Mrs. Kinney, Chairman, said: "I am very glad to give some information and to be able to report that the Smithsonian Report will be printed by November 1st. It will be about 600 pages, and 82 illustrations; this will include pictures of the relics at the Smithsonian Institution, and the Resolutions for King Edward, the Album to Queen Marguerite, etc. There are several new features in this Fourth Report which will interest some of us; one is a full and complete list of the Revolutionary relics; another is the department of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution. This report was prepared by Mrs. Sternberg, the President of that Society. Then we have actively engaged in compiling a list of our Real Daughters. We have 551, including those admitted to-day. This list not only gives the names of the Real Daughters, but the dates of birth and death of their father and mother, as well as the residence, and the Chapter to which each belongs. I do not wish to seem unduly proud, but I am very glad to state that Connecticut claims 100 of these Daughters. Ninety-nine are Chapter members and the 100th is a member at large. I think there is nothing of interest beyond what I have said, except that I hope we may get this Report quickly.

Report accepted.

The President General asked if the committee appointed to investigate the record of Miss Baird-Huey had any report to make.

Mrs. Terry, Chairman, said: "I have not called a meeting for obvious reasons. That is all I have to report."

Mrs. Lockwood said: "Madam President, I think it is time the Board should know where it stands in this matter. It seems to me that it is almost an unheard of thing that we could make a move in this affair unless we put ourselves in some legal net, and I wish to say now that we have had legal advice that we had no right to appoint a committee to make any investigation of Miss Baird-Huey,—of her character, or anything of that kind,—because she has already commenced suit against the former State Regent of Pennsylvania. The matter is now in the

civil courts. I therefore move that this resolution that formed that committee be rescinded."

Mrs. Tulloch: "As I voted for this, I second that motion to rescind."

President General: "It has been moved and seconded that the motion calling for this committee be rescinded."

The motion was read by the Recording Secretary General:

"Moved, that the resolution for a committee to be appointed from the Board to grant the request of Miss Baird-Huey for an investigation be rescinded." Seconded by Mrs. Estey. Motion unanimously carried.

Mrs. Tulloch announced that there were some communications she had been requested to bring before the Board by a Chapter Regent.

President General: "Are these communications regarding Chapter matters? If so, the Board has, by its own action, refused to do anything with such communications."

Mrs. Tulloch: "Then am I authorized to say in reply that the Board has nothing to do with this Chapter matters; there is a resolution to that effect. There is a statute which refers them to the State Regent, and if satisfaction is not found there, the case is referred to the Continental Congress."

Mrs. Tulloch was instructed to reply to the Chapter Regent sending the communications, that they were not read for the above reasons.

REPORT OF BUSINESS MANAGER OF MAGAZINE: AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

RECEIPTS.

April 1st to September 30th, 1902.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Subscriptions as per voucher and Cash Register, | \$995 70 |
| Sale of extra copies, | 18 77 |
| Advertisements, | 147 50 |
| Cuts, paid for, | 20 88 |
| "Good for the Cause," | 8 00 |

Amount delivered to Treasurer General, \$1,190 85

OFFICE EXPENDITURES.

April 1st to September 30th, 1902.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Mailing extra copies, as per vouchers, 2nd class matter, | \$11 40 |
| Postage, 6 months, | 11 00 |
| Freight and cartage, extra nos. from Harrisburg, 6 mos., ... | 7 75 |
| Express, | 80 |
| Postal cards, | 1 70 |
| Telegrams, | 1 11 |
| Nichols, Letter Book, | 1 25 |

| | |
|---|------|
| 1 Falcon file, | 45 |
| Hodges, Box of pens, and 2 files, | 1 65 |
| Extra services of Janitor, | 55 |

\$37 66

Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment :

| | |
|---|------------|
| Printer's bill, April number, including postage, | \$520 23 |
| “ “ May “ “ “ | 865 78 |
| “ “ June “ “ “ | 1,013 39 |
| “ “ July “ “ “ | 254 59 |
| “ “ August “ “ “ | 224 60 |
| “ “ Sept. “ “ “ | 192 56 |
| Salary, Editor, 6 months, | 500 00 |
| “ Business Manager, 6 months, | 450 00 |
| Plates (partly repaid by individuals), | 67 22 |
| McGill & Wallace: | |
| Furnishing and printing 1,000 “expiration” postals, .. \$12 50 | |
| “ “ 1,000 Receipt “ .. 12 50 | |
| Subscription blanks, | 4 75 |
| Chapter Regent circulars, | 3 75 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 33 50 |
| Caldwell & Co., stationery—Editorial, Business and Genea- logical departments, | 11 22 |
| Postage, Editor, | 15 00 |
| Quarterly payment, Genealogical Dept. ordered by Congress, | 25 00 |
| Auditing accounts, Business Manager, Feb. 1-July 1, | 20 00 |
| Office expenses, 6 months, as per itemized account rendered and attached, | 37 60 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$4,230 75 |

Owing to the additional expense of printing the Proceedings of Congress in three numbers, because of the order of the Post Office compelling us to issue each number in regular form, with all the departments, the Editor has tried in every way possible to reduce the expense of the summer numbers, without impairing their interest. We hope in this way to equalize the cost for the year.

I think special attention should be called to the fact that one of the Vice-Presidents General, Mrs. Mary Hepburn-Smith, of Connecticut, has secured \$64.00 worth of advertising this year.

We hope for increased interest in the Magazine in the Chapters from our circulars to Regents, asking their co-operation in appointing agents in the Chapters to secure subscriptions.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That hereafter the Board shall meet the first Tuesday in the month instead of the first Wednesday, as heretofore." Motion carried.

There being no further business before the Board, it was moved and carried at 4:33 p. m. to adjourn until the first Tuesday in November.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

May 31—September 30, 1902.

CURRENT FUND.

Cash on hand at last report, May 31, 1902, \$18,057 28

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Annual dues, June (\$1,077, less \$120 refunded), .. | \$957 00 |
| " " July (\$669, less \$9 refunded), | 660 00 |
| " " August (\$741, less \$17 refunded), .. | 724 00 |
| " " Sept. (\$1,085, less \$20 refunded), .. | 1,065 00 |
| Initiation fees, June (\$162, less \$23 refunded), | 139 00 |
| " " July (\$67, less \$2 refunded), | 65 00 |
| " " August (\$84, less \$2 refunded), ... | 82 00 |
| " " Sept. (\$326, less \$11 refunded), ... | 315 00 |
| Blanks, June 1—Sept. 30, | 8 67 |
| Stationery commission from Caldwell & Co., | 51 16 |
| Rosette sales, | 3 92 |
| Directory sales, | 1 50 |
| Interest on deposits of current fund in bank, | 135 16 |

Total increase of current fund for the 4 months, 4,207 41

Total, \$22,264 69

EXPENDITURES.

Office of President General.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Postage, | \$10 00 |
| Stationery, | 41 18 |
| Clerical service, 2 months, | 60 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$111 18 |

Office of Recording Secretary General.

| | |
|---|--------|
| 1,000 seals for certificates &c., | \$1 80 |
| Engrossing 14 commissions, | 2 10 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| Repairing typewriter, | 15 00 |
| Typewriter supplies, | 8 70 |
| Advertising Flag Day and other notices, | 2 25 |
| Messenger service, | 6 76 |
| Stenographer's salary, 4 months, 7 days, | 376 67 |
| Postage, | 11 25 |

 424 53

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Messenger, expressage, files, wrapping paper, | \$3 90 |
| 5,000 copies constitution, | 83 50 |
| 5,000 copies list of national officers, | 36 00 |
| 5,000 application blanks, | 16 50 |
| Clerical service, 4 months, | 40 00 |
| Postage, | 3 00 |
| Stationery, | 5 71 |
| Postage on application blanks, 4 months, | 40 00 |

 228 61

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

| | |
|---|---------|
| 1 roll parchment, | \$22 00 |
| Printing 60 parchments, | 11 50 |
| 1 card platen roller, | 1 50 |
| Engrossing 11 commissions, | 1 10 |
| Engrossing 6 charters, | 3 25 |
| Messenger and office supplies, | 2 90 |
| Postage, | 6 33 |
| Salaries of 2 clerks, 4 months, — days, | 432 00 |

 480 58

Office of Registrar General.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Binding 6 volumes records, | \$18 00 |
| 1,000 printed postal cards, | 12 50 |
| Messenger and office supplies, | 7 32 |
| Repairing typewriter, | 7 00 |
| 1,000 cards, 600 recognition pin permits, 5,000 sample application blanks, | 30 00 |
| 1,200 insignia permits, | 6 50 |
| 2,000 mailing tubes, | 23 00 |
| Clerical service, 3 clerks, 4 months, | 680 00 |
| Postage, | 3 79 |
| Stationery, | 5 24 |

 793 35

Office of Treasurer General.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Bill and receipt books, | \$32 25 |
| 1 dozen binding cases, | 3 30 |
| 2,045 at-large member 'cards, printed, | 9 20 |
| Auditing account, May 1-July 31, | 30 00 |
| Office supplies and messenger, | 4 82 |
| Mimeographing circulars and postals, | 4 40 |
| Clerical service, 3 clerks, 4 months, | 700 00 |
| Postage stamps and postal cards, | 6 86 |

 790 83
Office of Historian General.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Office supplies, | \$1 60 |
| Awning for window, | 3 50 |
| Postage, | 2 50 |
| Stationery, | 4 84 |

 12 44
Lineage Book Account.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Wrapping paper, expressage, paste, sup- plies, | \$14 20 |
| Making 1 half-tone plate, | 6 50 |
| 1,000 printed postal cards, | 11 50 |
| Publishing volume 15, | 556 00 |
| Postage on volume 15, | 15 00 |
| Compiler, 4 months, | 320 00 |
| Clerical service, 4 months, | 200 00 |

 \$1,123 20

Less receipts from sales, 71 00

 1,052 20

 1,064 64
Office of Librarian General.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Messenger, moving, and office supplies, | \$3 07 |
| Expressage on books, | 5 12 |
| 6 "silence" cards, | 1 50 |
| Volume 9 Massachusetts archives, | 3 25 |
| 4 volumes Pennsylvania archives, | 4 00 |
| Subscription to Virginia Magazine, 1 year, | 5 00 |
| Binding 10 volumes, | 9 95 |
| Repairing card tray, | 50 |
| Table and desk, | 23 25 |
| Indexer's salary, 3½ months, | 210 00 |

| | |
|---|----------|
| Postage, | 1 00 |
| Stationery, | 13 83 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total, | \$280 47 |
| Less \$3.00 received from Mrs. Manning for Ford's <i>Life of Washington</i> to reimburse the amount paid for it in May, | 3 00 |
| <hr/> | |
| | 277 47 |

Magazine Account.

| | |
|--|----------|
| 1,000 printed postal cards, | \$12 50 |
| Making 10 photographs for plates, | 5 00 |
| Making 24 plates, | 36 88 |
| Postage for Editor, | 5 00 |
| Stationery, | 6 48 |
| Auditing accounts, May 1-July 31, | 10 00 |
| Business Manager's salary, 4 months, | 300 00 |
| Editor's salary, 4 months, | 333 32 |
| Publishing and mailing May number, | 865 78 |
| " " " June " | 1,013 39 |
| " " " July " | 254 59 |
| " " " Aug. " | 222 60 |
| " " " Sept. " | 192 56 |
| <hr/> | |

| | |
|---|------------|
| Total expense of magazine for the 4 months, | \$3,258 10 |
| Less receipts from sales and subscriptions, | 883 19 |
| <hr/> | |

Net expense of magazine for the month, 2,374 91

Certificate Account.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Engrossing 1,015 certificates, | \$101 50 |
| Postage and expressage on certificates, | 60 66 |
| <hr/> | |
| | \$162 16 |
| Less receipts from reissued certificates, | 5 00 |
| <hr/> | |
| | 157 16 |

Twelfth Continental Congress.

| | |
|--|---------|
| 15,000 copies amendments, | \$94 00 |
| Postage and envelopes for mailing amendments, .. | 7 66 |
| 700 election certificates and 1,400 credential cir- culars, | 17 50 |
| Postage on credential circulars, | 16 10 |
| <hr/> | |
| | 135 26 |

Statute Book Account.

| | | |
|--|----------|--------|
| Printing 1,000 copies of Statute Book, | \$136 50 | |
| Less receipts from sales, | 1 25 | |
| | <hr/> | 135 25 |

Ribbon Account.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Purchase of ribbon for sale, | \$27 00 | |
| Less receipts from sales, | 3 00 | |
| | <hr/> | 24 00 |

Fourth Smithsonian Report Account.

| | | |
|---|----------|--------|
| Messenger service, postage and expressage, | \$2 69 | |
| Plates, | 38 60 | |
| Map of United States, showing localities of D. A. R. Chapters, | 75 00 | |
| Clerical service and typewriting, | 55 80 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Total expense of 4th report for the 4 months, | \$172 09 | |
| Less receipts from sales of 3d report, | 4 25 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Net expense of 4th report for the 4 months, | | 167 84 |

Fifth Smithsonian Report.

| | | |
|--|--------|-------|
| Photograph of Rochambeau statue, | \$4 00 | |
| 150 circulars, | 2 75 | |
| 125 stamped envelopes, | 3 75 | |
| | <hr/> | 10 50 |

State Regent's Stationery.

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------|------|
| Georgia, | \$4 18 | |
| Pennsylvania, | 2 76 | |
| South Carolina, | 1 42 | |
| Wisconsin, | 1 42 | |
| | <hr/> | 9 78 |

General Office Expenses.

| | | |
|--|---------|--------|
| Messenger, blank book and supplies, 4 months, | \$34 02 | |
| Wreath and engrossed card, for Rochambeau Statue, | 24 00 | |
| 2 flags and stripes for Rochambeau Statue, | 3 00 | |
| Rent of telephone 4 months (\$21.15, less \$3.10, re- ceived for messages), | 18 05 | |
| Postage, | 1 37 | |
| Salary of Curator, 4 months, | 340 00 | |
| | <hr/> | 420 44 |

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| 4,000 stamped envelopes, | 86 40 | 86 40 |
| Rent of office, 4 months, | 726 00 | 726 00 |
| Support of a "Real Daughter," 3 months, | 15 00 | 15 00 |

Expenses Incident to Continental Hall Site.

| | | |
|--|---------|-------|
| Options on lot in square 172, | \$50 00 | |
| Making map of square 173, Cont. Hall site, | 5 00 | |
| 1,000 Continental Hall site circulars, | 12 00 | 67 00 |

Spoons for Real Daughters.

| | | |
|--|---------|-------|
| Mrs. Priscilla E. S. Grinnell, <i>Quequechan Chapter</i> , Massachusetts; | | |
| Mrs. Elizabeth H. Perkins, <i>Benjamin Prescott</i> <i>Chapter</i> , New York; | | |
| Mrs. Ann E. Prentice, <i>Peace Party Chapter</i> , Massachusetts; | | |
| Mrs. Ann A. M. Randall, <i>Captain John Joslin, Jr.</i> <i>Chapter</i> , Massachusetts; | | |
| Mrs. Hope T. Williams, <i>Gaspee Chapter</i> , Rhode Island, | \$12 00 | 12 00 |

Postage for State Regents.

| | | |
|----------------------|--------|-------|
| Colorado, | \$5 00 | |
| Georgia, | 5 00 | |
| Indiana, | 5 00 | |
| Maine, | 5 00 | |
| Massachusetts, | 10 00 | |
| Minnesota, | 5 00 | |
| Mississippi, | 5 00 | |
| New York, | 10 00 | |
| Pennsylvania, | 10 00 | |
| | | 60 00 |

Total expenditure of current fund for the 4 months, ... \$8,572 73

Balance of current fund on hand Sept. 30, 1902—

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| In National Metropolitan Bank, | \$1,764 18 | |
| In Washington Loan and Trust Company, | 11,927 78 | |
| | | \$13,691 96 |

PERMANENT FUND.

| | | |
|--|-------------|---------|
| Cash in bank at last report, | \$36,882 41 | |
| Less second payment on Continental Hall site, | 36,800 00 | |
| | | \$82 41 |

RECEIPTS.

Charter Fees.

| | | |
|---|--------|-------|
| McKean Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> , | \$5 00 | |
| Cooch's Bridge Chapter, <i>Delaware</i> , | 5 00 | |
| Puritan and Cavalier Chapter, <i>Illinois</i> , | 5 00 | |
| John Paul Chapter, <i>Indiana</i> , | 5 00 | |
| Arkansas Valley Chapter, <i>Colorado</i> , | 5 00 | |
| Elizabeth Zane Chapter, <i>West Virginia</i> , | 5 00 | |
| Mary Hammond Washington Chapter (reissue of Macon), <i>Georgia</i> , | 2 00 | |
| | | 32 00 |

Life Memberships.

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Miss Sarah Kares Hall, <i>Western Reserve Chapter</i> , Ohio, | \$12 50 | |
| Mrs. Anne S. K. Keeser, | 25 00 | |
| Mrs. Francis Hubbard Larkin, <i>Buffalo Chapter</i> , New York, | 12 50 | |
| Mrs. Albina Yale Wheeler, <i>Mohawk Chapter</i> , New York, | 12 50 | 62 50 |
| Interest on permanent investment, | 1,071 43 | 1,071 43 |
| Royalty on jeweled insignia, from Caldwell & Co. | 147 00 | |
| Royalty on Recognition Pins, Mrs. Key, | 27 60 | 174 60 |
| Balance left from sale of bonds, after deducting third payment on Continental Hall site, | 1,287 49 | 1,287 49 |
| Balance returned by Mr. Walter Acker, after pur- chase of Continental Hall site was completed, | 19 24 | 19 24 |

Continental Hall Contributions.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Abi Humiston Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> , | \$10 00 |
| Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> , | 20 00 |
| Anna Warner Bailey " " | 10 00 |
| Anne Brewster Fanning " " | 25 00 |
| Anne Wood Elderkin " " | 25 00 |
| Deborah Avery Putnam " " | 30 00 |
| Dorothy Ripley " " | 25 00 |
| Elizabeth Porter Putnam " " | 15 00 |
| Faith Trumbull " " | 25 00 |
| Freelove Baldwin Stowe " " | 62 50 |
| Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn Smith, of Freelove Bald- Stowe Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> , | 105 00 |
| Green Woods Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> , | 35 00 |
| Mrs. Auguste L. Hyde of Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> , | 5 00 |

| | | |
|--|---|--------|
| Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, | " | 15 00 |
| Hannah Woodruff | " | 26 00 |
| Judea | " | 5 00 |
| Katharine Gaylord | " | 25 00 |
| Lucretia Shaw | " | 25 00 |
| Mary Clap Wooster | " | 150 00 |
| Mary Floyd Tallmadge | " | 5 00 |
| Mary Silliman | " | 100 00 |
| Miss Caroline B. White, of Mary Wooster Chapter, Connecticut, | | 3 00 |
| Mellicent Porter Chapter, Connecticut, | | 25 00 |
| Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, Connecticut, | | 5 00 |
| Miss M. E. Gross, of Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, Connecticut, | | 5 00 |
| Mrs. John W. Hatstat, Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, Connecticut, | | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Samuel R. Weed, of Norwalk Chapter, Con- necticut, | | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Samuel R. Weed for Eleanor Weed, Con- necticut, | | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Samuel R. Weed, for Newell Phipps Weed, Connecticut, | | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Samuel R. Weed, for Walter Weed, Con- necticut, | | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Samuel R. Weed, for Nathan H. Weed, Jr., Connecticut, | | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Samuel R. Weed, for Walter Harvey Weed, Jr., Connecticut, | | 5 00 |
| Orford Parish Chapter, Connecticut, | | 15 00 |
| Putnam Hill | " | 20 00 |
| Roger Sherman | " | 25 00 |
| Ruth Wyllys | " | 60 00 |
| Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, | " | 10 00 |
| Sibbil Dwight Kent | " | 25 00 |
| Mrs. Philo W. Street, of Sibbil Dwight Kent Chap- ter, Connecticut, | | 10 00 |
| Stamford Chapter, Connecticut, | | 15 00 |
| Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, Connecticut, | | 50 00 |
| Wadsworth Chapter, Connecticut, | | 50 00 |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Northrop, of Wadsworth Chapter, Connecticut, | | 20 00 |
| Mrs. William W. Wilcox, of Wadsworth Chapter, Connecticut, | | 20 00 |
| Bridgeport Society, C. A. R., Connecticut, | | 5 00 |
| Master Edwin Porter Brereton a C. A. R., | | 25 00 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| General D. A. R. collection at State Conference | |
| <i>Connecticut</i> , | 61 50 |
| Oglethorpe Chapter, <i>Georgia</i> , | 35 00 |
| Illini Chapter, <i>Illinois</i> , | 40 00 |
| St. Asaph Chapter, <i>Kentucky</i> , | 15 00 |
| Fanueil Hall Chapter, <i>Massachusetts</i> , | 10 00 |
| Miss Clara A. Avery, of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, <i>Michigan</i> , | 100 00 |
| Philip Schuyler Chapter, <i>New York</i> , | 50 00 |
| Du Bois Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> , | 15 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1,493 00 |
| Total uninvested cash of permanent fund, Sept. 30, | |
| | \$4,222 67 |

PERMANENT INVESTMENTS.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| U. S. 2% registered bonds, face value, | \$22,000 00 |
| U. S. 3% " " " " " | 11,000 00 |
| U. S. 4% " " " " " | 22,000 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 55,000 00 |

Total assets of permanent fund, Sept. 30, 1902, counting bonds at face value only, \$59,222 67

As will be noted from the above report, the permanent fund has been much diminished since my last report on May 31, 1902, by the purchase of the long desired site for the Continental Memorial Hall.

The last Continental Congress authorized the Treasurer General to draw upon this fund for the purchase of a site, provided that 25 members of the Continental Hall Committee should agree upon a site at a meeting called for the purpose on at least 15 days notice.

Notices stating that agreement on a proposed site was the purpose of a meeting of this committee, to be held June 3, 1902, were therefore mailed to all the members on May 17, 1902, 18 days before the proposed meeting.

On June 3d, 1902, a large number of the committee members being present, it was noted, (by a large majority, numbering many more than the required 25 members) to purchase lots 1, 2, 3, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30 and 31, in square 173, situated in 17th street between C and D streets, N. W. in this city. The purchase price was \$50,261.22, including the fee for certificates from the assessor's office that the taxes are paid for 1901; a certificate from the Columbia Title Insurance Company that the title is clear, and the fees for recording the several deeds in the office of the Recorder of Deeds. The land purchased amounts to about 35,000 square feet, making the average price per square foot about \$1.43603 17-35. It was secured through the agency of Walter H. Acker.

At the date of this meeting we had in bank of the permanent fund but \$36,882.41, not enough to purchase the site. But we also had \$68,000.00 in bonds, at their face value alone. Some of these could be turned into cash. But no treasurer can thus dispose of registered United States bonds without authority from the board of directors of his society, given over seal and signed by two officers of the society other than the treasurer. Special authority from the National Board of Management was therefore necessary to permit the Treasurer General to dispose of the bonds needed to complete the purchase of the lots. As is shown by the minutes of the special meeting of the National Board of Management held in the afternoon of June 3d, 1902, it was voted that the Treasurer General be authorized to assign the \$6,000.00 of registered 5% bonds so long held by the Society; and \$7,000.00 of the registered 4% bonds. A copy of this authority, signed by the President General and by the Recording Secretary General and stamped with our seal, was filed in the office of the Registry Division in the United States Treasury and the bonds were thus allowed to be sold through the National Metropolitan Bank of this city. This transaction brought in \$13,972.90 which was \$972.90 more than the face value at which I have always reported these bonds.

After completing the purchase of the site, there remained from the cash realized by the sale of the bonds, \$1,287.49, which was deposited in the American Security and Trust Company's bank, with the balance of the cash left after the second payment had been made on the lots.

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

If you want a

D. A. R. Recognition Pin

for yourself or as a gift to a Daughter—
send ONE DOLLAR to Miss Ellenore
Dutcher, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.,
whose contract to furnish the Recognition
Pin was ordered continued by the Eleventh
Congress, Saturday, February 22, 1902.

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BENJ. LEE WILSON, Head Master.

Reference: Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn Smith, Milford, Conn., Vice Pres. Gen. N. S. D. A. R.; W. B. Shattuc, Member of Congress, Cincinnati, O.

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THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

EDITED BY

MRS. ELROY M. AVERY.

BUSINESS MANAGER :

MISS LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

VOL. XXI.

July--December, 1902.



*Published by National Society, D. A. R.,
Washington, D. C.
1902.*

American Monthly Magazine.

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